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THE
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

THE CALENDAR FOR
1948

The Annamalai University Act, 1928.
Laws and Appendices.



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PREFATORY NOTE

In response to a generous offer made by Dr. Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, the Founder of several educational institutions in Chidambaram, the Government of Madras took on hand a project for a Unitary Teaching and Residential University at Chidambaram. The three collegiate institutions for higher instruction in English, Tamil and Sanskrit studies were handed over with a sum of 20 lakhs by the donor to form the nucleus of the University. Considering the unique nature of the generous offer and the fact that the best educational opinion in the country has, since the publication of the report of the Sadler Commission on the Calcutta University, steadily favoured the growth of the residential and teaching type of University, Government came to the conclusion that they should not miss this opportunity of encouraging private effort in the cause of public instruction and establishing a new University of a type, which is admittedly the best, though unknown in the Presidency of Madras. On the 27th June, 1928, Government published a communique promising 20 lakhs towards the endowment fund and a recurring grant of a lakh and a half per annum. A bill incorporating the scheme was published in a gazette extraordinary on the 24th August 1928. The bill was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council on the 8th September, 1928 and passed into law on the 12th October, 1928. The Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd November, 1928 and that of the Governor-General on the 11th December, 1928, which was published in the gazette on 1st January, 1929. The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate constitute the body

corporate of the University. The Visitor of the University is the Governor-General; the Chancellor is the Governor of Madras; the Pro-Chancellor is the Founder of the University; the Vice-Chancellor is a whole-time officer, to whom a salary may be paid, who holds office ordinarily for a period of three years and is appointed by the Chancellor from among three persons recommended by the Founder.

The Authorities of the University under the Act are (1) the Senate, (2) the Academic Council, (3) the Faculties, (4) the Boards of Studies, (5) the Syndicate, (6) the Finance Committee (for a period of 10 years from 15th May, 1929), and (7) the Board of Selection.

The courses of study and syllabuses for the several Examinations of this University largely based on those of the Madras University have been revised and brought up to-date.

Under the Act residence in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University is compulsory on all students of this University. The resident tutors attached to the hostel regulate attendance and exercise disciplinary control and supervision over the students. An important feature of the working of the Hostel is the close association of students in the management of the affairs of each section.

Physical Training is compulsory on all students of the University. Weekly lectures on Physiology, Health and Hygiene are delivered during regular hours for the benefit of the students.

The Sanate was inaugurated by H. E. Sir George Frederick Stanley, the Chancellor, on 24th March, 1930.

The Government of Madras has been pleased to fix in G. O. No. Ms. 842 Edn. dated 25th April 1947 a sum of Rs. 5,02,000 as the statutory grant from the year 1948—49 under Section 43 (1) of the Act.

An original grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs was made in 1929 towards the cost of buildings and equipment under Section 43 (2) of the Act. Further grants have been sanctioned towards the construction of the Sir Arthur Hope Laboratories and the Sir Kurma Tamil Research Building. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the building and equipment grant for the Engineering and Technology Departments and of Rs 4½ lakhs being a half grant towards the construction of Hostels were also granted.



DESCRIPTION OF THE COAT OF ARMS.

The Coconut palm, and the Vina, forming part of the Founder's Coat of Arms, were with his kind permission incorporated in the University Crest. The Elephants at the two corners with the lotus in the middle, a part of the Crest of the University of Madras indicate the growth of this University out of the Sri Minakshi Colleges affiliated to the University of Madras. Chidambaram is represented by one of the gopurams of its famous shrine. The motto of the University is '**With Courage and Faith.**'

Succession List.

CHANCELLORS

- 1929 The Right Hon. Viscount Goschen of
Hawkhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E.
,, (July-Dec) The Hon'ble Sir Norman Edward
Marjoribanks, C.B.E., G.C.S.I.
The Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick
Stanley, P. C., G. C S.I., G. C. I. E.,
C. M. G.
- 1934 (May-Aug) The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Usman,
K.C.I.E., B.A.
His Excellency Lord Erskine, G.C.S.I.
- 1936 (June) The Hon'ble Sir K V. Reddy, Kt.,
B. A., B. L.
His Excellency Lord Erskine, G.C.S.I.
- 1939 His Excellency Sir Arthur Oswald
James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C.
- 1946 His Excellency General Sir Archibald
Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., M.C.,
- 1948 Col. His Highness Maharajah Shri Sir
Krishna Kumar Singhji Bhavsinhji,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

FOUNDER—PRO-CHANCELLOR.

- 1929 Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of
Chettinad.
- 1948 (June) Rajah Sir M. A. Muthia Chettiar B. A.,
M. L. A., M. C. A. of Chettinad.

VICE-CHANCELLORS

- 1929 The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa
Sastri P. C., C. H., LL. D.

- .. Sri Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan,
M. A., I. E. S.
- 1931 (May-Aug) K. M. Khadye, Esq., M. A. (Bomb.),
B. A. (Cantab), *Officiating*.
- .. Sri Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan
M. A., I. E. S.
- 1935 (May-June) Sri S. N. Chakravarti, M. Sc., D. Phil.,
(Oxon.), *Officiating*.
- .. The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa
Sastriar, P. C., C. H., LL. D.
- 1936 (Dec. to Feb.'37) Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar, C.I.E.,
B. A., B. L., (*Officiating*).
- 1937 The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa
Sastriar, P. C., C. H., LL. D.
- 1939 (January) Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar C.I.E.,
B. A., B. L., (*Officiating*)
- 1939 The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa
Sastriar, P. C., C. H., LL. D.
- 1939 (Mar-Apr) Sri B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu
M. A., Ph. D., B. Com. *Bar-at-Law*
(*Officiating*).
- 1939 The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa
Sastriar P.C., C.H., LL.D.
- 1940 (June) Rai Bahadur Dr. Sri Kurma Venkata
Reddy Naidu Garu, K.C.I.E., D.Litt.
- 1942 (Sept.) Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M. A., (*Offi-
ciating*).
- 1942 (Oct.) Mr. M. Ruthinaswami, M. A. (Cantab)
Bar-at-Law C. I. E.
- 1948 (July-Nov) Dr. A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar,
M. A., Ph. D., (*Officiating*).

-
- 1948 Dr. S. G. Manavalaramanujam M. A.,
Ph. D (Lond). D. I. C.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE DELIVERED THE ADDRESS AT CONVOCATION.

- 1931 Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan M A.,
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- 1932 R. Littlehailes, Esq. M. A. C.I.E. Director of.
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- 1942 His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma, The
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- 1943 Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, K. C. I. E.
- 1944 Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur.
- 1945 Sir Norman Strathie K.C.I.E., I.C.S.
- 1946 Hon'ble Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar B.A.,
M.L. Minister for Education.
- 1947 Hon'ble Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar Prime
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- 1948 The Hon'ble Mr. P. V. Rajamannar. B.A., B.L.,
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Annamalai University Journal.

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(Three years from the 6th December 1947.)

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14. Dr. A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M. A. Ph. D., Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
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Administrator of Pudukottah.

Vacant.

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43. Sri A. Subbiah M. A., Lecturer Annamalai Uni-
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44. Sri E. S. Varadaraja Iyer B. A., Lecturer Anna-
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45. Sri Sm. Lakshmanan, M. Sc. (Tech) Lecturer
Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
46. Sri C. R. Myleru M. A. Lecturer, Annamalai
University Annamalainagar.

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48. Sri K. Bashyam M. L. A. Champaka Vilas
Luz Church Road Mylapore Madras.
49. Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman M. L. A., Advocate
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valam P. O. Tanjore Dt.
51. Sri C. Perumalswami Reddiar M. L. C. Chithathrai
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53. Mr. M. Radhakrishna Pillai 473 Thiruvottiur High Road Washermanpet Madras.
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55. Rev. Fr. Arulswami. Principal St. Xavier's College Palamkottah.
56. Rao Sahib Kothandapani Pillai Controller of Refugees Madras.
57. Mr. S. P. I. Balagurusivam, No. 7 Ritchi Street Narasingapuram Mount Road Madras.
58. Mr. N. M. R. Subbaraman M. L. A. Chokkikulam, Madura.
59. Mr. K. S. Venkatakrishna Reddiar M. L. A. Shrotriarnadar, Cuddalore.

Four Members nominated by the Founder.

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61. Rev. Fr. D'Souza S.J. Principal Loyola College, Madras.
62. Rao Bahadur Dr. T. S. Thirumurti B.A. M.B. & B. S. D. T. & H. No. 1 Krishnamachari Road Nungambakkam Madras
63. Sri K. Nagaraja Iyer B.A. B.L., Vakil, Krishna-swami Nivas, Pudukottah.

*One member elected by the Municipal Councillors
of Chidambaram.*

64. Sri S. Kunchithapatham Pillai Municipal Councillor, Chidambaram

One member elected by the Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam.

65. Swami A. S. Sahajananda Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam, Chidambaram.

*One member elected by the Mohamadan Educational
Association of Southern India*

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*One member elected by the Teaching Staffs of the
Sanskrit Institutions of Tiruvadi and Rameswaram.*

67. Mr. V. Subramanya Aiyar Principal Rameswaram Dewasthanam Patasala Madura.

One member elected by the Karanthai Tamil Sangam.

68. Thiru P. Govindaraja Pillai 57, Chinnakadai Street Teppakulam Tiruchirappally.

*One member elected by the Southern India Chamber
of Commerce and one by the Madras Chamber
of Commerce.*

69. Mr. N. Gopala Iyer Secretary The Indian Bank Ltd. No. 19 Boag Road Tyagarayanagar.

70. Mr. F. Howard Oakley, Eversleigh, Vepery, Madras.

One member elected by the Madras Landholders' Association.

71. Sri V. V. Subramanyam, Shrotriamdar of Uthukadu, "Rajagraha", No. 11 Langs Garden Road, Madras.

— — —

List of Members of the Academic Council.

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- 1 Dr. S. G. Manavalaramanujam M. A., Ph. D.
(Lond). D. I. C. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai
University Annamalainagar.
- 2 Mr. D. Sadasiva Reddi M. A. (Oxon), M. B. E.,
I. E. S. Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Professors and Readers of the University.

- 3 Sri M. S. Duraiswami M. A. Professor of English,
Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 4 Sri A. C. Subramanyam M. A. Reader in English
Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 5 Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M. A. Professor of Philo-
sophy, Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 6 Sri R. Sathyanatha Aiyar, M. A. Professor of
History and Politics, Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar.
- 7 Sri V. G. Ramakrishna Iyer M. A. Professor of
Economics, Annamalai University, Anna-
malainagar.
- 8 Sri G. V. Krishnaswami Aiyangar M. A. Profes-
sor of Mathematics Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar.
- 9 Dr. V. Ganapathi Aiyar M. A. D. Sc., Reader in
Mathematics, Annamalai University, Anna-
malainagar.
- 10 Sri T. P. Navanithakrishna M. A., Professor of
Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalai-
nagar.

- 11 Sri R. K. Viswanathan M. A., Reader in Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 12 Dr. T. C. N. Singh M. Sc. D. Sc., Professor of Botany, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
- 13 Sri R. V. Seshiya, M. A., Professor of Zoology, Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 14 Dr. A. Chidambaranata Chettiar M. A. Ph. D., Professor of Tamil Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 15 Sri Chittoor Subrahmanya Pillai, Professor of Music, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 16 Dr. K. C. Chakko B. A. D. Sc. (Lond) M. I. E. I. E. S. Professor and Head of Dept. of Engineering, Annamalai University Annamalai-nagar.
- 17 Sri S. Nataraja Ayyar B. A. B. E., Professor of Civil Engineering.
- 18 Dr. N. C. Saha B. Sc. (Glasgow), M. Sc. Ph. D. (Manch), A. M. I. E., Professor of Electrical Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 19 Sri C. A. Subrahmanyam B. E., A. M. I. M. E. Professor of Mechanical Engineering Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 20 Dr. M. U. Pai M. Sc. Ph. D. (Lond). Professor and Head of the Dept. of Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

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-
- 22 Sri R. Natarajan B. A. (Hons) 91, Bazaar St. Chidambaram.
 - 23 Sri K. Bashyam M. L. A. Champaka Villas Luz Church Road, Mylapore.
 - 24 Sri V. P. Narayanan Nambiar M. A. B. L. 'Veda Vilas' Whites Road Royapettah, Madras.
 25. Rao Bahadur N. Viswanatha Iyer, M. A., L. T. Mahadhana Street Mayavaram.

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- 27 Sri R. Vinayakam M. A. B. L. North Car Street, Chidambaram.
- 28 Sri A. Subbiah, B. A. (Hons) Lecturer Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 29 Sri P. K. Srivirarayan Rajah, B. A. (Hons). M. Litt. Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 30 Sri C. Rajaram B. A. B. E. Lecturer in Engg., Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 31 Sri M. V. Sitaraman, B. A. (Hons) Lecturer in English Annamalai University Annamalai-nagar
- 32 Sri Sm Lakshmanan M. Sc. (Tech). Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 33 Sri E. S. Varadaraja Aiyar, Lecturer in Tamil Research, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.

14 MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES.

8 Sri R. Natarajan, B. A., (Hons), 91, Bazaar Street, Chidambaram.

9 Sri K. Bashyam M. L. A., "Champaka Vilas", Luz Church Road Mylapore Madras.

One member Elected by the Academic Council.

10 Sri R. Vinayakam M. A., B. L., North-Car Street Chidambaram.

Two Members nominated by the Chancellor.

11 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachariar, M. A.,
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12 Vacant.

Two Members nominated by the Founder.

13 Sri V. P. Narayanan Nambiar, B. A., B. L., Veda Vilas Whites Road Royapettah Madras.

14 Rao Bahadur N. Viswanatha Iyer M. A., L. T., 156 Mahadhana Street, Mayavaram.

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(Three years from 6th December, 1947).

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3 Dr. S. G. Manavalaramanujam, M. A., Ph. D. (Lond.), D. I. C. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University.

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Warden.
- 8 Miss. A. Bhagirathi Ammal, M. A. Warden, Women
Students' Hostel.
- 9 Sri V. G. Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. A. Professor of
Economics, Inspector of Recognised Hostels and
Approved Lodgings.
- 10 Sri L. K. Govindarajulu B. A. Director of Physical
Education.

Faculties.

Three years from 6—12—47.

Arts

- 1 Sri M. S. Duraiswami, M. A., Professor of English,
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

- 2 Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M. A., Professor of Philosophy, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 3 Sri R. Satyanatha Aiyar, M. A., Professor of History & Politics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 4 Sri V. G. Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. A., Professor of Economics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 5 Sri A. C. Subrahmanyam, M. A., Reader in English, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 6 Sri A. Krishnaswami Pillai, M. A., L. T., Lecturer in History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Science.

- 1 Sri G. V. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 2 Sri T. P. Navanithakrishna, M. A., Professor of Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 3 Vacant — Professor of Chemistry, Annamalai University.
- 4 Dr. T. C. N. Singh, D. Sc., Professor of Botany, Annamalai University.
- 5 Sri R. V. Seshaiya, M. A., Professor of Zoology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 6 Sri T. Saktivelu, M. A., Lecturer in Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 7 Sri K. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M. Sc., Lecturer in Botany, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 8 Dr. V. Ganapati Ayyar, M. A., D. Sc., Reader in Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

-
- 9 Dr. K. Rangaswami Ayyar, M. A., M. Sc., Ph. D.,
Lecturer in Mathematics, Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar.
 - 10 Sri S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, M. A., Lecturer in
Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
 - 11 Sri R. K. Visvanathan, M. A., Reader in Physics,
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Oriental Studies

- 1 Dr. A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar.
- 2 Dr. C. S. Venkateswaran, M. A., Ph. D., Lecturer
in Samskrit, Annamalai University, Annamalai-
nagar.
- 3 Sri Chittoor Subrahmanya Pillai, Vidwan, Professor
of Music, Annamalai University, Annamalai-
nagar.
- 4 Sri A. Bhuvaram Pillai, Vidwan, Lecturer in
Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 5 Sri T. Venkatarama Dikshitar, Siromani, Lecturer
in Samskrit, Annamalai University, Annamalai-
nagar.
- 6 Sri L. P. Kr. Ramanathan Chettiar, Panditha
Vidwan, Lecturer in Tamil, Annamalai Univer-
sity, Annamalainagar.
- 7 Sri G. Subrahmanya Pillai, M. A., B. L., Vidwan,
Lecturer in Tamil, Annamalai University, Anna-
malainagar.

Engineering & Technology.

(Three Years from 1—10—47)

- 1 Dr. K. C. Chakko, B. A., D. Sc. (Lond), M. I. E.,
I. E. S., Professor in Civil Engineering & Head

of the Dept. of Engineering Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

- 2 Dr. M. V. Pai, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Lond). Professor of Techonology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 3 Dr. N. C. Saha, B. Sc., Engg. (Glassg), M. Sc., Ph. D. (Manch), Professor of Electrical Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 4 Sri C. A. Subrahmanyam, B. E., A, M. I. Mech. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 5 Sri G. V. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M. A., Professor of Mathematics Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 6 Sri T. P. Navanithakrishna, M. A., Professor of Physics Annamalai University Annamalainagar.
- 7 Vacant — Professor of Chemistry Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 8 Mr. Sm. Lakshmanan, M. Sc. (Tech), Lecturer in Technology Annamalai Univessity Annamalainagar.
- 9 Lt. Col. S. Paul, B. E. Principal College of Engineering, Gundy.

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Three years from 5-12-1947.

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-
- 2 Sri K. Swaminathan M. A. B. L. (Oxon). Professor, Presidency College Madras.
 - 3 Prof. M. I. Hashimi M. A., (Lond), Govt. Mohamadan College Madras
 - 4 Rev. Fr. Arulswami S. J., M. A., St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.
 - 5 Sri A. C. Subrahmanyam M. A. Reader. Annamalai University.
 - 6 Sri E. T. Thomas B. A., (Cantab), Professor, Thevara College, Trichur.
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- 4 Sri S. P. Adinarayana, M. A. Madras Christian College Tambaram
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- 4 Mr. Joseph Franco, M. A. Principal, Virudunagar College.
- 5 Sri T. Srinivasan M. A., St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.
- 6 Sri R. Bhaskaran B. A. (Hons), Madras University.
- 7 Diwan Bahadur Prof. C. S. Srinivasachariar, M. A., Principal, R. D. M. College Sivaganga.

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- 6 Dr. K. Rangaswami Aiyar M. A., M. Sc., Ph. D.,
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- 4 Dr. Gopalakrishnaiya Professor of Physics Presi-
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- 5 Miss. E. T. Rajeswari, M. A., Queen Mary's Col-
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- 6 The Rev. J. B. Rajam S. J., St. Joseph's College,
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- 7 Mr. R. K. Visvanathan Reader, Annamalai Uni-
versity.

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stry Presidency College.
- 4 Mr. A. P. Madhavan Nair M.A. College of Tech-
nology, Gundy.
- 5 Dr. T. R. Seshadri Ph. D. Reader, Andhra Uni-
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- 6 Sri T. Sakthivelu, M. A., Lecturer, Annamalai
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- 7 Sri N. Anantavaidyanathan, M. A., Professor, Vivekananda College, Madras.

Tamil.

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- 2 Sri R. P. Sethu Pillai B. A., B. L., Reader, Madras University.
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- 7 Sri T. P. Minakshisundaram Pillai, M. A., B. L., M. O. L., Vidwan, Chindadripet, Madras.

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- 6 Sri P. Panchapagesa Sastriar, M. O. L., Siromani, Lecturer, Annamalai University.

-
- 7 Sri T. Venkatarama Dikshitar, Siromani Lecturer, Annamalai University.

Engineering. (*Three years from 15-9-45*).

- 1 Dr. K. C. Chakko, B. A., D.Sc., M.I.E., I.E.S., Professor & Head of the Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 2 Dr. J. J. Rudra M. B. E., Principal Engineering College Guindy, Sidapet, Madras.
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- 3 Sri A. P. Madhavan Nair, M. A., Lecturer, A. C. College of Technology, Saidapet, Madras.
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Dr. D. A. D. Nath, D. M. & S.

Director of Physical Education

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Sri K. Visweswaran, B. Sc. (Hons.), Lecturer.

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Sri M. Balasubrahmanyam, B. Sc., Demonstrator.

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Chemistry.

Sri T. Saktivelu, M. A., Lecturer.

Sri S. Krishnamurti, M. A., M. Sc., Lecturer.

Sri V. V. Ramanujam, B. Sc., (Hons), Lecturer.

Sri Pl. Ramaswami, M. A., Lecturer.

Sri Sp. Shanmuganathan, B. Sc. (Hons.), Lecturer.

Sri V. Tiruvenkatachari, B. Sc., Lecturer.

Sri V. Gopalakrishnan, B. Sc. (Hons.), Lecturer.

Sri R. Varadachari, B. Sc., Demonstrator.

Sri T. Rangarajan, B. Sc., Demonstrator.

Sri A. Ekambaram, B. Sc., Demonstrator.

Botany.

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Sri K. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M. Sc., Lecturer.

Sri C. Srinivasan, B. Sc., Lecturer.

Sri S. Venugopalan, B. Sc., Demonstrator.

Zoology.

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Sri T. S. Balasubrahmanyam, M. Sc., Lecturer.

Sri P. N. Rajakrishna Menon, B. Sc., Lecturer.

Sri K. Chakrapani, B. Sc., Demonstrator.

Tamil.

Dr. A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor.

Sri L. P. Kr. Ramanathan Chettiar, Vidvan, Pandita,
Lecturer.

Sri A. Bhuvaram Pillai, Vidvan, Lecturer.

Sri M. Arunachalam Pillai, Vidvan, Lecturer.

Sri R. P. Amirthaligam Pillai, Pandita, Lecturer.

Sri V. M. Somasundaram Pillai, Vidvan, Lecturer.

Sri K. N. Chintamani, B. O. L., Lecturer.

Sri M. Shanmugam, B. A. (Hons.), Lecturer.

Sri A. Ramaswami, M. A., Lecturer.

Miss I. R. John, B. A. (Hons.), Lecturer.

Sri. M. Muthuswami Pillai, Vidvan, Lecturer.

Sri. D. Chinnathambi, B. A. (Hons.), Tutor.

Sanskrit

- Dr. C. S. Venkateswaran, M. A., Ph. D., Siromani,
Lecturer.
- Sri T. Venkatarama Dikshitar, Siromani, Lecturer.
- Sri Sast:aratnakara, K. A. Sivaramakrishna Sastriar,
Siromani, Lecturer.
- Sri P. Panchapagesa Sastriar, M. O. L., Siromani,
Lecturer.
- Sri V. Subrahmanya Sastriar, Panditaraja Sastra
Kalpataru, Siromani, Lecturer.
- Sri Mimamsakesari, K. Srinivasachariar, Siromani,
Lecturer.
- Sri Vidyavinoda, R. Guruswami Sastriar, Siromani,
Lecturer.
- Sri M. Natarajan, B. A. (Hons.), Lecturer.
- Sri V. K. Seshadri Acharya, Vidvan, Siromani, Lecturer.

Malayalam, Telugu, French, Hindi & Urdu.

- Mr. K. Kochukrishna Kurup, Vidvan, Lecturer.
[Malayalam.]
- Mr. K. V. Subbaraghava Kavi, Vidvan, Lecturer.
[Telugu.]
- Mr. Abel Clovis, B. A., Lecturer. (French.)
- Mr. Gulam Rasool, Lecturer. (Urdu & Hindi)

Music.

- Sri Vidvan, Isai Mannar, Chittoor Subrahmanya Pillai,
Professor.
- Sri K. S. Sivavadivel Pillai, (Violin), Lecturer.
- Sri V. S. Gomati Sankara Ayyar, (Vina), Lecturer.
- Sri V. Swami Ayyar, (Mridangam), Lecturer.
- Sri R. Nilanegam Pillai, (Violin), Lecturer.
- Sri Mailam, P. Vajravelu Mudaliar, (Vocal), Lecturer.
- Sri T. N. Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, (Vocal), Lecturer.

Sri M. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, (Thevaram), Lecturer.
 Sri K. P. Sivanandam, (Vina), Lecturer.
 Miss M. Radhalakshmi, (Vocal), Lecturer.
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Tamil Research.

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Engineering,

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 Engineering.
 Sri S. Nataraja Ayyar, B. A., B. E., Professor.
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 Sri P. Arumugaperumal Pillai, L. C. E., Lecturer.
 Sri K. S. Karpagavinayakam, Dip. C. E., Lecturer.
 Sri K. R. Aswathanarayana, Shetty, Dip. C. E.,
 [Lecturer.]

Mechanical

Sri C. A. Subrahmanyam, B. E., A.M.I. Mech. E.,
 Professor.
 Sri C. Rajaram, B. A., B. E., Lecturer.

Sri G. R. Sahgal, B. A., B. Sc., (Engg.) (Calif.),
Lecturer.

Sri K. Ramanathan, B. Sc. (Engg.) Lecturer.

Sri P. Venkataraman, L. M. E., Lecturer.

Sri K. Tirumeni Mudaliar L. M. E., Lecturer.

Electrical

Dr. N. C. Saha, B. Sc. (Engg.) (Glasg.), M. Sc.,
Ph. D. (Manch.), Professor.

Sri M. V. Rama Rao, B. Sc. (Hons.), Cert. I. I. Sc.
Lecturer.

Sri V. Balasundaram, B. Sc. (Hons.), Lecturer.

Mr. K. P. Aravindaksha Menon, B. Sc, B. Sc. (Engg.)

Sri C. V. Govinda Rao, B. Sc., B. E., Lecturer.

Sri G. Sarangapani, L. E. E., Lecturer.

Sri S. Raghavachari, B. Sc. (Hons), M. Sc Lecturer.

Technology

Dr. M. U. Pai, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Lond.), Professor.

Sri Mr. Sm. Lakshmanan, M. Sc. (Tech.), Lecturer.

Sri Mr. J. K. John, M. Sc (Tech.), Lecturer.

Sri P. Adivarahan, B. Sc. (Hons.), B. Sc. (Tech.),
Lecturer.

Sri M. Vijaya Bhat, M. Sc. (Tech.), Lecturer

Sri S. Krishnan, B. Sc. (Hons.), B. Sc. (Tech.), Lecturer.

Sri N. V. Krishnaswami, B. Sc. (Hons.), Lecturer.

Physical Education

Sri L. K. Govindarajalu, B. A., B. L., Director.

Sri C. Aiyaru

Mr. D. S. Luther, B. A.

Sri M. S. Mohan B. A.

Madras Act No. 1 of 1929¹.

**As amended by the Government of India
(Adaptation of Indian Laws) Orders, 1937² and 1940³**

**And as further Amended by the
Madras Act X of 1943⁴**

The Annamalai University Amendment Act 1943.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MADRAS.

[¹Received the assent of the Governor on the 3rd November, 1928, and that of the Governor-General on the 11th December, 1928; the assent of the Governor-General was first published in the "Fort St. George Gazette" of the 1st January, 1929.]

[²Came into operation on the 1st April 1937]

[³Came into operation on the 1st April 1940]

An Act to establish and incorporate a Teaching and Residential University at Annamalainagar.

WHEREAS it is desirable to establish a Teaching and Residential University for the encouragement of higher education and research in the Tamil districts of the Presidency of Madras;

AND WHEREAS the Hon'ble Raja Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar has established and is maintaining Colleges at and near Chidambaram in which higher instruction is imparted in English, Tamil, and Sanskrit studies;

AND WHEREAS the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar has agreed with the Local Government to hand over the said institutions together with all the properties attached thereto and further to give a sum

[⁴ The amendments made by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order 1937, and/or as amended by the Government of India Order of 1940 are all carried out in the Act with the mark (a)].

of twenty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of establishing and maintaining at Annamalainagar a Teaching and Residential University wherein he and his heirs shall be entitled to certain powers and privileges;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and Commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called The Annamalai University Act, 1928.

(2) This section shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall come into force on such date or dates as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint; and different dates may be so appointed for different provisions of this Act.

Definitions. 2 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) 'Annamalainagar' means the area described in Schedule;

(b) 'Convocation' means any meeting of the University for the conferring of degrees, diplomas or other distinctions;

(c) 'Founder' means the Hon'ble Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, and after him his son, Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, and for all time after the lives of the said two persons in respect of every vacancy any adult male member chosen by the Chancellor from among the members of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family consisting of his other sons and his descendants tracing their descent through males, and if

[a The word "central" was substituted for the word "Local" by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order 1937 in this place and all other places where the word 'Local' occurred. The word 'Local' was substituted for the word 'central' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order 1940 in this place and all other places where the word 'central' was substituted in 1937.]

no such member exists or if one such exists and he does not consent to act as Founder, or if no such member is competent in the opinion of the Chancellor to act as Founder, then and until such a competent member comes into existence and is willing to act, or one who was not competent becomes competent, an adult male member of the said family chosen by the Chancellor from among the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's descendants tracing their descent from him through a female or females.

Provided that in any case of a person who traces his descent from the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar through a female or females, such person shall hold office only till a member of the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family claiming through males is chosen by the Chancellor.

For the purpose of this definition (i) any person adopted into the said family and his descendants shall be deemed to be members of the family, and (ii) no one born in the said family but adopted out of it shall be deemed to be a member thereof except Ramanathan Chettiyar, son of the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, but given in adoption to his brother Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiar deceased and those tracing descent from the said Ramanathan Chettiyar.

(d) 'Hostel' means a place of residence for students of the University maintained or recognised by it in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(e) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by this Act or the statutes or the regulations framed thereunder;

(f) 'Teachers' means Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Tutors and such other persons as give instruction to or take part in the training of, the students of the University in the prescribed manner; and

(g) 'University' means the Annamalai University at Annamalainagar constituted under this Act.

Purposes and powers of the University.

3. The purposes and powers of the University shall be the following, namely.

(a) to provide

(i) for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit including professional studies and technology and

(ii) for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(b) to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who shall have

(i) pursued a course of study in the University and shall have passed the examinations of the University in the manner prescribed or

(ii) carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(c) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University;

(d) to establish and maintain hostels, and under prescribed conditions, to recognise hostels not so established or maintained, and to withdraw such recognition;

(e) to create such posts as are required for the University and appoint persons thereto;

(f) to provide, in the manner prescribed, lectures and instruction for persons who are not pursuing a course of study in the University, and to grant diplomas to them;

(g) to confer honorary or *ad eundem* degrees or other distinctions in the manner prescribed;

(h) to institute and award fellowships, including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes in the manner prescribed;

(i) to demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed;

(j) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities for promoting the purposes of this Act;

(k) to enter into agreements with other bodies or persons for the purpose of promoting the purposes of this Act including the assuming of the management of any institution under them and the taking over of its properties and liabilities; and

(l) to do such other acts and things, whether incidental to the purposes and powers aforesaid or not but not inconsistent therewith, as may be requisite to further the purposes and objects of this Act.

4. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the territorial jurisdiction of the University shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from its Convocation Hall which shall be situated in Annamalainagar. Notwithstanding any provision in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall form part of or be recognised by or admitted to the privileges of the University and no such institution within that limit shall similarly form part of or be recognised by or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India and any such recognition granted by any such other University to any such institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act.

Provided that, if the Local Government so order, nothing in this section, shall apply to any institution established or maintained by the University for imparting instruction in agriculture or other technological studies.

5. No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University, or from admission to any degree or course of study, on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, class, caste or political belief and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose, on any person, any test, whatsoever relating to religious or political belief or profession, in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a student or to hold any office or appointment therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition thereof.

6. The University may hold examinations for regulating admission thereto or may with the previous sanction of the Local Government recognise examinations of other Universities or bodies, as suitable for the purpose; but it shall not maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for such admission.

7. Every person pursuing a course of studies for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma or the University except those referred in clauses (f) and (g) of section 3 shall reside in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University namely:—

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) The Founder,
- (3) The Pro-Chancellor,
- (4) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (5) The Registrar,
- (6) The Deans of Faculties, and

(7) Such other persons as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

9. (1) The Governor of Fort St. George shall be the Chancellor of the University. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations.

(2) The Chancellor shall exercise such powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Chancellor shall be entitled to delegate all or any of his functions to the Pro-Chancellor.

The Pro-
Chancellor.
His Powers

10. (1) The Founder shall be the Pro-Chancellor of the University.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall in the absence of the Chancellor preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations and shall also exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

(3) If for any reason the office of the Pro-Chancellor is vacant, the functions of the said office shall be carried on by the Chancellor or by any person authorised by him to do so.

The Founder
His Powers.

11. (1) The Founder shall hold office for life unless otherwise expressly provided for in this Act.

(2) The Founder may require the Vice-Chancellor to furnish him with information and all papers or copies thereof relating to any matter concerning the University. The Founder may also request further consideration of the matter by the authorities or officers

concerned or place his views thereon before the Chancellor for his consideration, or may do both.

(3) The Founder shall also exercise such other privileges as are conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder. He shall, in the absence of special orders by the Chancellor prescribing a shorter period, hold office for a term of three years from the date of the notification of his appointment in the *Fort St George Gazette*.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may either be an honorary officer or be paid such salary as may be prescribed.

(3) When any vacancy occurs in the office of Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate shall, as soon as possible appoint one of its own members to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor during the continuance of the vacancy.

13. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations. He shall ex-officio be a member and the Chairman of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall in the manner prescribed convene meetings of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate.

(3) In any emergency which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires that immediate action should

be taken, he may take such action and shall immediately thereafter report his action to the authority or officer which or who would have ordinarily dealt with the matter and such authority or officer may confirm, alter or quash such action.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to appoint the clerical staff and other servants of the University.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

Authorities of
the University.

14. The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely:—

- (1) The Senate,
- (2) The Academic Council,
- (3) The Faculties,
- (4) The Boards of Studies,
- (5) The Syndicate.
- (6) The Finance Committee (for the period fixed under the Act.)
- (7) The Board of Selection,

(8) Such other bodies as may be declared by the statutes to be authorities of the University.

Constitution of
the Senate.

15. The Senate shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) The Pro-Chancellor,

- (3) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (4) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
- (5) The Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council,
- (6) The President of the District Board, South Arcot,
- (7) Heads of departments of studies in the University,
- (8) The Vice-Chancellors of the Madras and Andhra Universities,
- (9) The Collector of South Arcot,
- (10) The Advocate-General, Madras,
- (11) Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate,
- (12) The Diwan of Pudukottai.

CLASS II—LIFE MEMBERS.

- (1) Ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University.
- (2) All persons who make a donation of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees to and for all or any of the purposes of the University and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amount. In case the donor is a corporate body or a firm or a joint family or an association, the individual who shall be entitled to this life membership shall be determined in the manner prescribed.

CLASS III—OTHER MEMBERS.

- (1) Twelve members elected from among themselves by graduates of the University registered in the manner prescribed, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote,

Provided that during the first ten years after this section comes into force, the twelve members shall be elected according to the same principle by

- (i) the graduates of the University,
- (ii) the graduates of the University of Madras from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram, and
- (iii) the graduates of not less than seven years standing of the University of Madras, other than those from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram residing in the manner prescribed in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and in the State of Pudukkottai,

(2) Four members elected by the Academic Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote,

(3) Five members elected by the Madras Legislative Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote,

(4) Such number of members not exceeding six, as the Chancellor may fix, to be elected by the donors of sums of not less than ten thousand rupees each to and for all or any of the purposes of the University and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amounts,

(5) Eight members nominated by the Chancellor at least three of whom shall be representatives of depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented,

(6) Four members nominated by the Founder.

Provided that, if the office of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made,

and there is no likelihood in the opinion of the Chancellor of the vacancy being filled up within six months from that date, the Chancellor shall nominate the said four members,

(7) One member elected by the members of the District Board, South Arcot district, from among themselves,

(8) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of the South Arcot district other than the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves,

(9) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves,

(10) One member elected by the members of the Sri Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam, Chidambaram, from among themselves.

(11) One member elected by the general body of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India from among its members,

(12) One member elected from among themselves by those engaged in teaching in any manner, on the staff of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, the Rameswaram Sanskrit Patasala, Madura, and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram,

(13) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Madura Tamil Sangham,

(14) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Tanjore Karanthai Tamil Sangham and the teaching staff of the Sri Minakshi Tamil College, Chidambaram,

(15) One member elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and one by the Madras Chamber of Commerce,

(16) One member elected by the Madras Land-holders' Association.

16. The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the following powers namely:—

Power: and
duties of the
Senate

(1) to make statutes and amend or repeal the same,

(2) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual reports and the annual accounts which resolutions shall be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith,

(3) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual financial estimates which resolutions shall, after the period of tenure of the Finance Committee, be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith,

(4) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the statutes, and

(5) to do all acts and things necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Constitution of
the Academic
Council.

17. The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(1) The Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras;

(3) The Professors and Readers of the University,

(4) The Chairmen of the Boards of Studies,

(5) The members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Ten members, of whom not less than five shall be teachers other than Professors and Readers elected by such teachers,

(2) Five members elected by the Senate from among its members, provided that no one who is already a member of the Academic Council shall be eligible for election under this item.

18. The Academic Council shall have the control and regulation of residence, teaching and examinations in the University and the maintenance of the standards thereof, shall have the following powers and shall perform the following duties, namely:—

Powers and
duties of the
Academic
Council.

(a) to make proposals to the Syndicate for the institution of the professorships, readerships, lecture-ships or other teaching posts,

(b) to make regulations for purposes hereinafter specified,

(c) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the recognition of teachers qualified to give instruction in hostels not maintained by the University.

(d) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Senate, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of faculties and departments of studies, and

(e) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

19. (1) The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Technology and Oriental Studies and such other Faculties as may

The Faculties.

be prescribed and each such Faculty shall be constituted in the manner prescribed.

(2) Each Faculty shall have a Dean. He shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of departments of the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the due observance of the statutes and regulations relating to the Faculty. He shall hold office for such period and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the statutes.

(3) Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of study as may be prescribed by the regulations and shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching, courses of study and research work in such departments. The head of every department of study shall be the Professor of that department or if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor, or more than one Reader in a department, as the case may be, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such professor or Reader as he thinks fit to be the head of the department. The head of the department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching in that department.

Boards of
Studies.

20. The number, constitution and duties of the Boards of Studies shall be such as may be prescribed.

Constitution of
the Syndicate.

21. The Syndicate shall consist of the following persons namely:—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
- (3) The Deans of Faculties.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Three members elected by the Senate from among its members,

(2) One member elected by the Academic Council from among its members,

(3) Two members nominated by the Chancellor,

(4) Two members nominated by the Founder, provided that, if the office of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made and there is in the opinion of the Chancellor no likelihood of the vacancy being filled up within one month from that date the Chancellor shall nominate the said two members.

Powers and
duties of the
Syndicate.

22. The Syndicate shall have the following powers and perform the following duties namely:—

(a) to control and administer the property and the funds of the University,

(b) to direct the form custody and use of the common seal of the University,

(c) to suspend or dismiss the Registrar, the teachers, the clerical staff and other servants of the University for sufficient cause and to define their duties and the conditions of their service,

(d) to accept on behalf of the University bequests, donations and transfers of any movable or immovable properties or the management thereof,

(e) to arrange for the holding of and publish the results of the University examinations and in the

prescribed manner to appoint examiners and cancel their appointment,

(f) to regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act and the statutes and regulations,

(g) to institute, subject to the control of the Senate, and abolish or suspend on the advice of the Academic Council, professorships and other teaching posts,

(h) to refer any matter to the Academic Council, a Faculty or a Board of Studies for consideration and report,

(i) to draft such statutes and regulations as may from time to time be necessary and to submit them to the Senate and the Academic Council respectively for consideration,

(j) to dispense, subject to statutes made in this behalf, with a strict compliance with the regulations of the University in special cases,

(k) to make standing orders in such manner and on such matters as may be prescribed, and

(l) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

Constitution of
the Finance
Committee

23. The Finance Committee shall consist of the following persons, namely:-

(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance,

(2) The Founder, and, in case the office is vacant, any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duties of the Founder under this section, during the continuance of the vacancy,

(3) The Vice-Chancellor,

(4) One member elected by the Senate from among its members, provided that no one who is already a member of the Syndicate shall be eligible for election under this clause.

Powers and
duties of
the Finance
Committee.

24. (1) The Syndicate shall, in the manner prescribed, frame the financial estimates of the University and place the same before the Finance Committee.

(2) The Finance Committee shall then scrutinize the said estimates and shall be entitled to make such modifications therein as it considers necessary.

(3) The said estimates as modified by the Finance Committee shall then be placed before the Senate which may assent or refuse its assent to the same or may omit or alter any of the items therein.

(4) (i) (a) All modifications made by the Senate in the said estimates which have not the effect of increasing the income,

(b) and all proposals involving any expenditure, originated by the Senate apart from such estimates shall be placed before the Finance Committee for its consideration.

(ii) All points of difference between the said committee and the Senate in respect of the matters specified in clause (i) shall be placed before the Chancellor and his decision thereon shall be final.

The Board of
Selection—
its powers.

25. (1) The Board of Selection shall consist of the following persons namely:-

(a) One member nominated by the Chancellor,

(b) The Founder, and, in case the office is vacant, any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duty of the Founder under this section during the continuance of the vacancy,

(c) The Vice-Chancellor,

(d) One member elected by the Syndicate from among its members, and

(e) One member elected by the Senate from among its members.

(2) The Board of Selection shall have the power to appoint the Teachers and the Registrar of the University.

26. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate in the manner prescribed and shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

(2) The accounts when so examined and audited shall be published by the Syndicate in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the report of such examination and audit, be submitted to the Senate, the Finance Committee and the Local Government.

27. The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the members of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate shall constitute a body corporate by the name of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by that name.

28 (1) The Provincial Government shall have the right to cause an inspection or an enquiry to be made in respect of any matter, institution or property connected with the University by such person or persons as they may appoint in that behalf. The Provincial Government shall in every case give notice to the University of its intention to cause such inspection or enquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

Act 1 of 29 as amended by the G.O.I. (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Orders 1937 & 1940.

(2) The Provincial Government shall communicate to the Senate and to the Syndicate its views and may after ascertaining the opinion of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(3) The Syndicate shall report to the Provincial Government the action, if any, which is proposed to be taken or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or enquiry. Such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Senate thereon and shall be submitted within such time as the Provincial Government may direct.

(4) Where the Senate or the Syndicate does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of the Provincial Government, the Provincial Government may after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or Syndicate, issue such directions as it may think fit and the Senate and the Syndicate shall comply with such directions. In the event of the Senate or the Syndicate not complying with such directions within such time as may be fixed in that behalf by the Local Government it shall have power to appoint some person or body to carry them out and make such order as to the expenses thereof as it deems fit to make.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the
Statutes statutes may provide for all or any of
the following, namely:—

(a) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University;

(b) the establishment and maintenance of hostels by the University;

(c) the conditions of recognition of hostels not maintained by the University;

(d) the powers of the officers of the University and in case of officers other than the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor their duties;

(e) the conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar;

(f) the holding of Convocations to confer degrees;

(g) the conferment of honorary and *ad eundem* degrees and other distinctions;

(h) the institution and award of fellowships' including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes;

(i) the classification, emoluments and mode of appointment of the teachers of the University;

(j) the institution of a provident fund for the benefit of the officers of the University, (other than the Chancellor, the Founder, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor), its teachers, clerical staff and servants;

(k) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates;

(l) all matters which under the Act may be prescribed by the statutes; and

(m) all other matters and things save those in respect of which regulations can be made which are within the purposes of this Act, whether incidental to those specified above or not.

30. (1) The Senate may take into consideration the draft of any statute either of its own motion or on the submission thereof by the Syndicate.

Statutes
How made.

(2) If the proposed statute would affect any officer or authority of the University:—

(a) where the Senate acts on its own motion, the opinion of the Syndicate and of the officer or authority affected shall be taken into consideration by the Senate before the statute is passed; and

(b) where the Senate acts on the submission of a draft thereto by the Syndicate, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the draft unless the Syndicate has given an opportunity to the officer or authority affected to express his or its opinion thereon and places such opinion if any, before the Senate for its consideration.

(3) When any statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft proposed by the Syndicate has been rejected, the statute or the draft as the case may be, shall be submitted to the Chancellor together with the opinions, if any, referred to in sub-section (2) and the Chancellor may refer the statute or draft back to the Senate for further consideration.

(4) A statute passed by the Senate shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

31. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the statutes, the Regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

Act—S. 31.
Regulations.

(a) the admission of students to and the levy of fees therefor by the University;

(b) the conditions under which any person may be admitted to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University;

(c) the conditions of residence of the persons referred to in section 7 of the Act and the levy of fees for residence and tutorial instruction in hostels maintained by the University;

(d) the number and qualification of professors, readers, lecturers, and other teachers in the University;

(e) the fees to be charged of courses of teaching given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates;

(f) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognised as qualified to give instruction in colleges, hostels and lodgings not maintained by the University;

(g) the appointment and duties of examiners and their emoluments;

(h) the conduct of examinations;

(i) all other matters which by this Act or by the statutes may be provided by the regulations; and

(j) all matters incidental to those specified in clauses (a) to (i).

32. Regulations may be made by the Academic Council on its own motion or on the submission of a draft to it by the Syndicate provided that in the former case before a regulation is passed the opinion of the Syndicate thereon shall be obtained and taken into consideration by the Academic Council.

Regulations
how made

All regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may appoint in that behalf; but every regulation so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate who shall consider it at its next meeting or at any other meeting to which it may adjourn the consideration thereof. The Senate shall have power, by resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such regulation.

33 (1) Save as otherwise provided, the authorities ^{Period of office.} and other bodies connected with the University shall be reconstituted every ^{Act} three years, and a member of every such ^{No. X.} authority or body shall except in the case ^{of 1943:} of *ex-officio* or life members hold office up to the date of the next reconstitution.

*(2) Vacancies among elected members of any such authority or body occurring by efflux of time on the date of the reconstitution thereof, may be filled at elections which may be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor to take place on such days as he thinks fit, not being earlier than two months from the date aforesaid.

*(3) [Any vacancy in the membership of any such authority or body occurring before the reconstitution thereof] shall be filled up as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who [nominated] or elected the member whose place has become vacant and the person so [nominated] or elected shall be a member of such authority or body only for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he has filled would have been a member.

*(1.) In sub section (1) the words "as member thereof from the date of his election or nomination thereto" were omitted from Section 33 (1) of Madras Act No 1 of 29.

(2.) This Sub section (2) was added

(3.) Original Sub section (2) was renumbered as sub section (3) and these words were substituted for the words "any vacancy in the said membership occurring before the said reconstitution": and the word "nominated" substituted for "appointed" by Section 33 of the Annamalai University Amendment Act, 1943 (Madras Act X of 1943)

(4) Any person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall if he ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment as the case may be, for a period of more than three months or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months cease to be a member of the authority or the body of the University concerned.

34. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the constitution of the University or of the said authority or body, or of the existence of any vacancy in the said authority or body, or of the invalidity of any election connected therewith, or of the disqualification of any member thereof at the time of or subsequent to his election or nomination thereto.

Validity of
proceedings of
the University
bodies.

35. No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith, or for appointment as an officer thereof, if at the time of election, nomination or appointment, he

Dis-qualification
for membership.

(a) is of unsound mind, deaf-mute or a leper, or

(b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(c) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence involving moral delinquency.

In case of dispute or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this section and his decision shall be final.

36. (1) The Senate may remove any person from membership of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith or from any of the offices specified in items (5), (6) and (7) of section 8,

Removal from membership of the University.

(a) if he has been convicted by a court of law of what in the opinion of the Senate is an offence involving moral delinquency,

(b) if he becomes of unsound mind or a deaf-mute or a leper, or

(c) if he applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

(2) The Senate may for the reason specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) withdraw any degree or diploma or any other distinction conferred or granted by the University.

(3) The Senate shall not take any action under clause (a) of sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) except on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate.

37. If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

Disputes as to election, nomination or membership of University authority or body

38. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees and to delegate to them such of their powers as they deem fit; such committees may include persons who are not members of the authority concerned;

Constitution of committees.

Provided that the number of persons so included in any committee shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of that committee.

39. Where any Provident fund has been instituted by the University for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff or servants, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

Provident Fund
XIX of 1945.

40. On the commencement of this Act, the institutions known as the Sri Minakshi College, the Sri Minakshi Tamil College and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College situated at Chidambaram and being maintained by Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar shall cease to exist as separate entities and shall become part of the University and all rights, powers and privileges of the said institutions and all property movable and immovable thereof shall vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

Transfer of the
colleges and of
their properties
to the University.

41. (i) The University shall have a fund called the Permanent Endowment Fund which it shall invest and keep invested in securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of India or by Local Governments in British India.

Permanent
Endowment
Fund.

(ii) The said Permanent Endowment Fund shall consist of—

(a) the sum of twenty lakhs of Rupees given by the Founder the Honourable Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar;

(b) the sum of twenty seven lakhs of rupees given to it by the Local Government; and

(c) any contributions to this fund made by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

General Fund. 42. The University shall also have a fund called the General Fund which shall consist of—

(a) fees and income from endowments including the Permanent Endowment Fund; and

(b) any contributions made to this fund by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others

Contribution by
Government to
the University.

43. The Local Government:—

(1) shall contribute to the general fund annually a sum of *one and a half lakhs of rupees, and

(2) subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the University;

(a) shall give for the buildings and equipment of the University a sum of seven and a half lakhs of rupees, and

(b) may contribute from time to time, such further sums as they deem fit to contribute to the said fund or towards such buildings or equipment.

44. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the regulations, any student of the University who was pursuing a course of study for any examination of the University of Madras shall be permitted to complete that course and the University

Completion of
Madras University
courses.

* Five lakhs and two thousand since 1946-47.

shall hold or arrange with the University of Madras for holding for such students examinations in accordance with the curricula of studies of that University for such period as may be prescribed and notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras University Act, 1923, or the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations thereunder, such students may be admitted to the appropriate examinations of that University.

Transitory provisions. 45. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act the Vice-Chancellor may, with the previous approval of the Chancellor, take such action consistent as far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the statutes as he may think necessary for the purpose of bringing the University into being and for that purpose may exercise any power which by this Act or the statutes is to be conferred on any officer or authority of the University.

(2) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted, the Registrar and the teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them.

(3) Any appointment made under sub-section (2) shall be for such period and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit; provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

(4) The first statutes and regulations shall be made by a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, and two or more persons nominated thereto

by the Chancellor and shall come into force after being approved by the Chancellor, on such date or dates as the Chancellor may appoint in that behalf.

(5) The salary if any, of the first Vice-Chancellor shall be fixed by the Chancellor.

Removal of difficulties at the commencement of the Act.	46. The Chancellor shall have power to take any action necessary to remove any difficulty that may arise in first giving effect to the provisions of the Act.
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Duration of certain sections of the Act.	47. This section, item (6) of section 14, and sections 23 and 24 shall cease to be part of this Act on the termination of ten years from the date on which section 23 comes into force.
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SCHEDULE

The whole of the Revenue village of Tiruvakkulam and portion of the Revenue village of U. Kottangudi and Resurvey No. 102 of the Revenue village of Usuppur in the Chidambaram taluk in the South Arcot district, bounded on the north by the Natarajapuram road commencing from the South Indian Railway level crossing situated just to the east of the Chidambaram Municipal toll-gate, on the east and south by the Uppanar and on the west by the South Indian Railway line and lands belonging to the South Indian Railway Company Limited; and Resurvey Nos. 65 to 68, 105 to 144 of the abovementioned village of Usuppur.

LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these Laws unless a different intention appears from the subject or context, 'the Laws' of the University means the provisions of the Act, the Statutes, the Regulations and the Standing Orders.

S. 2 (c)—
Act and
Statute—
Definitions.

S. 1 (i). 'The Act' means the Annamalai University Act, 1928.

S. 2 (κ). 'The University' means the Annamalai University at Annamalainagar constituted under the Act.

'Officers', 'Authorities', 'Teachers', 'Professors', 'Readers', 'Lecturers', 'Assistant Lecturers', 'Servants', and 'Registered Graduates', mean respectively Officers, Authorities, Teachers, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers, Servants and Registered Graduates of the University.

'The Gazette' means the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

'Clear days' means that the time is to be reckoned exclusive of both the first and the last days.

'Resolution' means substantive proposition originally moved or finally adopted.

'Motion' means anything moved either by way of substantive proposition or amendment.

All words and expressions used herein and defined in the act shall have the meanings so defined.

S. 16 (1), 18 (6)
and 22 (k)
Act—Statutes
etc., by whom
made.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act, Statutes are made by the Senate, Regulations by the Academic Council and Standing Orders by the Syndicate.

(a) Any notice, intimation or information required to be given and any paper, minutes or proceedings required to be sent to any person by the Laws shall, unless otherwise provided, be given or sent by the same being delivered by messenger or sent by post to such of those as reside in Annamalainagar and Chidambaram and posted to the address of those residing outside Annamalainagar and Chidambaram.

(b) Every Officer of the University and every member of a University authority or body appointed under the Laws shall, if required by the Registrar, give an address to which communications may be sent; and the posting of communications to that address shall be sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Laws as to notice or despatch of papers.

3. Where, by any Law, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in the office of the University on a certain day or within a prescribed period, and the office is closed on that day or the last day of the prescribed period, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the day on which the office reopens.

Statute.
Validity of Acts
done on the
day following
Dies Non.

4. The office of the University shall be open daily for the transaction of business between the hours 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. except on Sundays, the penultimate Saturday of each month, gazetted holidays and such other holidays as may be notified by the Vice-Chancellor. The Office may be closed for a day or part of a day on particular occasions at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor, provided that arrangements are made for the transaction of any urgent business.

Statute.
Hours of
business.

CHAPTER II.

THE UNIVERSITY.

1. (1) The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the members of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate shall constitute a body corporate by the name of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar.

Act—S. 27
The University.

- (2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the name of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar.

2. Save as otherwise provided in the Act, the territorial jurisdiction of the University shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from its Convocation Hall which shall be situated in Annamalainagar. Notwithstanding any provision in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall form part of or be

Act—S. 4
Territorial
Jurisdiction of
the University.

recognized by or admitted to the privileges of the University and no such institution within that limit shall similarly form part of or be recognized by or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India.

Provided that if the Local Government so order, nothing in this section shall apply to any institution established or maintained by the University for imparting instruction in agriculture or other technological studies.

3. On the commencement of the Act (this section of the Act came into force from the 15th May 1929) the institutions known as the Sri Minakshi College, the Sri Minakshi Tamil College and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College situated at Chidambaram and being maintained by Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar shall cease to exist as separate entities and shall become part of the University and all rights, powers and privileges of the said institutions and all property movable and immovable thereof shall vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

4. The purposes and powers of the University shall be the following namely:—

(a) to provide

(1) for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit including professional studies and technology and

Purposes and Powers of the University.

(2) for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(b) to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who shall have

(i) pursued a course of study in the University and shall have passed the examinations of the University in the manner prescribed or

(ii) carried on research under conditions prescribed ;

(c) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University ;

(d) to establish and maintain hostels, and, under prescribed conditions, to recognise hostels not so established or maintained, and to withdraw such recognition ;

(e) to create such posts as are required for the University and appoint persons thereto ;

(f) to provide, in the manner prescribed, lectures and instruction for persons who are not pursuing a course of study in the University, and to grant diplomas to them ;

(g) to confer honorary or *ad eundem* degrees or other distinctions in the manner prescribed ;

(h) to institute and award fellowships, including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes in the manner prescribed ;

(i) to demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed ;

(j) to co-operate with other Universities and Authorities for promoting the purposes of the Act.

(k) to enter into agreements with other bodies or persons for the purpose of promoting the purposes of the Act including the assuming of the management of any institution under them and the taking over of its properties and liabilities; and

(l) to do such other acts and things, whether incidental to the purposes and powers aforesaid or not but not inconsistent therewith, as may be requisite to further the purposes and objects of the Act.

5. No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University, or from admission to any degree or course of study, on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, class, caste or political belief, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose, on any person, any test whatsoever relating to religious or political belief or profession, in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a student or to hold any office or appointment therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where in respect of particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition thereof.

6. No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith or for appointment as an officer thereof if at the time of election, nomination or appointment, he

(a) is of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or a leper.
or

(b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(c) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence involving moral delinquency

Act—S. 5
University open
to all Classes
and Creeds.

Act—S. 35
Disqualification
for Membership.

In case of dispute, or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this section and his decision shall be final.

7. (1) The Senate may remove any person from membership of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith or from any of the offices specified in items (5), (6) and (7) of section 8 of the Act,

Act—S. 36
Removal from
Membership of
the University.

(a) If he has been convicted by a court of law of what in the opinion of the Senate is an offence involving moral delinquency, or

(b) if he becomes of unsound mind or a deafmute or a leper, or

(c) if he applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

(2) The Senate may for the reason specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) withdraw any degree or diploma or any other distinction conferred or granted by the University.

(3) The Senate shall not take any action under clause (a) of sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) except on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate.

8. Every person pursuing a course of studies for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma of the University except those referred to in clauses (f) and (g) of section 3 of the Act shall reside in a hostel or lodging maintained or recognised by the University.

Act—S. 7
Residence of
Students.

CHAPTER III.

THE VISITOR.

1. The Provincial Government shall have the right to cause an inspection or an enquiry to be made in respect of any matter, institution or property connected with the University by such person or persons as they may appoint in that behalf. The Provincial Government shall in every case give notice to the University of its intention to cause inspection or enquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

2. The Provincial Government shall communicate to the Senate and to the Syndicate its views and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

3. The Syndicate shall report to the Provincial Government the action, if any, which is proposed to be taken or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or enquiry. Such reports shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Senate thereon and shall be submitted within such time as the Provincial Government may direct.

4. Where the Senate or the Syndicate does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of the Provincial Government, the Provincial Government may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or the Syndicate, issue such directions as its may think fit and the Senate and the Syndicate shall comply with such directions. In the event of the Senate or the Syndicate not complying with such directions within such time as may be fixed in that behalf by the Local

Government it shall have power to appoint some person or body to carry them out and make such order as to the expenses thereof as it deems fit to make.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The following shall be the officers of the University, namely:—

Act—S. 8
Officers of the
University.

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) The Founder;
- (3) Pro-Chancellor;
- (4) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (5) The Registrar;
- (6) The Deans of Faculties and
- (7) Such other persons as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

THE CHANCELLOR.

2. The Governor of Fort St. George shall be the Chancellor of the University. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and shall, when present, preside at meetings of Senate and at Convocations.

Act—S. 9
The Chancellor.

Act—S. 9.
Powers of the
Chancellor.

3. (1) The Chancellor shall be entitled to delegate all or any of his functions to the Pro-Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor shall, under the conditions specified in Section 2 (c) of the Act, appoint the Founder

(3) The Chancellor may himself carry on or authorise any person to carry on the functions of the Pro-Chancellor in the event of a vacancy in that office.

S. 10 (3)

(4) The Chancellor shall appoint the Vice-Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder.

S. 12 (1)

(5) The Chancellor shall fix the number of members not exceeding six to be elected to the Senate by donors of sums of not less than Rupees ten thousand.

S. 15—Cl. iii (4)

(6) The Chancellor shall nominate eight members to the Senate, at least three of whom shall be representatives of depressed backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented.

S. 15—cl. iii (5)

(7) The Chancellor shall nominate two members to the Syndicate.

S. 21—ii (3)

(8) The Chancellor shall, in the event of the office of Founder being vacant, nominate the four members of the Senate and the two members of the Syndicate whom the Founder would have nominated.

S. 15—cl. ii (6) &
S. 21—cl. ii (4)

(9) The Chancellor shall, in the event of the office of Founder being vacant, appoint a person to the Finance Committee and the Board of Selection to do the duties of the Founder during the continuance of the vacancy.

S. 23 (2) &
S. 25 (1) (b)

(10) The Chancellor shall nominate one member to the Board of Selection.

S. 25 (a)

(11) The Chancellor may advise the University
S. 28 (3) and give directions to the Senate and the
Syndicate after due enquiry by the Visitor.

(12) The Chancellor has the power of giving his
S. 30 (3) assent to or withholding his assent from
Statutes and of referring Statutes passed
and draft Statutes rejected by the Senate back to the
Senate for further consideration.

(13) The Chancellor shall decide all points of
S. 24 (4) (ii) difference between the Finance Committee
and the Senate in respect of matters
connected with the Financial estimates.

(14) The Chancellor shall decide in all cases of
dispute or doubt as to whether a person is eligible or
not for election or nomination as a member of any of
the authorities of the University or of any body connected
therewith, or for appointment as an officer in the
University and his decision shall be final.

(15) The Chancellor shall decide in all cases of
S. 37 dispute as to whether any person has
been duly elected or nominated as or is
entitled to be a member of any authority or body of
the University.

(16) The Chancellor shall exercise all such powers
S. 9. (2) as are conferred upon him by the laws of
the University.

THE FOUNDER.

4. The Hon'ble Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai
Chettiyar shall be the Founder, and
Act—S. 2 (c) after him his son, Sir M. A. Muthiah
The Founder Chettiyar, and for all time after the lives
of the said two persons, in respect of every vacancy.

any adult male member chosen by the Chancellor from among the members of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family in the manner prescribed in Section 2 (c) of the Act.

5. The Founder may require the Vice-Chancellor to furnish him with information and all papers or copies thereof relating to any matter concerning the University. The Founder may also request further consideration of the matter by the authorities or officers concerned or place his views thereon before the Chancellor for his consideration, or may do both.

Act—S. 11 (2)
Powers of the
Founder

6. (1) The Founder shall recommend to the Chancellor a panel of three persons for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

S. 12 (1)

S. 15— (2) The Founder shall nominate four members to the Senate and two members to the Syndicate.

cl iii (6) &
S. 21—cl, ii (4)

(3) The Founder shall be a member of the Board of Selection.

S. 25 (i)

THE PRO-CHANCELLOR

Act—S. 10 (1)
The Pro-
Chancellor.

7. The Founder shall be the Pro-Chancellor of the University.

8. (1) The Pro-Chancellor shall in the absence of the Chancellor preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations and shall also exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of the Act.

Powers of the
Pro-Chancellor

(2) If for any reason the office of the Pro-Chancellor is vacant, the functions of the said office shall be carried on by the Chancellor or by any person authorised by him to do so.

S. 10 (3)

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder. He shall, in the absence of special orders by the Chancellor prescribing a shorter period, hold office for a term of three years from the date of the notification of his appointment in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Act—S. 12 (1)
The Vice-Chancellor—
Appointment.

10. The Vice-Chancellor may either be an honorary officer or be paid such salary as may be prescribed.

11. When any vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate shall, as soon as possible, appoint one of its own members to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor and may fix the allowances not exceeding Rs. 300 payable to such member during the continuance of the vacancy.

Act—S. 12 (2)
The Vice-Chancellor—
honorary or paid.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall in the absence of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations. He shall *ex-officio* be a member and the Chairman of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate.

Act—S. 13 (1)
Powers and
duties of the
Vice Chancellor.

(2) He shall be entitled to be present at and to address at any meeting of any authority or body of the University or its committee but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body or committee concerned.

Statute.

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- (3) The Vice-Chancellor shall in the manner prescribed convene meetings of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate.
- S. 13 (2)
- (4) In any emergency which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires that immediate action should be taken he may take such action and shall immediately thereafter report his action to the authority or officer which or who would have ordinarily dealt with the matter and such authority or officer may confirm, alter or quash such action.
- S. 13 (3)
- (5) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Finance Committee and of the Board of Selection.
- S. 23 (3)
S. 25 (1) (c)
- (6) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to appoint the clerical staff and other servants of the University, and shall have power to grant leave to them in accordance with the provisions of the leave rules framed by the Syndicate from time to time.
- S. 13 (4)
- (7) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise general supervision over the educational arrangements of the University, regulate the admission of students and be responsible for the discipline of the University.
- Statute.
- (8) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the sole power of suspending or dismissing any student for any offence or misconduct subject to the right of appeal to the Chancellor.
- Statute.
- (9) The Vice-Chancellor shall also have the power subject to the provisions in the laws to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student of the University or by any candidate for Matriculation or any University
- Statute.

Examination or for a degree, diploma, licence, title or mark of honour and to punish such misconduct by exclusion from any University Examination, or from any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, either permanently or for a specified period; or by cancelling any University examination or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person.

S 13 (5) (10) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

13. The salary of the Vice Chancellor shall be not more than Rs. 1,500 per mensem and shall be fixed by the Chancellor at the time of the appointment.

Statute.
Salary of the
Vice-Chancellor.

14. The Vice-Chancellor when travelling on University business shall be entitled to travelling allowance on the scale laid down in the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules as payable to first grade officers.

Statute.
Travelling
Allowances
to the Vice-
Chancellor.

15. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to one month's leave on full pay for every eleven months of duty.

Statute.
Leave.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled in case of illness or of urgent private affairs to leave without allowances for a period not exceeding three months during his three years' tenure of office.

Statute.
Leave without
Allowance.

THE REGISTRAR.

Act—S. 25 (3) 16. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Board of Selection.

Appointment.

17. The tenure of the office of the Registrar shall be limited to five years in the first instance, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-appointment. During the first period of five years, the Registrar may be appointed on probation for one or two years

Statute.
Tenure of
office and
re-appointment.

18. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to suspend or dismiss the Registrar at any time for sufficient cause.

Act—S. 22 (c)
Suspension or
dismissal of
the Registrar.

19. The Syndicate may dispense with the services of the Registrar after giving him six months' notice. In case the Registrar should wish to resign his office, he shall give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

Statute.
Resignation of
and dispensing
with the
services of
the Registrar.

20. The Registrar shall not continue to hold office after the completion of twenty-five years of service or the attainment of fifty-five years of age, whichever be earlier event; provided that nothing in this statute shall prevent the appointment in vacancies of not more than one year's duration of persons over fifty-five years of age or of retired public servants.

Statute
Limit of Service.

21. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 200 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 400 per mensem, rising further on approved service, to a selection grade of Rs. 400—10—500.

Statute.
Salary of the
Registrar.

22. When a Provident Fund is instituted, the Registrar shall become a subscriber thereto.

Statute.
Provident Fund
Subscriber

23. The Syndicate may grant to the Registrar leave of absence in accordance with the provisions of the leave rules framed by the Syndicate from time to time.

Statute.
Leave.

24. The Registrar shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and shall not absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Conditions of
Service.

25. The Registrar shall carry on his duties under the direction, control and supervision of the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Duties of the
Registrar.

26. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(a) to be the custodian of the records, common seal, and other property of the University;

(b) to act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Academic Council, Syndicate and any Committees appointed by these authorities, and to keep minutes thereof;

(c) to conduct the official correspondence of the University, to sign agreements on behalf of the University and to enter into contract with any person or firm on behalf of the University for the supply of articles and for any services;

(d) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Academic Council, Syndicate, Faculties, Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners and any Committees appointed by the authorities or bodies of the University;

(e) to perform such other work prescribed in the Laws and as may be from time to time assigned or entrusted to him by the Syndicate or by the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Ineligible for
Membership of
any Authority.

27. The Registrar shall not be eligible for nomination or election as a member of any of the University authorities.

Statute.
Access to
University
Records.

28. The Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose and with the previous approval of the Vice-Chancellor, fix a convenient hour when any member of the Senate, of the Academic Council, of the Syndicate, or of a Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Academic Council, the Syndicate, or the Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.

Deans of Faculties.

Act—S. 19 (2)
Election

29. The Dean of each Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of the Departments comprised within the Faculty.

Statute.
Period of Office.

30. The Dean shall hold office for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-election. During the temporary absence of a Dean for periods not exceeding three months or in the interval between the vacating of office by a Dean and the election of his successor, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint a head of a department of study included in the Faculty to act as Dean of the Faculty.

Statute.
Powers and
Duties.

31. (1) The Dean shall be the Chairman of the Faculty and shall prepare the business for and record the minutes of its meetings.

(2) The Dean shall prepare and issue the lecture lists of the University in the departments comprised within his Faculty and shall be responsible for the conduct of the teaching therein

(3) The Dean shall be responsible for the due observance of the Laws relating to the Faculty and the courses of study therein.

(4) The Dean shall advise the candidates for admission and the students of the Faculty before admission and at all times with reference to their courses of study.

32. At the end of every academic year the Dean shall submit a report on the work of the Faculty during the year to the Vice-Chancellor who may communicate it either in whole or in part to the Academic Council for such action as the Council may think fit to take.

Statute.
Annual Report.

CHAPTER V.

THE AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely:—

Act—S. 14
Authorities of
the University.

- (1) The Senate;
- (2) The Academic Council;
- (3) The Faculties;
- (4) The Boards of Studies;
- (5) The Syndicate;
- (6) The Finance Committee (for a period of 10 years from the 15th May, 1929);
- (7) The Board of Selection;
- (8) Such other bodies as may be declared by statutes to be authorities of the University.

2. (1) Save as otherwise provided, the authorities and other bodies connected with the University shall be reconstituted every three years, and a member of every such authority or body shall except in case of *ex-officio* or life members hold office as member thereof from the date of his election or nomination thereto up to the date of the next reconstitution.

Act—S. 33
Period of office.

(2) Any vacancy in the said membership occurring before the said reconstitution shall be filled up as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant, and the person so appointed or elected shall be a member of such authority or body only for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he has filled would have been a member.

(3) Any person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall, if he ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be, for a period of more than three months or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months cease to be a member of the authority or the body of the University concerned.

3. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the constitution of the University or of the said authority or body or of the existence of any vacancy in the said authority or body, or of the invalidity of any election connected therewith, or of the disqualification of any member thereof at the time of or subsequent to his election or nomination thereto.

Act—S. 34
Validity of
proceedings of
the University
bodies.

Act—S. 37
Dispute as
to Election,
Nomination or
Membership
of University
Authority or
Body.

4. If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

Act—S. 38
Constitution of
Committees.

5. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees and to delegate to them such of their powers as they deem fit; such committees may include persons who are not members of the authority concerned;

Provided that the number of persons so included in any committee shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of that committee.

CHAPTER VI.

LEGISLATION.

Act—S. 29
Statutes
Matters
comprising.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following, namely:—

(a) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University;

(b) the establishment and maintenance of hostels by the University;

(c) the conditions of recognition of hostels not maintained by the University;

(d) the powers of the officers of the University and in the case of officers other than the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor their duties;

(e) the conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar;

(f) the holding of Convocations to confer degrees;

(g) the conferment of honorary and *ad eundem* degrees and other distinctions,

(h) the institution and award of fellowships, including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes;

(i) the classification, emoluments and mode of appointment of the teachers of the University;

(j) the institution of a provident fund for the benefit of the officers of the University (other than the Chancellor, the Founder, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor), its teachers, clerical staff and servants;

(k) the maintenance of the register of registered graduates;

(l) all matters which under this Act may be prescribed by the statutes; and

(m) all other matters and things save those in respect of which regulations can be made, which are within the purposes of this Act, whether incidental to those specified above or not.

2. (1) The Senate may take into consideration the draft of any statute either of its own motion or on the submission thereof by the Syndicate.

Act—S. 30
Statutes how
made.

(2) If the proposed statute would affect any officer or authority of the University—

(a) where the Senate acts on its own motion, the opinion of the Syndicate and of the officer or authority affected shall be taken into consideration by the Senate before the statute is passed; and

(b) where the Senate acts on the submission of a draft thereto by the Syndicate, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the draft unless the Syndicate has given an opportunity to the officer or authority affected to express his or its opinion thereon and places such opinion, if any, before the Senate for its consideration.

(3) When any statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft proposed by the Syndicate has been rejected, the statute or the draft, as the case may be, shall be submitted to the Chancellor together with the opinions, if any, referred to in sub-section (2) and the Chancellor may refer the statute or draft back to the Senate for further consideration.

(4) A statute passed by the Senate shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the
Act—S. 31 statutes, the regulations may provide for
Regulations. all or any of the following matters,
namely:—

(a) the admission of students to and the levy of fees therefor by the University;

(b) the conditions under which any person may be admitted to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University;

(c) the conditions of residence of the persons referred to in section 7 and the levy of fees for residence and tutorial instruction in hostels maintained by the University;

(d) the number and qualification of professors, readers, lecturers and other teachers in the University;

(e) the fees to be charged for courses of teaching given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates;

(f) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognized as qualified to give instruction in colleges hostels and lodgings not maintained by the University;

(g) the appointment and duties of examiners and their emoluments;

(h) the conduct of examinations;

(i) all other matters which by this Act or by the statutes may be provided by the regulations; and

(j) all matters incidental to those specified in clauses (a) to (i).

4. Regulations may be made by the Academic Council on its own motion or on the submission of a draft to it by the Syndicate provided that in the former case before a regulation is passed the opinion of the Syndicate thereon shall be obtained and taken into consideration by the Academic Council.

Act—S. 32
Regulations
how made

All regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may appoint in that behalf; but every regulation so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate who shall consider it at its next meeting or at any other meeting to which it may adjourn the consideration thereof. The Senate shall have power, by resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such regulation.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Syndicate shall have power to make standing orders in such manner and on such matters as may be prescribed.

Act—S. 22 (k)
Standing Orders.

6. Subject to the provisions of the Act, Statutes and Regulations, standing orders may provide *inter alia* for,

Statute.
Standing Order.
matters com-
prising

(a) the conduct of the meetings of the Syndicate;

(b) the transaction of business of committees appointed by the Syndicate:

(c) the payment of travelling and halting allowances to members of the University authorities, officers, (other than the Chancellor, the Founder, the Pro-chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor) and teachers and servants, clerical and menial staff of the University;

(d) the conduct of business in the University Office;

(e) the maintenance of the accounts of the University and the preparation of budget estimate and the annual accounts of the University.

CHAPTER VII.

ELECTIONS TO THE AUTHORITIES

OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(a) *General Rules relating to all Elections.*

1. (i) Except as otherwise provided in the Laws, the Vice-Chancellor shall be responsible for the conduct of all elections and shall have power to fix the date of elections. Unless specifically provided otherwise and subject to Section 37 of the Act, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor on any question relating to such elections shall be final.

*Statute.
Vice Chancellor
responsible for
all Elections.*

(ii) If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the Vice-Chancellor shall refer the question to the Chancellor with a report expressing his own view on the question. The decision of the Chancellor on such reference shall be final.

*S. 37.
Act and Statute.
References to
Chancellor about
dispute in
Elections, Etc.*

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to hold or cause to be held elections in anticipation of vacancies that are about to occur owing to efflux of time.

*Statute.
Elections in
anticipation of
vacancies.*

3. No election to an authority of the University shall be invalid by reason of any vacancy among the number of persons entitled to vote at such election, or in the case of a postal vote on account of the loss in the post of any notice or voting paper.

*Statute.
Election not
invalid by
reason of
vacancies in
Electorate.*

Statute.
Results to be
published in
the Gazette.

4. The results of all elections shall be published in the Gazette and shall have effect from the date fixed in such notification.

(b) *Elections conducted by the University.*

(a) ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(i) *Register of Graduates.*

S. 15—cl. iii—(1)
Act and Statute.
Registered
Graduates for
ten years.

5 During the ten years ending with the 15th May 1939, the Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any graduate of the description given below shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained :—

(1) the graduates of the University,

(2) the graduates of the University of Madras from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram, and

(3) the graduates of not less than seven years' standing of the University of Madras, other than those from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram, residing in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and in the State of Pudukottai; provided that no graduate coming under class (3) shall be entitled to have his name entered in the Register unless he has resided in any of the twelve districts specified above or in the State of Pudukottai for not less than 240 days in each year for the three years preceding the date of registration and provided further that his name shall be retained in the list at the annual revision only on the same condition as to residence being fulfilled at each annual revision

6. The Register of Graduates shall be revised and corrected once every year, namely, on the first day of October; no new name shall be added to the register except on the first of October of each year.

Statute.
Annual Revision

7. Any graduate, whose name is on the Register, shall be entitled to inspect it during office hours on application to the Registrar and shall be entitled on payment of rupees two to have a copy of it sent to him.

Statute.
Supply of List
of Registered
Graduates.

(ii) Register of donors of sums of not less than Rupees ten thousand to and for all or any of the purposes of the University.

8. The Syndicate shall maintain a register showing the names and addresses of all donors of a sum of not less than Rupees ten thousand to or for the purposes of the University.

Statute.

Every person whose name is entered in the said list shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate under Section 15, Class III (4) of the Act,

9. When the donors of the sum specified above are more persons than one who constitute a joint family or a partnership firm or a company, or a corporation, the Registrar shall under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, call upon such donors to elect, within a time to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, one of their members to represent and to act for them in voting at the election. If such donors fail to elect and notify the name and address of the person so elected by them, within the time specified in the notice or within such further period of time as may be allowed by the Vice-Chancellor, or are unable to agree as to the person who should represent them for the purpose of voting at the election, the Registrar shall lay the matter for orders before the Vice-Chan-

Statute.

cellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall nominate any one of their number to represent them at the election for the purpose of voting. The orders of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final. The name of the person so elected or nominated to represent such donors shall be entered in the column for remarks against the names of such donors for purposes of serving all notices connected with election. The person so noted as the representative of such donors shall be deemed to be the person entitled to act as one of the electors.

10. Where the donor is a minor, or a person suffering from disability, or a Ward of the Court, the legal guardian of such person shall be entitled to act for him at any election as a voter so long as the minority or disability continues or so long as he is a Ward of the Court. Where the same person is not the guardian of the person and the property of a minor, the guardian of the property shall be deemed to be guardian within the meaning of this rule.

11. In the case of persons holding office as members of the teaching staffs of colleges or educational institutions, the persons for the time being performing the duties of such office shall during the continuance of the performance of such duties, have all the rights and powers vested in the persons holding such office by the Act or by these laws.

(b) GENERAL RULES.

12. The Registrar of the University shall be the Returning Officer for all elections conducted by the University and shall, subject to the provisions in the laws, do all things necessary for the conduct of elections.

13. In the case of all elections in which voting papers are issued by the University the names of the candidates shall be placed in the alphabetical order.

Statute.
Voting Paper

14. The voting papers, together with the declaration papers, if any, of all the elections shall be preserved in the University office till the time of the next triennial election

Statute
Preservation of
Voting papers

15. If an elector is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the officers or other persons empowered to attest his declaration; and such officer or other person shall on the declaration paper, certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested by the elector to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the elector.

Statute
Recording of
votes of
Electors
physically
incapacitated.

(2) The following officers or other persons are empowered to attest votes of incapacitated electors:—

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure),

Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs,

District Registrars,

Sub-Registrars.

District Educational Officers,

Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and

Members of the Senate or of the Academic Council.

16. An elector who has not received his voting and other connected papers sent by post or whose papers, before their despatch back to the Registrar have been inadvertently spoilt in such manner that they cannot be conveniently used or who has

Statute.
Procedure where
voting papers are
spoilt or lost

lost his papers may, on his transmitting to the Registrar a declaration to that effect signed by himself, require the Registrar to send him new papers in place of those not received, spoilt or lost; and, if the papers have been spoilt, the spoilt papers shall be returned to the Registrar who shall cancel them on receipt. In every case when new papers are issued, a mark shall be placed against the number of the elector's name in the register (electoral roll) to denote that new papers have been issued in place of those not received, spoilt or lost.

17. No person shall be present at the scrutiny and counting of votes except the Registrar, such persons as he may appoint to assist him, the candidates and not more than two representatives of each candidate appointed in writing by him.
- Statute.
Persons who
may be present
at Scrutiny of
Votes.

(c) PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS.

18. If any vacancy occurs or is about to occur by efflux of time, among the members of any University authority which has to be filled up by an election conducted by the University, the Registrar, under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the Gazette.
- Statute
Notification of
the vacancy.

19. Each elector shall be at liberty to nominate a qualified person to fill the vacancy. Every nomination shall be made by an elector in writing and shall be seconded in writing by another elector. Every such nomination shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of the nominee agreeing to serve on the authority, if elected, and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notification in the Gazette.
- Statute
Nomination

Statute.
Declaration
result after
nomination

20. If the number of nominees does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall declare such nominees to be elected.

21. If the number of nominees exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled the Registrar shall arrange to conduct elections as detailed below:—

i. ELECTIONS WITHOUT PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

22. If the election is not governed by the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, procedure prescribed in statutes 23 to 25 *infra* inclusive shall be followed.

Note:—The elections to which these statutes (23 to 25) apply are the following:—

(a) Election of not more than six members to the Senate by donors of sums of not less than ten thousand rupees,

(b) Election of ten members to the Academic Council by the teachers of the University other than Professors and Readers

(c) Election of five members to the Academic Council by the Senate,

(d) Election of three members to the Syndicate by the Senate,

(e) Election of one member to the Syndicate by the Academic Council,

(f) Election of one member to the Finance Committee by the Senate.

(g) Election of one member to the Board of Selection by the Syndicate,

(h) Election of one member to the Board of Selection by the Senate.

Issue of voting papers and election.

23. The Registrar shall forward to each elector a declaration paper, a voting paper which shall bear on it, the Registrar's initials and the date of posting, a voting paper cover and an envelope addressed to the Registrar, together with a letter of intimation stating the number of vacancies, the day and hour fixed for the poll and the day and hour fixed for the scrutiny and counting of votes. The date fixed for the poll shall be not less than ten days from the date of the posting of the voting papers.

24. The elector shall after filling up the declaration paper and the voting paper in accordance with the directions given in the letter of intimation, enclose the voting paper in the voting paper cover and stick it and enclose the cover and the declaration paper in the envelope addressed to the Registrar and return the envelope by Registered Post so as to reach the Registrar not later than the day and the hour fixed for the poll;

provided that, at his option, the elector may either in person or by an agent, deposit the envelope addressed to the Registrar in the ballot box on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll.

25. On the day and at the time appointed for the scrutiny and counting of votes, the Registrar shall arrange and count the envelopes received except those which have not either been sent by Registered Post so as to reach the Registrar not later than the day and the latest hour fixed for the poll or deposited in the ballot box provided on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll.

They shall then be opened and the declaration papers and the voting paper covers examined. The

voting paper covers other than those rejected under this statute shall then be opened and the voting papers taken out and mixed together. The voting papers shall then be scrutinised and the valid votes counted.

A voting paper cover shall be rejected if

- i. the envelope contains no declaration paper outside the voting paper cover; or
- ii. the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Registrar; or
- iii. the declaration or attestation is not in accordance with the rules; or
- iv. the voting paper is placed outside the voting paper cover; or
- v. more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope.

A voting paper shall be invalid if:-

- (a) it does not bear the Registrar's initials, or
- (b) the number of votes recorded thereon exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, or
- (c) no vote is recorded thereon, or
- (d) a voter signs his name or writes any word or make any mark on it, by which it becomes recognisable, or
- (e) it is void for uncertainty.

The nominee or the nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared to be duly elected. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more nominees, the final election of the nominee or

nominees to fill the vacancy or vacancies shall be made by the Registrar from among the nominees receiving such equality of votes by drawing lots in such manner as he may determine.

(ii) ELECTIONS WITH PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

26. Where the election is governed by the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, the procedure prescribed in statutes 27 to 58 *infra* inclusive shall be followed.

Note:- The elections to which these statutes (27 to 58) apply are the following:—

1. Election of twelve members of the Senate by the Graduates registered under Section 15, Class III (1) of the Act,

2. Election of four members of the Senate by the Academic Council.

27. In these statutes:-

Statute. Definition of terms	(1) "continuing candidates" means candidates not elected or not excluded from the poll at any given time;
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(2) "exhausted papers" means voting papers on which no further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate; provided that a paper shall also be deemed to be exhausted in any case in which

(a) the names of two or more candidates whether continuing or not, are marked with the same figure and are next in order of preference, or

(b) the name of the candidate next in order of preference whether continuing or not, is marked:-

(i) by a figure not following consecutively after some other figure on the voting paper, or

(ii) by two or more figures;

(3) "first preference" means the figure 1 set opposite the name of any candidate; "second preference" similarly means the figure 2, "third preference" the figure 3, and so on;

(4) "original votes" in regard to any candidates means the votes derived from voting papers on which a first preference is recorded for such candidates;

(5) "surplus" means the number by which the value of the votes of any candidate, original and transferred, exceeds the quota as defined in Statute;

(6) "transferred votes" in regard to any candidate means votes or value or part of the value is credited to such candidate and which are derived from voting papers on which a second or subsequent preference is recorded for such candidate;

(7) "unexhausted papers" means voting papers on which a further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate.

Notification and issue of voting papers.

28 The Registrar shall announce, by notification in the Gazette, the number of vacancies and the names of the persons nominated for election, the day appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the poll, the hours between which votes may be recorded, the day and hour when the scrutiny and counting of votes will begin. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed.

Statutes
Notification of
the Vacancy.

29. Not less than fourteen days before the date fixed for the poll, the Registrar shall issue through the post a declaration paper and voting paper to each elector to the address entered against his name in the list of registered graduates or if the elector has since the publication of the list changed his address and intimated the fact in writing to the Registrar, to the address so given.

Statute
Notices and
Voting papers.

30. The declaration paper shall be in Form I and the voting paper in Form II. The declaration paper shall bear on it a serial number corresponding to the number which a voter bears on the electoral roll. To each voter shall be issued the declaration paper and the voting paper.

Statute.

31. Before the declaration papers and voting papers are issued, the Registrar shall—

Statute.

(a) have the name of each elector entered on a declaration paper,

(b) initial the voting paper on the back, and

(c) satisfy himself that a declaration paper and a voting paper so initialled are being issued to each elector.

32. With the declaration paper and the voting paper the Registrar shall send (i) a cover addressed to himself in Form III bearing on its face the serial number of the voter (ii) an envelope marked "voting paper" and (iii) a letter of intimation in Form IV.

Statute.

33. Each elector on receipt of the papers shall, if he desires to vote in the election, sign the declaration in the declaration paper and record his vote on the voting paper.

Statute

Voting.

Statute.
Voting

34. All members shall be entitled to vote. No vote shall be given by proxy. Each member shall have one vote only.

35. A member in giving his vote—

(a) must place on his voting paper the figure 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes;

Statute.
Procedure

(b) may in addition place on his voting paper the figure 2 or the figures 2 and 3, or 2, 3 and 4 and so on in the squares opposite the names of other candidates in the order of his preference.

36. A voting paper shall be invalid—

(a) upon which a member signs his name or writes any word, or makes any mark by which it becomes recognizable; or

Statute.
Invalid Voting
Papers.

(b) which does not bear the Registrar's initials; or
(c) on which the figure 1 is not marked; or

(d) on which the figure 1 is set opposite the names of more than one candidate; or

(e) on which the figure 1 and some other figure is set opposite the name of the same candidate; or

(f) which is unmarked or void for uncertainty.

Statute.

37. The elector shall after recording his vote enclose the voting paper in the envelope and stick it up and enclose the envelope and the declaration paper in the cover addressed to the Registrar and send the cover by Registered Post to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day

and the latest hour fixed for the poll. Covers received after such day and hour and covers not sent by Registered Post shall be rejected. No cover may contain more than one declaration paper and one voting paper;

Provided that at his option, the elector may, either in person or by an agent, deposit the cover addressed to the Registrar in a ballot box at the University Office on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll.

Counting of Votes.

38. On the day and at the hour appointed for the scrutiny and counting of votes the covers received from the voters by the Registrar, except those rejected under Law 37 shall first be arranged serially according to the numbers entered on them and counted. They shall then be opened by the Registrar or in his presence and the declaration papers and envelopes taken out there-from. If the inner envelope is not accompanied by the declaration paper, it shall not be opened but shall be endorsed "rejected" and placed in a separate bundle. The Registrar shall then examine or cause to be examined whether the declaration papers are the ones sent out by him and whether the declarations and attestations if any, are *prima facie* regular. If the Registrar is satisfied on these points, he shall file the declaration papers and place the envelopes in a separate heap. If, in any case, the Registrar is not satisfied that the declaration paper is the one sent by him or if he considers that the declaration or attestation is not in order, he shall endorse the word "rejected" on the back of the declaration paper and place it with the connected envelope in a separate bundle.

39. The envelopes other than those rejected shall then be opened and the voting papers taken out and mixed together by the Registrar or in his presence.

40. The Registrar shall then examine the voting papers and reject all papers which are invalid under statute 36. On every paper so rejected the Registrar shall endorse the word 'invalid' and such papers shall be kept in a separate bundle.

41. The Registrar after rejecting the invalid voting papers, if any, shall divide the remaining papers into parcels according to the first preferences recorded for each candidate. He shall then count the number of papers in each parcel.

42. In carrying out the statutes hereinafter contained, the Registrar shall:

(i) disregard all fractions;

(ii) ignore all preferences recorded for candidates already elected or excluded from the poll.

43. For the purpose of facilitating the processes prescribed by the statutes hereinafter contained each valid voting paper shall be deemed to be of the value of one hundred.

44. The Registrar shall add together the values of the papers in all the parcels and divide the total by a number exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled, and the result increased by one shall be the number sufficient to secure the return of a candidate (hereinafter called the quota).

45. If at any time a number of candidates equal to the number of persons to be elected has obtained the quota, such candidates shall be treated as elected, and no further steps shall be taken.

46. Any candidate, the value of whose parcel, on first preferences being counted, is equal to or greater than the quota, shall be deemed elected.

47. (1) If the value of the papers in any such parcel is equal to the quota, the papers shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

(2) If the value of the papers in any such parcel is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred to the continuing candidates indicated on the voting papers as next in the order of the voter's preference, in the manner prescribed in the following statute.

48. (a) If and whenever as the result of any operation prescribed by these statutes a candidate has a surplus, that surplus shall be transferred in accordance with the provisions of this statute.

(b) If more than one candidate has a surplus, the largest surplus shall be dealt with first and the others in order of magnitude; provided that every surplus arising on the first count of votes shall be dealt with before those arising on the second count, and so on.

(c) When two or more surpluses are equal, the Registrar shall decide, as hereinafter provided in Statute 53, which shall first be dealt with.

(d) (i) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from original votes only, the Registrar shall examine all the papers in the parcel belonging to the candidate whose surplus is to be transferred, and divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon. He shall also make a separate sub-parcel of the exhausted papers.

(ii) He shall ascertain the value of the papers in each sub-parcel and of all the unexhausted papers.

(iii) If the value of the unexhausted papers is equal to or less than the surplus, he shall transfer all the unexhausted papers at the value at which they were received by the candidate whose surplus is being transferred.

(iv) If the value of the unexhausted papers is greater than the surplus, he shall transfer the sub-parcel of unexhausted papers and the value at which each paper shall be transferred shall be ascertained by dividing the surplus by the total number of unexhausted papers.

(e) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from transferred as well as original votes, the Registrar shall re-examine all the papers in the sub-parcel last transferred to the candidate, and divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preference recorded thereon. He shall thereupon deal with the sub-parcels in the same manner as is provided in the case of the sub-parcels referred in clause (d).

(f) The papers transferred to each candidate shall be added in the form of a sub-parcel to the papers already belonging to such candidate.

(g) All papers in the parcel or sub-parcel of an elected candidate not transferred under this statute shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

49. (1) If after all the surpluses have been transferred, as hereinbefore directed, less than the number of candidates required has been elected, the Registrar shall exclude from the poll the candidate lowest on the poll and shall distribute his unexhausted papers among the continuing candidates according to the next preferences recorded thereon. Any exhausted paper shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

(2) The papers containing original votes of an excluded candidate shall first be transferred, the transfer value of each paper being one hundred.

(3) The papers containing transferred votes of an excluded candidate shall then be transferred in the order of the transfers in which and at the value of which he obtained them.

(4) Each of such transfers shall be deemed to be a separate transfer.

(5) The process directed by this statute shall be repeated on the successive exclusions one after another of the candidates lowest on the poll until the last vacancy is filled either by the election of a candidate with the quota or as hereinafter provided.

50. If as a result of a transfer of paper under these statutes the value of the votes obtained by a candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, the transfer then proceeding shall be completed but no further papers shall be transferred to him.

51. (1) If after the completion of any transfer under these statutes the value of the votes of any candidate shall be equal to or greater than the quota, he shall be deemed elected.

(2) If the value of the votes of any such candidate shall be equal to the quota the whole of the papers on which such votes are recorded shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

(3) If the value of the votes of any such candidate shall be greater than the quota his surplus shall thereupon be distributed in the manner hereinbefore provided, before the exclusion of any other candidate.

52. (1) When the number of continuing candidates is reduced to the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, the continuing candidates shall be deemed elected.

(2) When only one vacancy remains unfilled and the value of the votes of some one continuing candidate exceeds the total value of all the votes of the other continuing candidates, together with any surplus not transferred, that candidate shall be deemed elected.

(3) When only one vacancy remains unfilled and there are only two continuing candidates and those two candidates have each the same value of votes and no surplus remains capable of transfer one candidate shall be excluded under the next succeeding statute, and the other deemed elected.

53. If when there is more than one surplus to distribute, two or more surpluses are equal, or if at any time it becomes necessary to exclude a candidate and two or more candidates have the same value of votes and are lowest on the poll, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate, and the candidate for whom fewest original votes are recorded shall have his surplus first distributed, or shall be first excluded, as the case may be. If the values of their original votes are equal, the Registrar shall decide by lot which candidate shall have his surplus distributed or be excluded.

54. Any candidate or his agent may at any time during the counting of the votes, either before the commencement or after the completion of any transfer of votes (whether surplus or otherwise), request the Registrar to re-examine and recount the papers of all or any candidate (not being papers set aside at any previous transfer as finally dealt with) and the Registrar shall forthwith re-examine and recount the same accordingly. The Registrar may also at his discretion recount votes either once or more often in any case in which he is not satisfied as to the accuracy of any previous count, provided that nothing herein shall make it obligatory on the Registrar to recount the same votes more than once.

Statute.

Recounting of

Voting Papers.

Statute.
Declaration of
Results.

55. The Registrar shall then declare the names of the candidates who have been duly elected.

Election Return.

56. The Registrar shall prepare a form showing:—

- (1) the number of electors who voted.
 - (2) the number of voting papers rejected,
 - (a) as being received too late,
 - (b) for being sent by ordinary post or in other than the prescribed ways,
 - (c) for irregularities connected with the declaration,
 - (d) as invalid.
-

FORM L.

57.

DECLARATION PAPER.

Election to the Senate

by the Registered Graduates.
Academic Council.

Serial No.

Elector's name and number on the register.

ELECTOR'S DECLARATION.

[name in full and designation]

declare that I am a Registered Graduate
Member of the Academic Council.

and have signed no other voting paper at this election
for this constituency.

Signature

Address

Date

Station

FORM II.

FORM OF VOTING PAPER.

Annamalai University Act, 1928.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE.

Election by Registered Graduates.
Members of the Academic Council.

Mark order of preference in squares below,	Names of Candidates.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE VOTER.

Vote by placing the figure 1 in the space opposite the name of the candidate for whom you vote. You may also place the figure 2 in the space opposite the name of the candidate who is your second choice, and the figure 3 in the space opposite the name of the candidate who is your third choice; and so on. Crosses or other marks must not be used.

A voting paper is invalid on which:—

(a) a member signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark by which it becomes recognizable;

(b) or which does not bear the Registrar's initials; or

(c) the figure 1 is not marked; or

(d) the figure 1 is set opposite the names of more than one candidate; or

(e) the figure 1 and some other figure are set opposite the name of the same candidate; or

(f) which is unmarked or void for uncertainty.

Declaration papers need not be attested, but in case of an elector who is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the following officers or other persons;

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure); Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs; District Registrars; Sub-Registrars; District Educational Officers; Deputy Inspectors of Schools; and Members of the Senate, or of the Academic Council shall on the declaration paper, certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested by the elector to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the elector.

After marking the voting paper, the elector will, in accordance with the instructions given in the letter of intimation sent herewith, return the voting paper to the Registrar, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar, Chidambaram, *by registered post* so as to reach him not later than p.m. on or may in person or by messenger deposit the same in the ballot box provided for the purpose at the Senate House between the hours a.m. and p.m. on the same day.

If the voter inadvertently spoils a voting paper, he can return it to the Registrar, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, issue to him another paper.

University Office,
Annamalaiagar, Chidambaram.

Date

Registrar.

FORM III.

Form of Face of Cover.

Election to the Senate by the Registered Graduates.
Academic Council.

To

The Registrar,
Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar, Chidambaram,

No.....

FORM IV.

FORM OF LETTER OF INTIMATION.

Election to the Senate by the Registered Graduates.
Academic Council.

Sir,

The persons whose names are printed on the voting paper sent herewith have been nominated as candidates for the Senate. Should you desire to vote at this election, I have to request that you will:—

(a) sign the declaration paper;

(b) mark your vote in the column provided for the purpose in the voting paper as directed;

(c) enclose the ballot paper in the smaller envelope and stick it up; and

(d) put the smaller envelope and the declaration paper in the cover addressed to me and return it to me by registered post so as to reach me not later than ^{A. M.} _{P. M.} on the

day of 19 , or deposit the cover addressed to me in the ballot box provided for the purpose at the Senate House between.....and.....on the same day.

Voting papers will be rejected:—

(1) if they arrive after the hour fixed for the closing of the poll,

(2) if they are not either sent by registered post or deposited in the ballot box at the Senate House on the date fixed,

(3) if the outer cover does not contain the declaration paper,

(4) if the declaration paper is put in the small envelope with the voting paper,

(5) if the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Registrar,

(6) if the declaration or attestation is not in order,

(7) if more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope.

Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

Registrar.

All elections other than the Elections to the Senate by Registered Graduates and by the Academic Council.

LETTER OF INTIMATION.

Sir/Madam,

1. The persons whose names are printed on the ballot paper sent herewith have been nominated as candidates for election to the.....Should you desire to vote at this election, I have to request that you will:-

-
- (a) fill up and sign the declaration paper;
 - (b) mark your vote, in the column provided for the purpose on the voting paper, as directed on the voting paper;
 - (c) enclose the voting paper in the smaller cover and stick it up; and
 - (d) put the smaller cover and the declaration paper in the envelope addressed to me and return the same to me *either* by registered post, so as to reach me not later than p.m. on the day of 19. . . , *or* deposit, *or* cause to be deposited the envelope addressed to me in the ballot box provided for the purpose between a.m. and p.m. and on the same day

2. Voting papers will be rejected:—

(1) If the envelope enclosing the ballot paper cover and the declaration paper is not either (i) sent by *registered post* and received not later than the hour fixed for the closing of the poll *or* (ii) deposited in the ballot box on the date and between the hours fixed;

(2) if the outer envelope contains no declaration paper outside the smaller cover;

(3) if the ballot paper is not enclosed in the smaller cover;

(4) if the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Registrar to the voter;

(5) if more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope;

(6) if the declaration or attestation is not in order;

(7) if the voting paper is invalid.

3. A voting paper will be invalid:—

(a) which does not bear the Registrar's initials; or

(b) on which a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark by which it becomes recognisable; or

(c) on which no vote is recorded; or

(d) on which more votes are recorded than the number of vacancies to be filled; or

(e) if it is void for uncertainty.

4. Declaration papers need not be attested, but in the case of a voter who is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the following persons:

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure); Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs; District Registrars; Sub-Registrars; District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools; Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools, Principals of Colleges, Headmasters of recognised High Schools; Members of the Senate or the Academic Council; and Holders of titles conferred by the Government.

Such person shall, on the declaration paper, certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested, by the voter to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the voter,

If a voter inadvertently spoils a voting paper, he can return it to the Registrar, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, issue to him another paper.

The scrutiny and counting of votes will begin on....

Annamalai University, Annamalainagar. Registrar.

58. An illustrative election conducted on this system is printed as an Appendix A.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTIONS CONDUCTED BY BODIES OTHER THAN
THE UNIVERSITY.

1. (i) Save as otherwise provided in the laws and subject to the provision in Section 37 of the Act, the Officers specified in column 2 of the statement subjoined to statue 2 below shall, subject to the provisions of the statutes hereunder, do all things necessary for the conduct of elections,

(ii) If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the Officer concerned shall report the matter to the Vice-Chancellor who shall refer it to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

2. The Constituencies mentioned below shall be entitled to elect the number of members noted against them to the Senate of the Annamalai University, under Section 15, Clause (7 to 16) of the Annamalai University Act of 1928. The Officer or other person authorised by him mentioned against each constituency in column 3 of the following table, shall be the Returning Officer for that constituency and he shall, subject to the provisions in the laws, do all things necessary for the conduct of elections in accordance with the Laws hereinafter prescribed.

Name of the Constituency .	No of persons to be elected	Official to hold the election Returning Officer.
1. The District Board of South Arcot-	One.	The Collector of South Arcot or any other Gazetted Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Collector empowered by the Collector in this behalf.
2. The Councillors of the Municipal Council of Chidambaram.	One.	do.

VIII] ELECTIONS CONDUCTED BY BODIES OTHER THAN THE UNIVERSITY. 115

Name of the Constituency.	No of persons to be elected.	Official to hold the election: Returning Officer.
3. The Councillors of the Municipal Councils of South Arcot District other than those of the Chidambaram Municipal Council	One.	do.
4. The Sri Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam, Chidambaram	One.	The President or, if authorised by him, the Secretary.
5. The Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	One.	do.
6. The Madura Tamil Sangam, Madura.	One.	do.
7. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce.	One.	do.
8. The Madras Chamber of Commerce.	One.	do.
9. The Madras Land-holders' Association	One.	do.
10. The Tanjore Karaithai Tamil Sangam.	One.	do.
11. The Members of the Teaching Staff of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi and of the Kameswaram Devasthanam Patasala, Madura.	One.	The Principal of either of the institutions in rotation from one General election to the next. The President or, if authorised by him, the Secretary or the Registrar of the University if the office of the President is vacant.
12 *The Madras Legislative Council.	Two.	The Speaker, or if authorised by him, the Secretary or the Registrar of the University if the office of the Speaker is vacant.
13 *The Madras Legislative Assembly.	Three.	The Speaker, or if authorised by him, the Secretary or the Registrar of the University if the office of the Speaker is vacant.

*The election of members by constituencies 12 and 13 shall be in accordance with such rules for elections as may be in force for the time being at the Legislative Council and Assembly, or in accordance with Statutes 3 to 20 of this chapter when the Registrar acts as the Returning officer.

3. The members of these bodies at the time of the elections shall constitute the voters at the respective elections mentioned above and the respective Returning Officers shall maintain correct and up-to-date rolls of such electors, containing their last known address.

4. No election to the Senate conducted under these rules shall be invalid by reason of any vacancy among the number of persons entitled to vote at such election, or in the case of a postal vote on account of the loss in the post of any notice or voting paper.

5. In all elections the system of postal voting with the option to deposit the envelopes in a ballot box on the day of the poll, shall be adopted.

6. The results of all elections shall be published by the Registrar in the Gazette and shall have effect from the date fixed in such notification.

7. Objections to elections shall be made in writing and shall be forwarded to the Returning Officer so as to reach him not later than 7 clear days after the declaration of the result of the election.

8. All papers relating to the elections shall be preserved in the office of the Returning Officer for a period of 3 months after the date of the elections or if any question arises as to the election, until it is disposed of.

9. On receipt of a request from the Registrar of the Annamalai University to arrange for the election of a member or members to the Senate, the Returning Officer of the constituency so requested shall issue a notification stating the nature of the election, the last date for presentation of nomination papers and the time and place for the scrutiny of nominations.

10. Each elector shall be at liberty to nominate a qualified person on the electoral roll to fill the vacancy.

Every nomination shall be made by an elector in writing and shall be seconded in writing by another and every such nomination shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of the nominee agreeing to serve on the Senate, if elected, and must reach the Returning Officer not later than 10 days after the publication of the notification.

11. All nomination papers shall be scrutinised by the Returning Officer on the date and hour and at the place appointed and notified, and the names of the candidates whose nomination papers have been declared valid shall be published on the same day by affixing a copy thereof on the Notice Board at the Office of the Returning Officer.

12. A candidate who has been duly nominated may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing signed by him and delivered in person to the Returning Officer or sent to him by post so as to reach him not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the day succeeding the date appointed for the scrutiny of nominations. A candidate who has so withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

13. If only one person is nominated, the Returning Officer shall declare such nominee to be elected.

14. If more persons than one are nominated, the Returning Officer shall forward to each elector through the post (i) a numbered declaration paper, (to declare that the voter is a member of the constituency concerned and has signed no other voting paper at that election for that constituency), (ii) a voting paper on which the names of the candidates duly nominated shall be arranged in alphabetical order and which shall bear on it directions to the voter, the initials of the Returning Officer and the date of posting, (iii) a vot-

ing paper cover and an envelope addressed to the Returning Officer, and (iv) a letter of intimation stating the number of vacancies, the date and hours fixed for the poll and the day and hour fixed for the scrutiny and counting of votes. The papers shall be forwarded to the address entered against the name of the elector in the electoral roll or, if the elector has since the preparation of the roll changed his address and intimated the fact in writing to the Returning Officer not later than 14 days before the date fixed for the despatch of the voting papers, to the address so given.

The date fixed for the poll shall not be less than 7 days from the date of the posting of the voting papers or 7 days before the date within which the result of the election is to be communicated to the Registrar.

15. The elector shall, after filling up the declaration paper and the voting paper in accordance with the directions given in the letter of intimation, enclose the voting paper in the voting paper cover and stick it and enclose this cover and the declaration paper in the envelope addressed to the Returning Officer and send the envelope by registered post so as to reach the Returning Officer not later than the day and the latest hour fixed for the poll, or, at his option, either in person or by an agent, deposit the envelope addressed to the Returning Officer in the ballot box provided for the purpose on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll.

16. (1) If an elector is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the officers or other persons empowered to attest his declaration; and such officer or other person shall, on the declaration paper certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been

requested by the elector to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the elector.

(2) The following officers or other persons empowered to attest votes of incapacitated electors:—

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure),

Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs,

District Registrars,

Sub-Registrars,

District Educational Officers, Inspectresses of Girls' Schools,

Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools,

Members of the Senate or of the Academic Council,

Holders of titles conferred by the Government.

17. An elector who has not received his voting and other connected papers sent by post or whose papers, before their despatch back to the Returning Officer, have been inadvertently spoilt in such manner that they cannot be conveniently used, or who has lost his papers, may, on his transmitting to the Returning Officer a declaration to that effect signed by himself require the Returning Officer to send him new papers in place of those not received spoilt or lost, and, if the papers have been spoilt the spoilt papers shall be returned to the Returning Officer who shall cancel them on receipt. In every case when new papers are issued, a mark shall be placed against the number of the elector's name in the register (electoral roll) to denote that new papers have been issued in place of those not received, spoilt or lost.

18. On the day and at the hour appointed for the scrutiny and counting of votes, the envelopes received from the electors except those which have not either been sent by registered post so as to reach the Returning Officer not later than the day and latest hour fixed for the poll or deposited in the ballot box provided for the purpose on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll, shall be arranged and counted. They shall then be opened and the declaration papers and the voting paper covers examined. The voting paper covers other than those rejected hereunder shall next be opened and the voting papers taken out and mixed together. The voting papers shall then be scrutinised and the valid votes counted.

A voting paper cover shall be rejected if :-

- i. the envelope contains no declaration paper outside the voting paper cover, or
- ii. the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Returning Officer, or
- iii. the declaration or attestation is not in accordance with the rules or
- iv. the voting paper is placed outside the voting paper cover, or
- v. more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope.

In the case of rejection the word 'rejected' shall be endorsed on the voting paper cover or the declaration paper as the case may be.

A voting paper shall be invalid if :-

- (a) it does not bear the Returning Officer's initials, or
- (b) it has recorded on it more votes than one, or
- (c) no vote is recorded thereon, or

(d) a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark on it, by which it becomes recognisable, or

(e) it is void for uncertainty.

On every paper so rejected, the Returning Officer shall endorse the word 'invalid' and such papers shall be kept in a separate parcel.

19. The nominee receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared by the Returning Officer to be duly elected. When two or more nominees receive an equal number of votes and they cannot all be declared elected, the final election shall be made by drawing lots in such manner as the Returning Officer may determine.

20. The Returning Officer shall communicate the name of the candidate declared elected to the Senate under Rule 13 or 19 above to the Registrar, Annamalai University, immediately thereafter, so as to be received by the latter within the date fixed by him for such communication.

The Returning Officer shall, along with the above communication, also forward a return setting forth.

(a) the names of the candidates for whom valid votes have been given;

(b) the total number of votes given;

(c) the number of valid votes given for each candidate;

(d) and the name of the candidate elected.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

Forms prescribed for all elections under Chapter VIII.

(1)

Nomination paper for all elections.

Election for which the }
candidate is nominated } _____

Name of candidate _____

Address of candidate _____

Number of the candidate }
in the Electoral Roll } _____

Name of Proposer _____

Number of the proposer }
in the Electoral Roll } _____

Signature of the Proposer _____

Date _____

Name of the Seconder _____

Number of the Seconder }
in the Electoral Roll } _____

Signature of the Seconder _____

Date _____

Consent of the candidate.

I hereby agree to serve on the
of the Annamalai University if elected.

Signature of the candidate _____

Date _____

(2)

Declaration Paper.

(FOR ALL ELECTIONS).

Serial No.....

Elector's name, and number in the

Electoral roll, if any.....

Elector's declaration.

I (name in full and designation) declare that I am
an elector for the election of one member by the

to the Senate of the University and have signed no
other voting paper at this election.

Date.....

Station.....

Signature

Address:

(3)

Face of Voting paper cover.

Voting Paper.

(4)

Face of Envelope.

Election to the
Senate by.....

By Registered Post

Poll on.....

To

The Returning Officer,

(Address.)

(5)

Voting Paper.

Election.....

Face of Voting Paper

Names of candidates	Mark showing the Voter's choice.

(Please see instructions on the back).

Back of Voting Paper.

- (1) The number of vacancies to be filled is one.
- (2) Place a cross mark thus ✕ against the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote.
- (3) A voting paper will be invalid if
 - (a) it does not bear the Returning Officer's initials, or
 - (b) it has recorded on it more than one, or
 - (c) no vote is recorded thereon, or
 - (d) a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark on it, by which it becomes recognisable, or
 - (e) it is void for uncertainty,

(6)

Letter of Intimation.

SIR,

1. The persons whose names are printed on the voting paper sent herewith have been nominated as candidates for election to the..... Should you desire to vote at this election, I have to request that you will:—

- (a) fill up and sign the declaration paper;
- (b) mark your vote, in the column provided for the purpose in the voting paper, as directed on the voting paper;
- (c) enclosethe voting paper in the smaller cover and stick it; and
- (d) put the smaller cover and the declaration paper in the envelope addressed to me and return the same to me *either* by registered post, so as to reach me not later thanP. M. ontheday of..... 19 *or* deposit, *or* cause to be deposited, the envelope addressed to me in the ballot box provided for the purposebetweenA. M. andP. M. and on the same day.

2. Voting papers will be rejected:—

- (1) if the envelope enclosing the voting paper cover and the declaration paper is not either (i) sent by *registered* post and received not later than the hour fixed for the closing of the poll, *or* (ii) deposited in the ballot box on the date and between the hours fixed;

-
- (2) if the outer envelope contains no declaration paper outside the smaller cover;
 - (3) if the voting paper is not enclosed in the smaller cover;
 - (4) if more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope;
 - (5) if the declaration or attestation is not in order;
 - (6) if the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Returning Officer to the voter;
 - (7) if the voting paper is invalid—

3. A voting paper will be invalid—

- (a) which does not bear the Returning Officer's initials; or
- (b) on which a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark by which it becomes recognisable; or
- (c) on which no vote is recorded; or
- (d) on which more votes are recorded than the number of vacancies to be filled; or
- (e) on which no vote is recorded.

4. Declaration papers need not be attested, but, in case of a voter who is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the following persons:

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure); Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs; District Registrars; Sub-Registrars; District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools; Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools, members of the Senate or the Academic Council; and Holders of titles conferred by the Government.

Such persons shall, on the declaration paper, certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested, by the voter to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the voter.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a voting paper, he can return it to the Returning Officer who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, issue to him another paper.

The scrutiny and counting of votes will begin on...

STATION..... }
Dated..... }

Returning Officer.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SENATE.

Act—S. 15.
Composition of
the Senate.

1. The Senate shall consist of the following persons namely:—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- (1) The Chancellor.
- (2) The Pro-Chancellor,

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- (3) The Vice-Chancellor,
 - (4) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
 - (5) The Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council,
 - (6) The President of the District Board, South Arcot,
 - (7) Heads of departments of studies in the University,
 - (8) The Vice-Chancellors of the Madras and Andhra Universities,
 - (9) The Collector of South Arcot,
 - (10) The Advocate-General, Madras,
 - (11) Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate,
 - (12) The Diwan of Pudukottai.

CLASS II—LIFE MEMBERS.

- (1) Ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University.

(2) All persons who make a donation of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees to and for all or any of the purposes of the University, and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amount. In case the donor is a corporate body or a firm or a joint family or an association the individual who shall be entitled to this life membership shall be determined in the manner prescribed.

CLASS III—OTHERS MEMBERS.

- (1) Twelve members elected from among themselves by graduates of the University registered in the manner prescribed, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(2) Four members elected by the Academic Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

* * * * * *

(3) Five members elected by the Madras Legislative Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

(4) Such number of members not exceeding six, as the Chancellor may fix, to be elected by the donors of sums of not less than ten thousand rupees each to and for all or any of the purposes of the University and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amounts

(5) Eight members nominated by the Chancellor at least three of whom shall be representatives of depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented

(6) Four members nominated by the Founder

Provided that, if the office of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made, and there is no likelihood in the opinion of the Chancellor of the vacancy being filled up within six months from that date, the Chancellor shall nominate the said four members

(7) One member elected by the members of the District Board, South Arcot district, from among themselves

(8) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of the South Arcot district, other than the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves

(9) One member elected by the Municipal Councilors of Chidambaram from among themselves

(10) One member elected by the members of the Sri Nandanar Kalvi Khazhagam, Chidambaram, from among themselves

(11) One member elected by the general body of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India from among its members

(12) One member elected from among themselves by those engaged in teaching in any manner, on the staff of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, the Rameswaram Sanskrit Patasala, Madura, and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram

(13) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Madura Tamil Sangham

(14) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Tanjore Karanthai Tamil Sangham and the teaching staff of the Sri Minakshi Tamil College Chidambaram

(15) One member elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and one by the Madras Chamber of Commerce

(16) One member elected by the Madras Landholders' Association

2. When the donor of the sum specified in Class II

Statute.
Life Membership
Selection of a
person where
necessary.

(2) of Section 15 of the Act is a corporate body or a firm or a joint family or an association, the Registrar shall under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, call upon the corporate body, firm, joint family or association to nominate within a time to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, one of their members who shall be

entitled to the life membership on the Senate under the above clause. If they fail to nominate or are unable to agree as to the person who should be entitled for this privilege, or if no report is received within the specified time the Vice-Chancellor shall lay the matter for orders before the Chancellor who will nominate any one of the persons connected with the body, firm, joint family or association to be the life member on the Senate. The orders of the Chancellor shall be final.

3. The elections to the Senate shall be conducted in accordance with the laws laid down in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Elections

4. The members of the Senate shall hold office for the period specified and according to the Laws laid down in Chapter V of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Period of Office.

5. The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the following powers, namely:

Act—S. 16.
Powers and
duties of the
Senate.

(1) to make statutes and amend or repeal the same,

(2) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual reports and the annual accounts which resolutions shall be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith,

(3) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual financial estimates which resolutions shall after the period of tenure of the Finance Committee be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith,

(4) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the statutes, and

(5) to do all acts and things necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Act.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS.

6. There shall be two ordinary meetings of the Senate in the year on dates to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. One of these meetings shall be the annual meeting and shall ordinarily be held in the month of March. At the annual meeting, the annual report, the annual accounts together with the audit report and the financial estimates shall be presented. The Senate may also meet at such other times as it may from time to time determine.

Statute.
Meetings of
the Senate.

7. (1) The Vice-Chancellor may whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than twenty members of the Senate convene a special meeting of the Senate.

Statute.
Special Meeting
of the Senate.

(2) Any requisition for a special meeting must be in writing signed by the requisitionists, and must be forwarded to the Registrar with a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved at the meeting and also the name of the proposer of each resolution.

Statute.
Requisition for
a Special
Meeting.

8. The Registrar shall, under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, give not less than six weeks' notice of the date of an ordinary meeting. The Registrar shall, with the notice for the annual meeting, also send to each member, copies of the Annual Report of the Syndicate, of the annual accounts together with the audit report referred to in Section 26 (2) of the Act and of the financial Estimates mentioned under section 24 (3) of the Act.

Statute.
Notice of
Meetings.

9. (a) Any member who wishes to move a resolution at an ordinary meeting shall forward a copy of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than 30 clear days before the date of the meeting.

Statute.
Date for
forwarding
Resolutions.

(b) No resolution shall be moved at any meeting of the Senate on a subject which is not primarily the concern of the University. The Chairman shall be the sole judge as to whether a subject is primarily the concern of the University or not, and his decision thereon shall be final.

Statute.
Nature of
Resolutions.

10. The Syndicate shall cause each resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with Law 9 of this Chapter to be placed on the agenda paper of the meeting at which it is to be moved.

Statute.
Resolutions to
be placed on
Agenda Paper.

11. A motion substantially identical with one already moved and disposed of at a meeting shall not be moved at a subsequent meeting until after lapse of eleven months from the date of such meeting.

Statute.
Identical
Resolutions.

A motion substantially identical in part with one already disposed of at a meeting shall not be placed on the agenda paper at a subsequent meeting within a period of eleven months unless the mover omits such parts; provided, however, it shall be open to the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor to bring forward any subject for reconsideration at a meeting before the expiry of the eleven months aforesaid if in its or his opinion such reconsideration has been rendered necessary by fresh facts.

12. Not less than twenty-one days before the date of an ordinary meeting and not less than fifteen days before the date of a special meeting, the Registrar shall issue to

Statute.
Agenda Paper.

every member an agenda paper specifying the day and the hour of the meeting and the business to be brought before the meeting, but the non-receipt of the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting; provided that the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor may bring any business which in its or in his opinion is urgent before any ordinary or special meeting with shorter notice or without placing the same on the agenda paper.

13. Any member who wishes to move an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any ordinary or special meeting of the Senate shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than nine clear days before the day of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved.

14. The Registrar shall, on the receipt of amendments given in accordance with Law 13 of this Chapter, prepare an amended agenda paper showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper and all the amendments, together with the resolutions, if any, brought forward by the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor under the provision of Law 12 *supra* and shall post a copy of it to each member of the Senate not less than five days before the date of any meeting.

Meetings.

15. The Senate shall ordinarily meet at eleven o'clock in the morning on the day fixed, and shall, if there is business, continue to sit till five o'clock in the evening with an interval for lunch for an hour as the chairman may propose.

16. The Vice-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor or the Pro-Chancellor, preside at all meetings of the Senate, but if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

17. Twenty members of the Senate shall be the quorum for a meeting of the Senate. If
 Statute. a quorum is not present within fifteen
 Quorum. minutes after the time appointed for a meeting, the meeting shall not be held, and the Registrar shall make a record of the fact.

18. If at any time during the progress of a meeting any member shall call attention to
 Statute the number of members present, the
 No Quorum Chairman shall within a reasonable time count the number of the members present, and, if a quorum be not present, he shall declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. All such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar and the record shall be signed by the Chairman.

19. The Chairman shall, if so directed by a meeting at which a quorum is present, adjourn
 Statute. the meeting from time to time but, sub-
 Adjournments. ject to the provisions of other laws, no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for fifteen days or more, not less than ten days' notice of the adjourned meeting and of the business to be transacted at it shall be given. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

Business of Meetings.

20. At every meeting of the Senate the following shall be the order of business, after the
 Statute election, if it be necessary, of the Chair-
 Order of man:-
 Business

(i) The answering of questions, if any

(ii) any motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.

- (iii) Business brought forward by the Syndicate
- (iv) Business brought forward by the Vice-Chancellor
- (v) Business brought forward by the Academic Council
- (vi) Business brought forward by the members of the Senate.

Questions.

21. At an ordinary meeting of the Senate, any member may ask any question for the purpose of obtaining information on any matter concerning the University.

22. No question shall be admissible unless it satisfies the following conditions:-

- (a) it must not publish any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible,
- (b) if a question contains a statement, the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement,
- (c) it must not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements,
- (d) it must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition,
- (e) it must not be asked as to the character or conduct of any person, except in his official capacity, as connected with the University, and
- (f) a question once fully answered, must not be asked again.

23. Notice of a question shall be given to the Registrar in writing not less than thirty clear day

before the date of an ordinary meeting at which it is to be asked, and a copy of the question shall accompany the notice.

24. The Syndicate shall disallow any question which in its opinion, contravenes the provisions of these laws

25. The Syndicate shall decide on the admissibility of a question and may disallow any question (a) when in its opinion, it is an abuse of the right of questioning or (b) on the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with the interest of the University.

26. The decision of the Syndicate shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate.

27. Questions which have been admitted and the answers thereto shall be printed and circulated to the members of the Senate along with the amended agenda

28. The Chairman shall call out the name of each questioner in the order in which the names are printed, specifying the serial number of his question, and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal question to which they relate.

29. Supplementary questions shall be answered by the member of the Syndicate appointed for the purpose by the Syndicate.

30. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact, regarding which an answer has been given, provided that the Chairman shall disallow any supplementary question, if, in his opinion it infringes the Laws. The decision of the Chairman shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate.

31. The member of the Syndicate authorised to answer supplementary questions may decline to answer any such question without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put by the questioner only in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent ordinary meeting of the Senate.

32. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

Motions and amendments without Notice.

33. At any meeting of the Senate, motions of a complimentary character, may without previous notice, be moved from the Chair or by any member with the previous permission of the Chair.

Statute.
Motions of
Complimentary
character.

34. Any member may, without previous notice, move any amendment to any resolution brought forward by the Syndicate and the Vice-Chancellor under the proviso contained in Law 12 of this Chapter.

Statute.
Amendments to
Resolutions with
Short Notice.

35. At any meeting of the Senate the following resolutions may be moved without previous notice:—

Statute.
Motions without
Previous Notice.

(i) A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper

(ii) A motion for the adjournment of the meeting or debate

(iii) A motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper

(iv) A motion that the meeting be dissolved

(v) A motion that the question be now put

(vi) A motion that the Senate go into committee to consider any subject before the meeting

(vii) A motion directing the Syndicate, the Academic Council, a Faculty, or a Board of Studies or a Committee to review its decision or recommendation and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Senate

(viii) A motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report on any matter before the Senate at the time.

(ix) A motion remitting any matter before the Senate at the time to the Syndicate or to the Academic Council or to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies, or to an *ad hoc* committee for its views or recommendations and report.

Statute.
Amendments
without previous
Notice

36. At any meeting of the Senate the following amendments may be moved without previous notice:—

(i) Amendments of a purely verbal or formal kind which, in the opinion of the Chairman, do not affect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.

(ii) Amendments to any resolution or amendment on the agenda paper, which, in the opinion of the Chairman, have been rendered necessary by and are consequential upon, any motion passed by the Senate at the same meeting.

(iii) Amendments to a motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper substituting an order different from that in the motion.

(iv) Amendments to a motion for an adjournment of the meeting or debate, substituting a time different from that in the motion

(v) Amendments to a motion directing the Syndicate, the Academic Council, a Faculty, a Board of studies or a Committee to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation

(vi) Amendments to a motion for the appointment of a Committee, whether for enlarging or restrict-

ing its purposes or the questions remitted to it, or for adding to or omitting the names of members proposed to form it, provided that no question shall be remitted to a Committee which is not comprised within the matter which is under the consideration of the Senate at the time

(vii) Amendments to a motion remitting any matter to the Syndicate, to the Academic Council, to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies or to an *ad hoc* committee.

Statute.
Resolutions or
Amendments
not on Agenda
Paper.

37. Save as permitted in laws 12, 33, 34, 35, 36 of this Chapter no resolution or amendment which is not placed on the agenda paper shall be moved at the meeting

Procedure on Motions.

Statute.
Precedence of
Motions.

38. Any motion under law 35 (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) of this Chapter shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting and if not withdrawn must be disposed of before such question.

Statute
Motions
Negatived.

39. When any motion under Law 35 (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of this Chapter has been brought forward and has been negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall any debate or discussion be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question.

Statute.
Motion for
Adjournment,
form of.

40. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now adjourn to' followed by words indicating the day and hour proposed for the adjourned meeting. A motion for

the adjournment of a debate shall be in the form 'That the debate on this question be now adjourned to' followed by the words indicating the day and hour.

41. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting or of a debate on any particular question may be made at any time but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for the adjournment of the debate be carried, the debate shall be adjourned to the time specified in the motion. The meeting shall pass to the next business, if any, on the agenda paper. If either of such motions be negatived the business of the meeting or the debate as the case may be shall be resumed.

42. A motion to pass to the next business shall be in the form 'That the meeting do now pass to the next business on the agenda paper' and may be moved at any time, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion be carried, the motion under discussion together with any amendments to it shall drop.

43. A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now dissolve' and may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. If such a motion be carried, the business still before the meeting shall drop, and the Chairman shall declare the meeting dissolved.

44. (1) At any time during the debate of a motion, a member may move 'that the question be now put' and, unless it shall appear to the Chairman that such motion is an abuse of the laws or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the question 'that the question be now put' shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate. No speech shall be permitted on a motion "that the question be now put."

(2) The motion "that the question be now put" may be moved at the conclusion of a speech or whilst a member is speaking, and in the latter case intercepts any motion which it was his intention to move.

(3) When the motion 'that the question be now put' has been carried the question, the debate on which has thus been terminated, shall be put and decided without further notice. The Chairman may also put to the vote without debate any further question requisite to bring to a decision any question already stated from the chair.

45. A motion directing the Syndicate, the Academic Council or a Faculty or a Board of Studies or a Committee to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation may be made at any time during the discussion on any such decision or recommendation, but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. The motion shall specify the matter proposed to be referred to the Syndicate, the Academic Council or a Faculty or a Board of Studies or a Committee for review or reconsideration and may also indicate generally the sense or direction which the mover desires alteration in such decision or recommendation. The motion may also include instruction that the Syndicate, the Academic Council or the Faculty or the Board of Studies or the Committee shall report to the Senate by a specified date.

46. A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider any question before the Senate at the time shall state the purpose for which the Committee is to be constituted and the names of its members and convener.

Statute.
Motion for
reconsideration
of Authorities

Statute
Motion for
appointment of
a Committee.

Procedure on Amendments.

Statute.
Amendments.
Nature of.

47. Amendment to a motion shall be :—

- (i) by leaving out a word or words,
- (ii) by leaving out a word or words in order to insert some other word or words, and
- (iii) by adding or inserting a word or words.

Statute.
Amendments,
form of.

48. When the amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it is proposed shall be 'That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the resolution.' When the amendment is of the second kind, the form shall be 'That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the resolution and that the words (mentioning them) be added or inserted.' When the amendment is of the third kind, the form shall be 'That the words (mentioning them) be added or inserted' and there shall then follow words specifying the place in which the words mentioned are to be added or inserted.

Statute.
Amendments,
Negative.

49. No amendments shall be proposed which would reduce a resolution to its negative or opposite form.

Statute.
Amendments to
be relevant and
intelligible.

50. Every amendment must be relevant to the resolution to which it refers and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence.

Statute.
Motion for
Adjournment,
Amendment to.

51. No amendments shall be moved to a motion for adjournment of meeting or debate except one substituting a different day or hour.

Statute.
Amendments,
Orders of.

52. The order in which amendments to a resolution are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

Resolutions, Amendments and Motions in General.

Statute.
Motion to be
proposed.

53. A mover may speak on his motion before he actually proposes it; but a speech is only allowed on the distinct understanding that he speaks to the question and that he concludes by proposing his motion formally.

Statute
Motions to be
seconded and
stated.

54. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded; otherwise it shall drop. Any member may second a motion by saying 'I second the motion.' A member who seconds a substantive motion but not an amendment or a motion under laws 33, 34, 35 and 36 may second the motion saying 'I second the motion and reserve my speech.' When a motion has been made and seconded, it shall be stated from the chair, unless it be ruled out of order by the Chairman.

Statute.
Amendments,
number of.

55. Not more than one resolution and one amendment thereto shall be placed before a meeting at the same time.

Statute.
Motions not
moved.

56. Any resolution or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting or who declines to move it, may be moved by any other member.

Statute.
Withdrawal of
Motions.

57. (1) No motion or amendment shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announces that it is withdrawn.

(2) A motion cannot be withdrawn in the absence of the member who moved it. Where an amendment has been proposed to a resolution, the original motion cannot be withdrawn, until the amendment has been first disposed of.

58. No speech shall ordinarily exceed ten minutes in duration, provided that the Vice-Chancellor may at his discretion allow the mover of a resolution or of an amendment when moving the same, to speak for not more than twenty minutes.

Statute.
Duration of
Speech

59. The member who first rises to speak at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. In cases of competition, the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting.

Statute.
Speeches,
Order of.

60. No member can speak to a question more than once except where the mover has the right of reply as provided for in statute 67. A member who has spoken to a motion and resumed his seat cannot subsequently rise to move or second an amendment to the same motion. A member who has moved or seconded an amendment cannot speak again on the original motion after the amendment has been disposed of. A member who has moved or seconded an original motion or spoken to it or moved or seconded an amendment thereto cannot subsequently move or second another amendment to the same motion, or move or second a motion under any of the clauses 35 and 36 during the debate on the same motion. He may, however, speak on those new motions when proposed by another member.

Statute.
Right to make
Speech.

61. No motion under Law 35 (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of this Chapter shall be moved or seconded by any member who, during the discussion of any particular item of business has already moved or seconded any one of such motions.

Statute.
Proposing or
Seconding
Motions Under
Law 35.

62. A member who, during, the debate, moves for the adjournment of the house, may, if the motion for adjournment is carried speak on the question during the adjourned debate.

Statute.

63. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a resolution or amendment as any other member, but he shall vacate the chair while so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by a member nominated by the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion or at the request of any member, explain to the meeting the scope of any resolution or amendment.

Statute.
Speeches by
Chairman.

64. Any member may rise to explain any misconception of expression used by him; but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation. Such personal explanation may be offered whilst another member is speaking, only if the member who is speaking gives way by resuming his seat.

Statute.
Personal
Explanations

65. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is speaking but he shall confine himself to a statement of the point of order and shall not make a speech on such point of order.

Statute.
Point of Order.

66. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary, to enforce his decision.

Statute.
Powers of
Chairman—
Point of Order.

67. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of a substantive motion may reply upon the whole debate. The mover of a reso-

Statute.
Right of Reply.

lution of the kind specified in Law 35 of this Chapter or of an amendment shall have no right of reply. No member shall speak on a question after the mover has entered on his reply.

68 When the debate on a motion is concluded or if there be no debate, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote by saying, 'The question is' followed by the words of the motion, and the Senate shall then divide unless the Chairman ascertains that the question is carried affirmatively by a unanimous vote. If there be an amendment, he shall say 'It has been moved,' followed by the words of the resolution; then he shall say 'Since it has been moved by way of amendment,' followed by the words of the amendment, and then, if the amendment be one of the kind specified in clause (i) of law 47 of this Chapter he shall put the question by saying 'Shall the words or word proposed to be left out be left out?' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (ii) of the same law, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall the following word or words . . . be left out in order to add or insert the following word or words . . . ?' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (iii) of the same law he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall these words be there added or inserted?' If an amendment be negatived the original resolution shall be again stated from the chair, and any other amendments, if any, thereto may then be moved. If an amendment be carried, the resolution as amended shall be stated from the chair and may then be debated as a substantive resolution to which the further amendments, if any, to the original resolution may be moved, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the previous amendment.

Voting.

69, All questions considered at meetings of the Senate shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present unless a particular majority is required by the Laws of the University. If the

Statute
Decision of
Questions.

votes including that of the Chairman be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

70. On any motion being put to the vote, the Senate shall divide. The manner in which a division shall be effected shall be left to the discretion and direction of the Chairman. The vote of each member voting shall be recorded if any member present desires that this shall be done. In that case the names of members who abstained from voting shall also be recorded.

General

71. The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Senate and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.

Statute.
Powers of
Chairman to
maintain order.

72. The Chairman may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Senate suspend any sitting for a time to be specified by him.

Statute.
Powers of
Chairman to
suspend sittings.

Minutes.

73. The minutes of all proceedings of each meeting of the Senate shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting. The Registrar within four weeks after a meeting shall send a printed copy of the minutes of that meeting so signed by the Chairman to each member of the Senate.

Statute
Minutes of
Meetings.

74. If no exception is taken by any member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the sending of the minutes they shall be deemed to be correct.

Statute.
Exception to
Correctness of
the Minutes.

75. If such exception be taken within the time aforesaid the minutes shall be brought forward by the Syndicate at the next meeting of the Senate for confirmation or correction by such of the members as were present when the business was transacted to which the minutes refer.

Statute.
Procedure when
exception is
taken.

Protests

76. Any member intending to protest against a motion passed at a meeting of the Senate, to which the assent of the Chancellor is required, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting and within fourteen days from such date shall lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall forward a copy of the protest to the mover of the motion. The mover of the motion may, within fourteen days from the receipt of the protest prepare and send to the Syndicate a memorandum in support of the decision of the Senate. The Syndicate shall submit the protest and memorandum if any, together with a copy of the motion for the consideration and orders of the Chancellor.

Statute.
Protests.

SENATE IN COMMITTEE

77. The proceedings of the Senate in Committee shall be governed by the same rules of debate as those of the Senate except that no notice of a motion shall be required and that a motion need not be seconded and that a member may speak on a motion any number of times.

Statute.
Senate in
Committee,
Procedure of.

CHAPTER X

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

1. The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely:-

Class I—Ex-Officio Members

Act—S. 17.
Constitution of
the Academic
Council

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(3) The Professors and Readers of the University.

(4) The Chairmen of Boards of Studies.

(5) The members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council.

Class II Other members

(1) Ten members of whom not less than five shall be teachers other than Professors and Readers, elected by such teachers.

(2) Five members elected by the Senate from among its members provided that no one who is already a member of the Academic Council shall be eligible for election under this item

2. The elections to the Academic Council shall be conducted in accordance with the Laws laid down in Chapter VII of the laws of the University.

Statute.
Elections.

3. The members of the Council shall hold office for the period prescribed and according to the laws laid down in Chapter V of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Period of Office.

4. The Academic Council shall have the control and regulation of residence, teaching and examination in the University and the maintenance of the standards thereof, shall have the following powers and shall perform the following duties namely :—

Act—S. 18.
Powers and
Duties of
the Academic
Council.

(a) to make proposals to the Syndicate for the institution of professorships, readerships, lectureships or other teaching posts,

(b) to make regulations for purposes hereinafter specified,

(c) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the recognition of teachers qualified to give instruction in hostels not maintained by the University,

(d) to formulate, modify or revise subject to the control of the Senate, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of faculties and departments of studies, and

(e) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the statutes.

Meetings and Proceedings.

5. There shall be two meetings of the Academic Council which shall ordinarily be held in the months of August and March on dates to be fixed by the Vice Chancellor.

Statute.
Meetings.

5. (a) The Registrar shall, under the direction of the Vice Chancellor give intimation to members for giving notice of resolutions to be moved at the meeting of the Academic Council not less than a week before the last date for the receipt of such resolutions.

Notice of
Resolutions.

6. The Vice-Chancellor may whenever he thinks fit and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than 15 members of the Academic Council, convene a special meeting of the Academic Council. The requisition must

Statute.
Special
Meetings

be in writing, signed by the requisitionists, and must be forwarded to the Registrar with a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved and the name of the proposer of each resolution.

7. Any member who wishes to move a resolution at a meeting shall forward a copy of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the fifteenth day of the month preceding that in which the meeting is to be held.

8. The Registrar, under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor, shall cause each resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with Law 7 of this Chapter to be placed on the agenda paper of the meeting at which it is to be moved.

9. Not less than fifteen days before the date of every meeting the Registrar shall issue to every member an agenda paper specifying the day and the hour of the meeting and the business to be brought before the meeting, but the non-receipt of the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting; provided that the Vice-Chancellor may bring any business which in his opinion is urgent before any meeting with shorter notice or without placing the same on the agenda paper.

10. Any member wishing to move an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any meeting shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting, at which the resolution is to be moved.

11. The Registrar shall, on the receipt of amendments given in accordance with Law 10 of this Chapter, prepare an amended agenda paper showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper and all

the amendments together with resolutions if any brought forward by the Vice-Chancellor under the proviso in Statute 9 of this Chapter and shall post a copy of it to each member of the Academic Council not less than three days before the date of the meeting.

12. Fifteen members of the Academic Council shall be the quorum for a meeting of the Academic Council.
- Statute.
Quorum.

13. The Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside at all meetings of the Academic Council, but if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.
- Statute.
Chairman.

Business of Meeting.

14. At every meeting of the Academic Council the following shall be the order of business after the election, if it be necessary, of the Chairman:—
- Statute.
Order of
Business.

(i) Any motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.

(ii) Business brought forward by the Vice-Chancellor, including business remitted by the Senate and the Syndicate.

(iii) Business brought forward by the Faculties.

(iv) Business brought forward by members of the Academic Council.

Procedure.

15. The procedure at meetings of the Academic Council shall be regulated generally by the procedure laid down for the meetings of the Senate so far as they are applicable.
- Statute.
Procedure at
Meetings.

CHAPTER XI.

FACULTIES.

1. The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Oriental Studies and Technology and such other Faculties as may be prescribed and each Faculty shall be constituted in the manner prescribed.

Act—S. 19 (1).
Faculties.

Statute.
Constitution of
Faculties.

2. Each of the Faculties shall consist of:—

(1) The Dean, who shall be the Head of a Department of Study,

(2) Other Heads of Departments of Study included in the Faculty.

(3) Such other teachers of the University not exceeding five in number with not less than five years teaching experience and serving in a department of study comprehended within the Faculty as may be appointed by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

(4) Such other persons (if any) as may be appointed by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Syndicate, provided that their number shall at no time exceed one-third of the total number of the members of the Faculty.

3. Subject to the provisions in the Act, the Faculties shall be reconstituted every three years and the members appointed by the Academic Council shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for renomination and re-appointment.

Statutes.
Period of office

Statute.
Number of
Members.

4. The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed fifteen.

5. Each Faculty shall have a Dean, who shall be elected by the Faculty from among the Heads of Departments of Study comprised in the Faculty.

Act—S. 19 (2).
Deans of
Faculties.

6. Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Study as may be prescribed by the Regulations and shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council and to the Statutes and Regulations, have charge of the teaching, courses of study and research work in such departments.

Act—S. 19 (3)
Faculties
responsible for
Teaching, etc.

7. Each Faculty shall have the power,

(1) to report and to make recommendations to the Academic Council on the courses of study included in its province for the different examinations and to deal with any matter referred to it by the Vice-Chancellor, the Academic Council or the Syndicate.

Statutes
Powers of
Faculties.

(2) to recommend to the Syndicate names of persons suitable for appointment as Question Paper-Setters, Examiners and Assistant Examiners in the subjects of the Faculty, after considering the recommendations of the appropriate Boards of Studies;

(3) to remit any matter to a Board of Studies comprised within the Faculty for consideration and report;

(4) to consider any report of recommendation of any Board of Studies;

(5) to appoint a Committee of the Faculty for any purpose within the cognizance or powers of the Faculty;

(6) to hold meetings of the Faculty or a Committee of the Faculty along with any other Faculty or a Committee thereof for the discussion of any matter of common interest.

8. There shall be a meeting of each Faculty not later than the fourth week and another if necessary, on or about the last working day of each academic term. The Faculty may also meet at other times, if necessary.

Statute.
Meetings.

9. Subject to the Laws of the University, the proceedings of the Faculties shall be regulated by rules framed by the Faculties concerned and approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Proceedings.

10. Any member of a Faculty may bring before any meeting of the Faculty any matter within its cognizances by giving notice to the Dean not less than fifteen days previous to the meeting of the Faculty; the Dean shall include such matter in the agenda paper of the next meeting of the Faculty:

Statute.
Notice of
Resolution by
Members.

11. The Dean of a Faculty shall, not less than ten days previous to a meeting of the Faculty, cause a notice to be issued to each member of the Faculty stating the time and place of the meeting, and showing the business to be brought before the meeting. No matter or business which is not entered on the agenda paper of a meeting of a Faculty shall be considered at the meeting, provided that the Dean may, for reasons of urgency, bring any matter before any meeting without notice being given in the agenda paper.

Statute.
Notice of
Meetings
Agenda Paper

12. Subject to the foregoing laws the procedure at meetings of Faculties shall be in general accordance with the procedure laid down for the meetings of the Senate. With regard to any point of order or matter of

Statute
Procedure at
Meetings.

procedure the decision of the Chairman shall be final. The Dean of a Faculty shall be the Chairman and in the absence of the Dean at any meeting the members present shall elect one from among themselves to preside at the meeting.

Statute
Quorum.

13. The quorum for a meeting of a Faculty shall be one-third of the members of the Faculty.

CHAPTER XII.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of study as may be prescribed by the Regulations and each department of study may include such sections as may be attached to it.

Regulation
Departments of
Study.

2. (a) The following shall be the departments of study comprised in the Faculty of Arts:—

(i.) English.

Sections:

(a) English

(b) Modern European languages other than English.

(ii.) History and Politics.

(iii.) Philosophy.

(iv.) Economics.

(b) The following shall be the departments of study comprised in the Faculty of Science:—

- (i.) Mathematics,
- (ii.) Physics,
- (iii.) Chemistry,
- (iv.) Botany,
- (v.) Zoology.

(c) The following shall be the departments of study comprised in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology:—

1. Technology

Section:—

Technology including chemical engineering

2. Engineering

Sections:—

(a) Civil Engineering

(b) Mechanical Engineering

(c) Electrical Engineering

(d) Tele-Communication Engineering.

(d) The following shall be the departments of study comprised in the Faculty of Oriental Studies:—

(i.) Tamil,

(a) Tamil,

(b) Pandits' Training Section (Tamil).

(c) Dravidian Languages other than Tamil.

(ii.) Samskrit,

(a) Samskrit,

(b) Pandits' Training Section (Samskrit).

(iii.) Indian Music,

3. There shall be a head for every department of study. The head of every department of study shall be the Professor of that department, or if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader in a department, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such Professor or Reader, as the case may be, as he thinks fit to be the head of the department. The head of the department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that department.

Act—S. 19 (3).
Heads of
Departments
of Study.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

1 The number, constitution and duties of the Board of Studies shall be such as may be prescribed.

Act—S. 20.

2. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

Statute,
Constitution.

- (1) English,
- (2) Philosophy,
- (3) History and Politics,
- (4) Economics,
- (5) Mathematics,
- (6) Physics;

- (7) Chemistry,
- (8) Botany.
- (9) Zoology,
- (10) Engineering and Technology,
- (11) Tamil.
- (12) Dravidian Languages other than Tamil,
- (13) Samskrit,
- (14) Modern European Languages other than English,
- (15) Music.

Statute.
Number of
Members. 3. No Board shall consist of fewer than four or more than seven members, including the Chairman.

Statute.
Chairman of
the Board. 4. The head of each department of study shall be member and Chairman *ex-officio* of the Board of Studies relating to his department of study.

Statute.
Appointment of
Members. 5. The members of the Boards other than the Chairman shall be appointed by the Syndicate.

Statute.
Period of office. 6. The Boards of Studies shall be reconstituted every three years and the appointments by the Syndicate shall be for three years. Any appointment made or any vacancy filled after the Board has been constituted and before its reconstitution shall be only for the residue of the term and the member or members thereof shall hold office up to the date of the next reconstitution.

Members of the Board who retire by efflux of time shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Statute.
Declaration
of Seats as
Vacant. 7. A member who has been absent from two consecutive meetings of the Board, provided the interval between the two meetings is not less than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

8. It shall be the duty of each Board of Studies to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Syndicate, Academic Council, Faculty concerned with the subject with which it deals or by the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Powers and
Duties

9. Each Board shall have power to recommend to the Faculty concerned names of persons suitable for appointment as Question Paper-Setters, Examiners and Assistant Examiners in the subjects in which the Board deals, to recommend text-books and to make recommendations in regard to courses of study and examinations in the subject with which it deals.

Statute.
Powers.

10. Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board at such times as may be fixed by him in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Meetings.

11. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board and in his absence at any particular meeting, the members present shall elect its own Chairman. Three members shall form the quorum.

Statute.
Chairman and
Quorum for
Meetings.

12. The Chairman shall prepare the business for and record the minutes of the meetings of the Board.

Statute.
Minutes.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE SYNDICATE

Act—S. 21.
Composition of
the Syndicate.

1. The Syndicate shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

Class I—Ex-Officio Members.

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras
- (3) The Deans of Faculties.

Class II—Other Members.

(1) Three members elected by the Senate from among its members,

(2) One member elected by the Academic Council from among its members,

(3) Two members nominated by the Chancellor.

(4) Two members nominated by the Founder, provided that, if the office of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made and there is in the opinion of the Chancellor no likelihood of the vacancy being filled up within one month from that date the Chancellor shall nominate the said two members.

Statute.
Election.

2. The elections to the Syndicate shall be conducted in accordance with the Laws contained in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.

Act and Statute.
Period of Office.

3. The members of the Syndicate shall hold office for the period prescribed and according to the laws contained in Chapter V of the Laws of the University.

Act—S. 22 and
Statute.
Powers and
Duties of the
Syndicate.

4. The Syndicate shall have the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:—

(1) to hold, control and administer the property and the funds of the University.

(2) to direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University;

(3) to regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations;

(4) to accept on behalf of the University bequests, donations and transfers of any moveable or immoveable properties or the management thereof;

(5) to prepare the Annual Report of the University and submit the same to the Senate;

(6) to frame the financial estimates of the University and place them before the
 S. 21 Finance Committee and thereafter to place the same before the Senate as modified by the Finance Committee;

7 to invest any money belonging to the General Funds of the University in any of the Securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882 with the power to vary such investments or to place on Fixed Deposit in any bank or banks approved in this behalf by the Local Government, any portion of such moneys not required for current expenditure;

(8) to provide after consultation with other bodies or committees if required by the Laws, for buildings, residential accommodation, playgrounds, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(9) to institute, subject to the control of the Senate, and abolish or suspend on the
 S. 25 (g) advice of the Academic Council, professorships and other teaching posts;

(10) to create temporary teaching posts for a period not exceeding six months whenever necessary and report the same to the Senate at its next meeting;

(11) to fix the clerical and menial establishments and the scales of salaries and allowances payable to them, to grant them leave and leave allowances in accordance with the provisions of leave rules framed separately in this behalf, and to grant compassionate allowances and gratuities in accordance with the provisions of the Fundamental Rules and other rules framed by the Local Government for their ministerial establishment;

(12) to suspend or dismiss the Registrar, the teachers, the clerical staff and other servants of the University for sufficient cause and to define their duties and the conditions of their service;

(13) to appoint examiners, in the manner prescribed and to cancel any such appointment;

(14) to arrange for the holding of and publish the results of the University examinations;

(15) to fix, determine and award travelling and halting allowances to persons lawfully engaged or employed in University business;

(16) to make appointments to any office or post in the University, not otherwise provided ;

(17) to refer any matter to the Academic Council, a Faculty, or a Board of Studies or a committee for consideration and report;

(18) to draft such statutes and regulations as may from time to time be necessary and to submit them to the Senate and the Academic Council respectively for consideration ;

(19) to appoint, subject to the provisions in the laws, committees and to make standing orders in such manner and on such matters as may be prescribed and subject to the laws of the University to regulate its own business;

(20) to make proposals to the Senate, in the manner prescribed, for the conferment of honorary and *ad eundem* degrees and to take the necessary further action on the matter after approval of the Senate.

(21) to dispense, subject to statutes made in this behalf, with a strict compliance with the regulations of the University in special cases;

(22) to delegate to the Vice-Chancellor power to sanction expenditure, subject to provision in the Financial Estimates of the year as finally adopted;

(23) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power to dispense with a strict compliance with the laws of the University with reference to the time, place and manner of examination and as circumstances may demand as to the duration of courses of University lectures, and in respect of date, for payment of examination fees, for submission of applications for examinations and of attendance and other prescribed certificates, of applications for certificates of having passed any examination and of applications for attendance at Convocation; provided that any resolution of the Syndicate passed in reference to such departure from prescribed procedure shall be reported to the Academic Council at its next meeting, together with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

Statute
Non-Compliance
with the Laws
when and how
possible.

6. The Annual report of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to the Senate on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Senate at its annual meeting. The Senate may pass resolutions on any matter dealt with therein and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith. The Syndicate shall inform the Senate of the action taken by it. A copy of the report with a copy of the resolutions, if any, of the Senate shall be submitted to the Local Government for information.

CHAPTER XV.

FINANCE.

1. The University shall have a fund called the Permanent Endowment Fund which it shall invest and keep invested in securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of India or by Local Governments in British India.

Act—S. 41
Permanent
Endowment
Fund

2. The said Permanent Endowment Fund shall consist of :—

(a) the sum of 20 lakhs of rupees given by the Founder, Diwan Bahadur Dr. Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar;

(b) the sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees given to it by the Local Government; and

(c) any contributions to this fund made by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

Act—S. 42.
General Fund. 3. The University shall also have a fund called the General fund which shall consist of:—

(a) fees and income from endowments including the Permanent Endowment Fund; and

(b) any contribution made to this fund by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

4. The Local Government:—

Act—S. 43.
Contribution by Government to the University. • (1) shall contribute to the General fund annually a sum of one and a half lakhs of rupees, and

(2) subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the University,

(a) shall give for the buildings and equipment of the University a sum of seven and a half lakhs of rupees, and

(b) may contribute, from time to time, such further sums as they deem fit to contribute to the said fund or towards such buildings or equipment.

Act—S. 23.
Constitution of the Finance Committee. 5. There shall be a Finance Committee consisting of the following persons, namely:—

(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance,

(2) The Founder, and in case the office is vacant any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the

* Five lakhs and two thousand since 1946-47.

duties of the Founder under this section, during the continuance of the vacancy,

(3) The Vice-Chancellor.

(4) One member elected by the Senate from among its members provided that no one who is already a member of the Syndicate shall be eligible for election under this clause.

6. The election to the Committee will be held in accordance with the laws laid down in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.

Statute Election.

7. The Finance Committee shall function for a Period of ten years from the 15th May, 1929. Subject to the provisions in the Act and Statutes, the Committee shall be reconstituted every three years.

Act—Ss. 47, 33.
Period of Office and Term.

8 (1) The Syndicate shall, in the manner prescribed, frame the financial estimates of the University and place the same before the Finance Committee;

Act—S. 24.
Power and duties of the Finance Committee.

(2) The Finance Committee shall then scrutinize the said estimates and shall be entitled to make such modifications therein as it considers necessary;

(3) The said estimates as modified by the Finance Committee shall then be placed before the Senate which may assent or refuse its assent to the same or may omit or alter any of the items therein;

(4) (i) (a) All modifications made by the Senate in the said estimates which have not the effect of increasing the income, and

(b) All proposals, involving any expenditure originated by the Senate apart from such estimates

shall be placed before the Finance Committee for its consideration.

(ii) All points of difference between the said Committee and the Senate in respect of the matters specified in clause (i) shall be placed before the Chancellor and his decision thereon shall be final.

Statute.
Vice-chancellor
Convener of the
Committee.

9. The Vice-chancellor shall be the Convener of the Committee and the meetings of the committee shall be held on such dates as may be fixed by him.

Statute.
Rules for Conduct
of Business.

10. The Committee may frame its own rules for the conduct of its business.

Statute.
Financial
Estimates.

11. The Syndicate shall annually prepare before the 15th January the financial estimates for the ensuing year and place them before the Finance Committee.

Statute.
Expenditure
in Excess of
Budget Allotments.

12. The Syndicate may after obtaining the consent of the Finance Committee incur expenditure outside or in excess of the budget allotments for the year as finally adopted and such expenditure shall be reported to the next meeting of the Senate for sanction. The Syndicate, however, shall also have power to re-appropriate, from one head to another in the same account provided that no recurring liability is involved. Such re-appropriations shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting.

Statute.
Unspent
Balances.

13. Unspent balances of budget allotments at the close of the financial year shall lapse and shall not be available for expenditure in a succeeding year except under the budget of the year.

14. The Registrar shall receive all payments to the University, which shall be credited to the Funds of the University. He shall make all authorized payments, payable out of the University General Fund.

Statute.
Receipts and
Disbursements.

15. No statutes or regulations involving expenditure of University funds either recurring or non-recurring shall be considered by the University authorities concerned unless the opinion of the Finance Committee has been previously obtained.

Statute.
Laws regarding
Expenditure.

16. (1) The Syndicate may invest any moneys belonging to the University General Fund including any unapplied income in any of the securities described in Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, with the power to vary such investments or to place on Fixed Deposits in any bank or banks approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such moneys not required for current expenditure.

Statute.
Investments.

(2) Moneys required for immediate current expenditure shall be placed in current deposit in Bank or Banks approved in this behalf by the Local Government.

Statute.
Financial and
Account Rules.

17. The Syndicate shall make standing orders for the proper maintenance of the accounts of the University.

18. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate in the manner prescribed and shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

Statute.
Annual
Accounts.

(2) The accounts when so examined and audited shall be published by the Syndicate in the *Gazette* and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the report of such examination and audit, be submitted to the Senate the Finance Committee and the Local Government.

19. There shall be instituted for the benefit of the officers, (other than the Chancellor, the Statute. Founder, the Pro-Chancellor, and the Provident Fund. Vice-Chancellor) teachers, clerical staff or other servants of the University a provident fund as the Senate may deem fit.

20. Where any provident fund has been instituted by the University for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff or other Act—S. 39. Provident Fund XIX of 1925. servants, the Governor-General-in-Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

21. The accounts of the University Maintenance of accounts. shall be kept by the Registrar.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BOARD OF SELECTION

1. The Board of Selection shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Act—S. 25 (1).
The Board of
Selection

(a) one member nominated by the Chancellor.

(b) The Founder, and, in case the office is vacant, any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duty of the Founder under this section during the continuance of the vacancy.

(c) The Vice-Chancellor,

(d) One member elected by the Syndicate from among its members,

(e) One member elected by the Senate from among its members.

2. The elections to the Board shall be conducted in accordance with the laws laid down in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Elections.

3. The members of the Board shall hold office for the period prescribed and according to the laws contained in Chapter V of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Period of office.

4. The Board of Selection shall have the power to appoint the teachers and the Registrar of the University.

Act—S. 25 (2).
Its Powers.

5. The Board of Selection shall make its own rules for the conduct and procedure of its meetings

Statute.
Meetings, etc.

6. The Board of Selection may for sufficient reasons fix the initial pay of any member of the staff at any stage of the time scale provided for the post to which the time scale applies.

CHAPTER XVII.

TEACHERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. 'Teachers' means Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers and such other persons as give instruction to or take part in the training of the students of the University in the prescribed manner.

Act—S. 2 (/).
Definition.

2. There shall be following classes of teachers in the University:

Statute. Teaching Posts Nature of.	Professors
	Readers
	Lecturers I and II Grade
	Lecturers with Titles. Tutors and Demonstrators.

3. The Syndicate shall, after considering the recommendation of the Academic Council and subject to the control and approval of the Senate, determine the subjects and the several terms and conditions under which Professorships, or other teaching posts should be instituted.

Act—S. 22 (g)
Act and Statute.
Institution of
Teaching Posts.

4. The Syndicate on the advice of the Academic Council may abolish or suspend any teaching post in the University.

Act—S. 22 (g)
Suspension or
Abolition of
Teaching Posts.

5. The number and qualifications of Professors, Lecturers, and of other teaching posts shall be prescribed by regulations and the classification, emoluments and mode of appointments of the University shall be prescribed by statutes.

Act—S. 29 (d)
S. 31 (d)
Salaries,
Number and
Qualifications,
etc., of
Teachers

6. The teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Board of Selection

Act—S. 25 (2)
and Statute.
Mode of
appointment.

All the vacancies in the teaching posts of the University shall ordinarily be advertised before they are filled up.

7. All teachers of the University shall be appointed on written contracts in which their conditions of service shall be laid down. The contracts shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the teacher concerned.

Statute.
Contract of
Appointment

8. Appointments to the teaching posts in the University shall be limited to five years in the first instance of which one or two years may be on probation as the Board of Selection may decide and thereafter the appointments may be confirmed. No person shall be appointed or continued as a teacher in the University after he has attained the age of 55 years, provided however that it shall be competent to the Board of Selection to extend the age limit fixed above to 60 years in special cases of appointments of teachers of experience already in the service of the University who have attained the age of 54 years on or before the 1st March 1934.

9. The salaries of Teachers of the University shall be as follows :—

Faculty of Arts, Science and Oriental Studies.

Professors:	Rs. 250—15—400—20—500
	(With a selection grade Rs. 500—25—700/- for four Professors).
Readers:	Rs. 200—10—300.
Lecturers:	I Grade. Rs. 150—10—250;
	II Grade. Rs. 100—10—150;
Lecturers with Titles.	Rs. 75—5—125.
Tutors and Demonstrators	Rs. 75—5—100.

Faculty of Engineering and Technology.

- (a) Professors Rs. 400—20—700 with a selection grade up to Rs. 1,000 for one Professor to be the Head of the Department
- (b) Lecturers I. Grade Rs. 150—10—300 with a selection grade up to Rs 350/- for 2 Lecturers
- (c) Lecturers II. Grade Rs. 100—5—150.
- (d) Demonstrators Rs. 80/- per mensem.

10. All teachers of the University shall subscribe to the Provident Fund of the University, when instituted, according to the Statutes governing the fund.

Statute.
Provident Fund.

11. The conditions of service and duties of the Teachers shall be defined by the Syndicate.

Act—S 22 (e).

CHAPTER XVIII.

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

1. (a) The number of teaching posts in each of the departments comprised in the Faculties shall be fixed by the Syndicate in consultation with the Academic Council and subject to the control of the Senate, in relation to the number of students in the departments concerned, to the number of hours of teaching work involved, and the subjects taught, due regard being paid to the demands of tutorial supervision and research work;

(b) The Syndicate, on the advice of the Academic Council, shall decide from time to time, the number and grade of teachers required in the University;

2. (a) Only persons who have obtained a first or second class B. A. Honours or Master's Degree or a professional Degree with Honours or a first or a second class of a recognised University, either in India or abroad, and have had adequate experience of advanced teaching in the subject shall be eligible for appointment as Heads of Departments as Professors. Previous research experience will be an additional qualification.

(b) Only persons who have obtained a first or second class B. A. (Honours) or Master's Degree or a

professional Degree with Honours or a first or a second class of a recognised University, either in India or abroad, shall be eligible for appointment as Lecturers. Previous teaching experience will be an additional qualification.

(c) Only persons who have obtained at least a first or second class Bachelor's Degree in Arts and Science or a professional Degree with a first or second class of a recognised University, either in India or abroad shall be eligible for appointment as Assistant Lecturers. Previous teaching experience will be an additional qualification.

(d) Only persons who are graduates in the first or in the second class in Indian Languages or who hold the Pulavar Vidvan or Siromani Title in the first or second class or any other corresponding diploma or title in the first or second class of a recognised University shall be eligible for appointment as Teachers of Indian Languages.

Provided, however, that it shall be competent to the Board of Selection, to waive a strict application of these rules in the case of appointments of teachers of experience already in the service of the University and of persons of distinguished merit.

Number and grades of Teachers for the several Departments Sanctioned by Senate (Dated 31-3-48)

Department.	Present strength	No
English.	Professor.	1
	Reader.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	4
	Lecturers II Grade.	4
	Tutors.	3
Philosophy.	Professor.	1
	Lecturer II Grade.	1
History & Politics	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	2
	Lecturers II Grade.	

Department.	Present strength.	No.
Economics.	Professor.	1
	Reader.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	2
	Lecturer II Grade.	1
Mathematics.	Professor.	1
	Reader.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	3
	Lecturers II Grade.	5
Physics.	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	4
	Lecturers II Grade.	3
	Domonstrators.	2
Chemistry.	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	4
	Lecturers II Grade.	3
	Domonstrators.	3
Botany.	Professor.	1
	Lectures II Grade.	2
	Domonstrator.	1
Zoology.	Professor.	1
	Lecturers II Grade.	2 (+1
		from 1949-1950 onwards)
Tamil.	Domonstrator.	1
	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	2
	Lecturers II Grade.	4
Sanskrit.	Lecturers with Titles.	4
	Professor.	1
	Lecturer I Grade.	1
	Lecturers II Grade.	2
Other Languages.	Lecturers with Titles.	5
	Lecturers II Grade.	
	Telugu.	1
	French.	1
	Lecturers with Titles	
	Malayalam.	1
	Urdu-Hindi.	1

Department.	Present strength.	No.
Tamil-Research.	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	2
	Lecturers with Titles.	3
Music.	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	3
	Lecturers with Titles.	7
Physical Education	Professor's Grade	1
	Lecturers II Grade.	3
Engineering.	Head of Department.	1
Civil.	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	5
	Lecturers II Grade.	8
	Drawing Instructor.	1
	Draftsman.	1
Mechanical	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	3
	Lecturers II Grade.	4
	Workshop Superintendent	1
Electrical.	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	3
	Lecturers II Grade.	3
Technology.	Professor.	1
	Lecturers I Grade.	4
	Lecturers II Grade.	3

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMITTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees and to delegate to them such of their powers as they deem fit. Such committees may include persons who are not members of the authority concerned; provided that

Act—S. 38
Committees of
Authorities.

the number of persons so included in any committee shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of the committee.

2. The Syndicate may appoint for advisory purposes special committee Or committees which may include persons who are not members of the Syndicate.

Statute.
Special
Committees.

Such committee or committees shall hold office for the period specified at the time of appointment.

CHAPTER XX.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, ETC.

1. The Syndicate shall appoint Question Paper Setters and Examiners after consideration of the recommendations of the Faculties and shall report annually to the Senate, the Academic Council, and the Faculties the names of persons so appointed

Appointment of
Examiners, Etc.,

2. Boards of Question Paper Setters and Examiners shall, if necessary, be appointed annually by the Syndicate in the following subjects.

Constitution.

1. English,
2. Samskrit,
3. Tamil,
4. Malayalam,
5. Telugu,
6. Kanarese,
7. Hindi,

8. French,
9. German,
10. Mathematics,
11. Physics,
12. Chemistry,
13. Botany,
14. Zoology,
15. Philosophy,
16. History and Politics.
17. Economic.
18. Indian Music
19. Teaching,
20. Engineering,
21. Technology.

3 Applications for appointment as Question Paper Setters and Examiners for the succeeding academic year will be received in the University Office up to and including the 15th January of each year, after which date no applications will be entertained. The application should be made in the prescribed form, obtainable from the University Office.

Receipt
Application

4. The applications shall be forwarded by the Registrar to the Boards of Studies concerned for consideration and recommendation. The recommendations of the Boards, if any, shall be placed before the Faculty concerned for its consideration and recommendation. The recommendations of the Faculties shall be placed before the Syndicate.

Applications to
be considered by
Boards of
Studies and
Faculties.

Preparation of
consolidated
list of persons
recommended

5. A consolidated list of the recommendations of the Faculties shall be maintained by the Registrar which shall be revised annually in the month of August.

6. The Syndicate shall appoint a Chairman for each Board who shall at the conclusion of every examination forward to the Syndicate a report on the manner in which the Examination has been conducted.

Chairmen of
Boards

7. Only such persons as have had at least 5 years of collegiate teaching experience shall be considered eligible for appointment as question paper setters or examiners. Question Paper Setters and Examiners shall be appointed for one year and shall be eligible for re-appointment in the two successive years following the year of first appointment and shall ordinarily be re-appointed. Persons who have held office for three successive years, whether in the same subject or in different subjects, shall not be re-appointed until a period of two years has elapsed, provided (1) that the number of new Examiners appointed to a Board in any year shall not exceed one-third of the total number appointed and (2) that this rule shall not apply in the case of Examiners appointed for examinations in subjects in which the number of competent Examiners is so small as to make it undesirable in the opinion of the Syndicate that the rule should be enforced strictly.

Examiners,
Period of office,
Eligibility for
Re-appointment.

8. Paper Setter and Examiner who is re-appointed but not in successive years shall not be eligible for appointment for more than three years in any period of five years.

Ineligibility for
re-appointment of
Examiners, etc.

9. Question Paper Setters and Examiners shall be appointed by the Syndicate ordinarily not later than November.

Time for
appointment of
Examiners.

10. The Syndicate may, at any time, cancel the appointment of a Question Paper Setter and Examiner.

Cancellation of
appointment.

11. A list shall be prepared annually by the Registrar showing who have been Question Paper Setters and Examiners during the preceding five years.

12. (1) The emoluments to be paid to Question Paper Setters and Examiners and to Chairmen of Boards will be as follows:—

(1) WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

(a) *Setting question papers:—*

(i) Intermediate Examination:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting a paper in English Composition.	30	0	0
For setting a paper in Translation in a language	15	0	0
For setting a paper in translation and composition	17	8	0
For setting any other paper ..	30	0	0

(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination:—

For setting any question paper ..	45	0	0
For setting a translation paper ..	20	0	0
For setting a Translation paper in Samskrit (Second paper) ...	25	0	0
For setting a translation and composition paper	25	0	0
For setting a paper in English Composition	45	0	0

No fee is allowed for setting any other Composition Paper.

(iii) B.A. (Hons.) or B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting any question paper ...	70	0	0
For setting a translation paper ...	35	0	0

No fee is allowed for setting any Essay paper.

(iv) Oriental Title Examinations:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting any question paper ...	30	0	0
No fee is allowed for setting a Composition paper.			
(v) Research degrees. Valuation of Thesis.	75	0	0
(vi) Certificate of Proficiency in French and German:—			
	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting a translation paper ...	15	0	0
For setting any other Question Paper	30	0	0
(vii) Sangita Bushna Title and Pandits' Training Certificate Examinations:—			
	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting any question paper ...	30	0	0
(viii) Engineering and Technology Degree and Overseer Diploma Examinations:—			
For setting any question paper for Engineering and Technology Examinations ...	50	0	0
for setting any paper on Projects ...	100	0	0
for setting any paper for Overseer Diploma ...	40	0	0

Internal examiners shall be paid at half of the above rates prescribed both for March and September examinations.

(b) Valuing answer-papers:—

(i) Intermediate, Oriental Titles, Sangita Bushana, Pandits' Training and Certificates of Proficiency Examinations:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For valuing each answer-book (for all subjects) ...	1	0	0

(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examinations or B.A. Honours or B.Sc. Honours Preliminary and Subsidiary Examinations:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For valuing each answer-book (for all subjects) ...	1	4	0

(iii) B.A. (Hons.) or B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Final Examinations:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For valuing each answer-book (for all subjects)	2	0	0
(iv) B.E., B.Sc. (Tech) Degree and Overseer Diploma Examinations:—			
B.E., B.Sc. (Tech.), Intermediate and Overseer Diploma:			
For valuing each answer book for all subjects: Re 1/-			
B.E., B.Sc. (Tech.) Final:—			
For valuing each answer book (for all subjects except Projects)	Rs. 2/-		
For valuing each answer book on Projects	Rs. 4/-		

The above rates for setting question papers and for valuing answer-books are for three-hour papers unless otherwise stated and the remuneration in respect of papers of shorter duration will be reduced proportionately. Where two sets of papers for the two examinations are required to be set, paper-setters will be paid half of the above rates for setting papers for the second examination. In the case of the B.A. and B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Final Examinations each of the two Examiners engaged in valuation will be paid at the prescribed rate.

Whenever it is necessary for the answers to be valued by an examiner who was not a member of the Board which set the question papers, his remuneration therefor irrespective of the length of the paper shall not be less than Rs. 30.

No payment will be made in respect of any revaluation of answer-books by the same Examiner.

(2) PRACTICAL AND ORAL EXAMINATIONS.

Prescribing the work to be done for each examination separately arranged irrespective of the number of examiners engaged therein:—

Rs. 12/- for each batch arranged for the examination subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 30/- for each test.

For each practical test for the Sangita Bushana Title, a fee of Rs. 10/- will be paid for prescribing the work.

Conducting, superintending the examinations, judging the merits of the candidates, and examining the laboratory note-books.

Intermediate or Sangita	
Bushana Preliminary:	Re. 1 per candidate.
B. A. and B. Sc.	Rs. 4 per candidate.
Sangita Bushana (Final)	
and Pandits' Training	
Certificate:	Rs. 2 per candidate.
B. Sc. (Hons.)	Rs. 8 per candidate.

Skilled assistants engaged by examiners for special work may on the recommendation of the Examiners concerned be paid a fee as follows:—

As. 6 per candidate per test.

As 2 per candidate per test for other staff appointed to assist the Examiners at practical examinations to be shared equally between them.

Viva Voce and Oral Examinations.

For judging the merits of the candidates if the examination is held not in conjunction with the Practical Examination, if any, Rs. 2 per candidate.

This payment will be distributed equally among all the members of the Examining Board.

Internal examiners engaged in practical examination work shall be paid at half of the rate for prescribing the work both for March and September examinations.

(3) *Engineering, Technology and Overseer Practical Examinations:-*

(a) *For prescribing work:-*

A sum of Rs. 30/- (Rupees Thirty) will be paid for each batch of not less than 25 candidates for each test, to be shared equally by the examiners engaged in prescribing the work.

(b) *For preparing for practical Tests:-*

The Examiners engaged in preparing for the practical examinations shall be paid each at the rate of annas eight (0-8-0) per candidate per test.

(c) *For Conducting, Superintending and judging the merits of the candidates and examining the laboratory record note books etc.*

A rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per candidate per test will be paid to each examiner (not exceeding two) on the number of candidates actually examined.

Internal examiners engaged in practical examination work, shall be paid at half of the rates for prescribing the work both for March and September Examinations.

(4) ALLOWANCE TO CHAIRMEN AND
CHIEF EXAMINERS.

(1) Chairmen of Boards of Question Paper Setters will be paid the following allowances:—

-
- (i) To a Chairman setting no question paper and valuing no answer paper and presiding over an Honours Board, the fee will be Rs. 75 0 0
- (ii) To a Chairman setting no question paper and valuing no answer paper and presiding over a Pass Board the fee will be Rs. 50 0 0

This fee will be paid only after the Examinations, on the Syndicate being satisfied that the papers set have been on the lines laid down or prescribed by the syllabuses and text-books.

2. The Syndicate shall have power to enter into agreement with any other University for holding conjoint examinations either for setting question papers or for conducting the examination or for both. Such arrangements shall be reported to the Academic Council.

CHAPTER XXI.

DEGREES AND EXAMINATIONS.

Act—S. 3 (b).
Power of the
University to
confer Degrees,
etc.

1. The University shall have power
(a) to grant and confer degrees and
other academic distinctions to and on
persons who shall have:—

(i) pursued a course of study in the University
and shall have passed the examinations of the Univer-
sity in the manner prescribed, or

(ii) carried on research under conditions pre-
scribed,

(b) to provide, in the manner pre-
scribed, lectures and instructions for per-
sons who are not pursuing a course of study in the
University and to grant diplomas to them, and

(c) to confer honorary, and *ad*
S. 3 (g). *eundem* degrees or other distinctions in
the manner prescribed.

Regulation.
Examinations
Conducted by
the University.

2. The University shall hold the
following examinations according to the
regulations prescribed:

(i) Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

(ii) Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science
Examinations.

(iii) Bachelor of Arts (Honours) and Bachelor of
Science (Honours) Examinations.

(iv) Oriental Title Examinations.

(v) Engineering and Technology examinations

Act—S. 31 (b)
and Regulation.
Conditions for
the Examinations
prescribed by
Regulations.

3. The conditions under which students may be admitted to the Degree or Diploma courses and to the examinations of the University shall be those laid down in the regulations.

Act—S. 29 (g)
Honorary and
ad eundem
Degrees.

4. Honorary and *ad eundem* degrees shall be conferred in accordance with the statutes framed for the purpose.

CHAPTER XXII.

HONORARY AND *ad eundem* DEGREES.

1. The University shall have power to confer honorary or *ad eundem* degrees or other distinctions in the manner prescribed; and statutes shall be framed for such purpose.

Act—S. 29 (g)

HONORARY DEGREES.

2. Every proposal for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor

All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Syndicate and shall be placed before the Senate for its assent. No proposal shall be made by the Syndicate unless it be on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate. After the Senate assents to the proposal, the Syndicate shall submit the same to the Chancellor for confirmation;

Statute.

Provided that in case of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Syndicate only.

The Diploma or Certificate for an Honorary Degree shall be signed by the Chancellor.

Ad eundem DEGREES.

3. The Academic Council shall recommend to the Syndicate the degree or degrees of other Universities and the conditions under which *ad eundem* degrees may be conferred. The Syndicate after considering the recommendations, frame draft statutes and submit them to the Senate.

4. The *ad eundem* degree shall be granted by a Diploma or Certificate signed by the Vice-Chancellor.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CONVOCATIONS FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

1. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held every year ordinarily in the month of August and special convocations may also be held at such other times as the Chancellor shall direct.

Statute.
Convocations
held annually.

The actual date of the convocation in each case shall be fixed by the Chancellor.

2. Candidates for degrees must, fifteen clear days before the day fixed for convocation, submit to the Registrar their applications for admission to their several degrees in the prescribed form. No person shall be admitted to convocation who has not thus sent in his application to the Registrar.

Statute.
Date of
Application.

3. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at convocation, fails to appear shall, when next he applies for his degree be charged a fee of rupees ten, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

Statute.
Penalty for
Absence.

4. A candidate for a degree may, on payment of a fee of ten rupees, be admitted *in absentia* to that degree.

Statute.
Degree
"in absentia."

5. The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of Faculties, and members of the Senate shall wear the Academic robes prescribed and assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour.

Statute.
Assembly of
Senate.

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, or other member of the Senate nominated by the Chancellor shall preside.

6. The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated in the following order:—

Statute
Graces of the
Senate.

Arts—by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Science—by the Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Oriental Studies—by the Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies.

Engineering and Technology—by the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology.

Honorary Degrees—by the Vice-Chancellor.

7. The formula to be used for each
 Statute.
 Form of Grace. grace in the case of ordinary degrees
 shall *mutatis mutandis* be as follows:

“Mr. Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate
 be passed that those persons whom the Syndicate on the
 reports of the Examiners has certified to be qualified for
 the degree of.be admitted to that degree.”

8. Whereupon the Chancellor shall put the ques-
 Statute.
 Passing of Grace. tion ‘*Doth it please you that this grace be
 passed?*’ and the Senate assenting, the
 Chancellor shall say ‘*This grace is passed.*’

9. When all the graces have been passed, the
 Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chan-
 Statute.
 Procession. cellor, Deans of the Faculties and mem-
 bers of the Senate shall proceed in
 procession to the hall in which the
 degrees are to be conferred.

10. The hall shall be so arranged that the
 Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in
 Statute.
 Arrangement of Seats. advance; the chairs assigned to the
 Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor,
 Deans of Faculties and members of the
 Senate being placed in a half circle, so as
 to leave full space for the presentation of the candidates.
 Special seats shall be provided in the hall for the
 members of the Academic Council and the Faculties
 who are not members of the Senate.

11. The candidates shall wear the
 Statute.
 Seating of
 Candidates. gowns and hoods prescribed and shall be
 arranged opposite to the Chancellor.

12. On the procession entering the hall, the candi-
 Statute. dates shall rise and remain standing
 until the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor,
 Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties,
 and members of the Senate have taken their seats.

13. The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor,
Deans of the Faculties and members of
the Senate having taken their places, the
Chancellor shall say:

Statute.
Procedure.

"This convocation of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for the purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward."

14. Then the candidates standing, the
Chancellor shall put to them the
following questions:—

Statute.
Question.

Question—*Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will, in your daily life and conversation, conduct yourselves as becomes members of this University?*

Answer—I do promise.

Question—*Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote cause of morality and sound learning?*

Answer—I do promise.

Question—*Do you promise that you will, as far as lies in you, uphold and advance social order and the well being of your fellow men?*

Answer—I do promise.

15. Then the Chancellor shall say
Let the candidates be now presented.

Statute.
Presentation of
Candidates.

16. Then the candidates shall be presented to the
Chancellor by the Deans and the persons for Honorary Degrees by
the Vice-Chancellor. they having first
received their diplomas from the Registrar.

Statute.

Statute,
Admission of
Degrees.

17. When all the candidates for the same degree have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the candidates, who shall remain standing.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the Annamalai University of Annamalai-nagar I admit you to the degree of.....in this University and in token thereof you have been presented with these diplomas, and I authorize you to wear the hood ordained, as the *insignia* of the degree."

Statute
Record of
Degrees

18. When all the candidates have been presented the Registrar shall lay the record of the degrees that have been conferred, before the Chancellor who shall sign the same.

Statute
Address.

19. Then an address may be made to the candidates by a person appointed by the Chancellor for the purpose, exhorting the candidates to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degrees conferred upon them, they have attained.

Statute.
Dissolution
Convocation

20. The address being ended, or if there is no address, after the record has been signed, the chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties and members of the Senate shall rise up and the Chancellor shall say;

I dissolve this Convocation.

Statute.
Procession.

21. Then the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties and members of the Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the graduates standing.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

Chancellor.

1. A purple terry velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's dress gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.
- Statute.

A black velvet academic cap, bound round with gold lace and gold tassel, nine inches long.

Pro-Chancellor.

2. A purple gown of silk or stuff same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way.
- Statute

A cap like the Chancellor's or a turban.

Vice-Chancellor.

3. A purple gown of silk or stuff same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.
- Statute.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel, or a turban or a fez.

Registrar

- 4 A black laced gown of silk or stuff.
- Statute.

A black cloth academic cap or a turban or a fez.

Members of the Senate, the Academic Council, and the Faculties.

5. A black gown of silk or stuff and a scarf of scarlet silk or stuff four inches wide, with a fringe of

the same colour, three inches deep; or the gown and hood prescribed for the University degree taken.

A black velvet academic cap or a turban which may have a gold border or a fez.

Bachelor of Arts or Science (Pass or Honours).

6. A gown made of black silk or stuff, and similar in shape to a Bachelor's gown of the University of Madras.

A hood made of black stuff or silk with a two inch edging of the colour distinctive of the Faculty. It shall be of the single or Oxford pattern.

Master of Arts or of Science or of Oriental Learning.

7. A gown made of black silk or stuff, and similar in shape to a Master's gown of the University of Madras.

A hood of the single or Oxford pattern made of black stuff or silk and lined with the colour distinctive of the Faculty.

Master of Letters.

8. A gown similar to the M. A. gown.

A hood of the single pattern made of dark blue stuff or silk lined with pearl grey.

Doctor of Philosophy.

9. A dark blue gown with facings of scarlet.

A dark blue hood of the single pattern lined with scarlet.

Degree of Doctor in any Faculty.

10. A scarlet gown with sleeve linings and facings of the colour distinctive of the Faculty.

A hood of the double pattern made of scarlet and lined with the colour distinctive of the Faculty.

The following are the colours distinctive of the Faculties.

Arts:—Dark blue.

Science:—Light blue.

Oriental Learning—Pearl grey.

Titles in Oriental Learning.

11. Recipients of Oriental Titles shall wear a robe made of grey stuff with pale blue border reaching down well below the knee.

Note to laws, 6, 7, 8 and 9:—

1. *Head Dress*:—Turban or a fez or an academic cap.

2. Women Graduates shall not be required to wear a head dress.

CHAPTER XXV.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY PROVIDENT FUND.

1. The Fund shall be entitled the "Annamalai University Provident Fund." It is established for the benefit of all whole-time Teachers, Officers (other than the	Name of the Fund.
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Chancellor, Founder, Pro-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor), clerical staff and servants other than those on Rs. 20 and under, of the Annamalai University.

2. *Definitions*:—In these Laws, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context:—

(a) Fund means the Provident Fund established and maintained under these Laws;

(b) Pay includes pay, substantive and officiating special pay, personal pay, leave salary;

(c) Subscriber means a person eligible to subscribe to the Fund under Law 3 and subscribing thereto;

(d) Subscription means the sum paid to the Fund by a subscriber under Law 5;

(e) Contribution means the sum paid to the Fund by the University under Law 6.

3. These Laws shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st April, 1930. Subject to the provisions of Law 5 subscription to the Fund shall be compulsory on all whole-time Teachers, Officers (other than the Chancellor, Founder, Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor) clerical staff and servants other than those on Rs. 20 and under, of the Annamalai University provided that a person without a substantive post officiating in a post or holding a temporary post shall not be allowed to subscribe to the Fund, and provided that no person shall be eligible to become a subscriber until he attains the age of 20 years or to continue as such after he attains the age of 60 years.

4. The Fund shall be made up of (a) subscriptions (b) contributions and (c) interest on the subscriptions and contributions.
 Constitution of the Fund. The corpus and all monies of the Fund shall not be invested otherwise than in securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act 1882.

Rate of
subscription

5. Subject to the provisions of clause
(2) of this Law:-

(1) (a) Every subscriber shall subscribe $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of his pay provided that he may exercise the option of subscribing at the rate of two annas six pies in the rupee at the maximum. The option so exercised shall not be altered in the middle of a financial year.

(b) No subscriptions shall be levied on a subscriber while he is on leave but a subscriber may elect, in writing to subscribe to the Fund during leave with leave salary.

(2) A person employed on probation or on contract to a permanent post may elect to subscribe to the Fund during the term of probation or contract. The amount so subscribed will be credited to his account. Should the period of service of the subscriber at the University be five years or more inclusive of periods of probation or contract or both he shall be entitled to contribution from the University in accordance with the provisions of the Law 8 (b) (3) If however, his services are terminated at the end of the period of probation he shall be paid back only his subscriptions and interest thereon.

(3) *Subscription:-* The subscription of each subscriber shall be deducted month by month from his pay and credited to his account. It shall be considered as paid to the Fund on the first day of the month following that in respect of which the pay is due.

Rate of
contribution

6. *Contribution:-* (1) The University shall contribute to the account of each subscriber at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of his pay and such contribution shall be considered as paid to the fund on the day on which the subscription is deemed as paid to the fund. All subscriptions and contributions shall be rounded off to the nearest anna.

7. (a) The account of a subscriber shall show:—

- (1) The amount of his subscriptions with interest thereon.
- (2) The amount of the contributions with interest thereon.
- (3) Forfeiture, if any, under Laws 8 and 9; and
- (4) Monies, if any debited against such account.

(b) Interest on subscriptions and contributions:—

(1) Compound interest at the average rate earned by the investments of the fund shall be allowed to each subscriber on his subscriptions and contributions and interest of the previous years less the amount of advance, if any, remaining unpaid, and credited to his individual account on the 31st March every year.

(2) In the event of resignation or retirement of a subscriber, interest shall be calculated up to the date of his resignation or retirement. If a subscriber proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, desires to close his Provident Fund Account, interest shall be payable only up to the date of application for such closing of account.

(3) In the event of the death of a subscriber, interest shall be calculated up to the date of payment to the nominees or legal heirs of the deceased, provided, however, no interest shall be paid for any period exceeding 6 months from the date of his death.

8. (a) Right in respect of subscriptions and interest thereon:—In the event of a subscriber ceasing to be in the employ of the University or of his death, the Syndicate shall, subject to any deductions to be

Right regarding
Subscription.

made on account of all sums due from him to the University or the Fund, pay to the person entitled thereto the amount of subscription and the interest thereon standing to his credit on the date of his ceasing to be in such employ or his death together with, in the case of death, interest for such further period as may be allowable under Law 7.

Right regarding contribution (b) Right in respect of contributions and the interest thereon:-

(1) A subscriber shall not be entitled to receive the contributions and the interest thereon, if he is dismissed from the University service.

(2) The contribution and the interest thereon shall be payable in full in the following cases:-

(a) If the subscriber retires or resigns after completing 10 years' service in the University, or

(b) If he retires on account of certified incapacity such incapacity having arisen from causes beyond his control, or

(c) If his services are terminated as the result of a reduction in the establishment of the University or of abolition of his post, or

(d) If he dies.

(3) Unless the Syndicate grants for special recorded reasons the contributions and the interest thereon in full to a subscriber whose service to the University is 5 years or more but less than 10 years, his share of the contribution and interest thereon shall be calculated according to the following table:-

On Completion of:-

5 years' service	...	...	5/10
6 years' service	...	...	6/10

7 years' service	...	...	7/10
8 years' service	...	...	8/10
9 years' service	...	...	9/10

The amount payable under this Law shall be subject to any deduction to be made on account of all sums due by the subscriber to the University or the Fund.

For service of less than 5 years, no contribution shall be payable.

(4) For the purpose of this Law:-

(a) 'Service' includes time spent on duty and on leave with leave salary;

(b) Service shall be deemed to commence:-

(i) in the case of a subscriber who joins the service of the University after the introduction of these laws, from the date of his admission to the Fund;

(ii) In all other cases, from the date of commencement of his service or of his service on probation in a permanent post in the University followed by confirmation.

9. Whenever a subscriber shall have forfeited the whole or part of the contributions with interest thereon as per Statutes 8-b (1) and (3), the amount so forfeited shall be credited to the General Fund of the University.

10. Each subscriber shall, on admission to the fund fill in and sign the "Form of Declaration" appended to these Laws. A register shall be maintained in which the names of all nominees shall be entered. A subscri-

ber shall be at liberty to change his nominee or nominees, but only the person or persons last appearing entered in the said register shall be recognised by the Fund and the receipt granted by such nominee or nominees shall be a complete discharge of all liabilities in respect of the Fund.

11. (a) *Declaration*.—A subscriber may nominate a person or any number of persons as his nominee or nominees and if he nominates more than one person he must enter in the form of Declaration the proportion in which the amount payable shall be distributed among them. The Syndicate shall have the right to refuse to accept the nomination of any person without assigning any reason for such refusal and the subscriber shall thereupon register some other person approved by the Syndicate.

(b) A subscriber is not permitted in his declaration to leave the amount of his accumulations or any part of it to any one outside his family, if he has one. When a declaration purports to leave money otherwise than to a member or members of a subscriber's family, the Vice-Chancellor shall call upon the subscriber to state whether he has a family and if it is found that he has one the declaration shall not be accepted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this law only the following survivors of a subscriber shall be held to constitute his family:—

1. Widow or Widows.
2. Children.
3. Widow or Widows and children of a deceased son.

An adopted child will be considered to be a child when under the personal law of the subscriber adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child but in this case only

(c) In case any unmarried subscriber marries subsequent to his admission, he shall re-assign the amount at his credit as required above.

On a subscriber's marriage or re-marriage any declaration already submitted by him shall forthwith become *null* and *void* and unless a revised form of declaration is received, the amount to his credit shall be dealt with under clause (d) below.

(d) If no declaration has been left by the subscriber the amount to his credit will be disbursed among the surviving members of his family except that sons and sons of a deceased son who have attained legal majority and married daughters and married daughters of a deceased son whose husbands are alive shall be excluded from participation. The division among the persons entitled shall be in equal shares except that the widow or widows and child or children of any deceased son shall take equally between them only the share which that son would have taken had he survived the subscriber. Any sum due to a minor shall be paid to the minor's legal guardians to be used for the minor's benefit or failing a legal guardian to such person or persons as the Syndicate considers to be the proper persons as to receive it on the minor's behalf. If such subscriber had left no declaration or has no family entitled to receive the amount at his credit in the fund, the amount will be paid to the subscriber's legal representatives or such other person or persons as may be determined by a civil court competent to pass orders in this respect, provided that if the total sum at the credit of the subscriber including the University contribution does not exceed Rs. 500 it may be paid to such person or persons as the Syndicate considers to be the proper person or persons to receive it.

The surviving members of the family shall, for purposes of this sub-section, have the same meaning as that assigned to it in the above section.

In the case of unmarried subscribers they shall be entitled to nominate one or more from among the following relations of theirs in the order of precedence as their nominee or nominees. They must also indicate the proportion in which the nominee or nominees are entitled to shares in the amounts payable to them:-

1. Parent or parents;
2. Sister or sisters;
3. Brother or brothers.

(1) The University will not be bound by, nor will it recognise any assignment or encumbrance executed or attempted to be created which affects the disposal of the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber who dies before retirement.

(2) The subscriptions and interest thereon of a subscriber are not liable to forfeiture on dismissal or on conviction by a criminal court, except for an offence for which the penalty of forfeiture of the offender's property is ordered by a competent Court of Law.

13. When a subscriber proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement, his Provident Fund Account may, on application made in writing by him, be closed at any time between the date of commencement of such leave and the date of retirement.

Payment of
advances.

14. Advance from the Fund:-

(1) The Vice-Chancellor, may at his discretion grant to a subscriber an advance of a sum which does not exceed the amount of the subscriptions and interest thereon standing to his credit at the time of making such advance nor exceeds his three months' pay for any of the following purposes:-

-
- (a) to pay the passage by land or water, of himself or any member or members of the family for any necessary purpose;
 - (b) to pay the expenses incurred in connection with the illness of himself or a member or members of his family;
 - (c) to pay the expenses in connection with marriages, funerals, or ceremonies which by the religion of the subscriber it is incumbent upon him to perform and in connection with which it is obligatory that expenditure should be incurred;
 - (d) for such other purposes as the Vice-Chancellor may consider reasonable.

(2) Advance shall (unless the subscriber makes earlier repayment of the sum) be recovered in 24 monthly instalments deducted from the subscriber's pay after the advance is granted, but no recovery shall be made from a subscriber while he is on leave of any kind except with his own consent.

(3) When an advance has already been granted to a subscriber, a subsequent advance shall not be granted to him, except for strong reasons to be approved by the Syndicate, until at least one year has elapsed since the last advance was completely repaid.

(4) Interest on advance shall be recovered monthly commencing from the month following that in which an advance was paid and shall be calculated at the rate of one-fifth per cent of the total amount of advance. The interest shall fall due on the 1st of each month. The interest so recovered shall be placed to the credit of the account of the subscriber.

15. Accounts

Accounts (1) The account of every subscriber shall be made up yearly to the 31st March.

(2) Each subscriber, at the close of every year, be furnished with a statement of his account showing the amount of his subscriptions and interest thereon, the amount of the contributions and interest thereon standing to his credit and the amount of advance outstanding, if any.

(3) The University shall deposit each year in the Fund an amount to be fixed with reference to the charges to be met by the University in payment of liability to the Fund.

(4) The following account books shall be maintained in the prescribed forms which are appended to these Laws:—

- i. Provident Fund Ledger;
- ii. Register of Subscribers;
- iii. Cash Book;
- iv. Abstract of Provident Fund Institutions;
- v. Register of temporary withdrawals; (Advances).
- vi. Investment Register.

(5) All charges incurred during the year on establishments, etc., shall be debited to the General Fund.

16. Save as otherwise provided for in Law 20, these Laws and any amendments thereto shall be binding on every subscriber and every person deriving title from him.

17. *Interpretation*.— The power of interpreting these Laws and of deciding cases of dispute or doubt is vested in the Syndicate and its decision shall be final.

Interpretation.

18. The Syndicate may, from time to time, issue such general or special instructions as may be necessary consistent with the laws for the time being in force as to

Management.

(a) conduct of the business of the Fund;

(b) any other matter relating to the Fund.

19. No subscriber's account shall be finally closed until the annual audit has been completed under Section 26 of the Annamalai University Act.

Audit

20. The power of amending, or adding to or repealing these laws or any of them shall vest in the Senate. The subscribers in service on the introduction of such changes shall, however, except as regards changes affecting the rate of interest payable on subscriptions and contributions, have the option to remain under the Laws in force prior to the introduction of such changes.

Alterations in the laws.

SUBSCRIBER NO.

The Annamalai University Provident Fund.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

(For

subscriber.

I hereby declare that in the event of my death the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund shall be distributed among the persons mentioned below in the manner shown against their names.

The amount due to nominee who is a minor at the time of my death should be paid to the person whose name appears in column 4.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name and address of the nominee or nominees.	Relationship with the subscriber.	Whether major or minor, if minor, state his or her age.	Name and address of the person to whom payment is to be made on behalf of the minor	Sex and percentage of person mentioned in column 4.	The proportion in which the amount shall be payable

*Here state married or unmarried.

Two witnesses to Signature.

STATION

Date

Signature of Subscriber.

Provident Fund Form No. 1 Provident Fund Ledger.

Name Official Designation Account No.

[NOTES.—1. The subscription and contribution accounts of a subscriber transferred from another local body should be entered in columns (2) and (7) respectively, in the line for the month in which the accounts are transferred. 2. Interest on temporary withdrawals paid under Law 14, should be shown in column (3).

SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT						Contri- bution Account.	Remarks.
19	19	Deposits at 6½% of the pay	Refunds of with- drawals.	Total.	With- drawals	Monthly balance on which interest is calculated	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
April	..						
May	..						
June	..						
July	..						
August	..						
September	..						
October	..						
November	..						

Provident Fund Form No. 1—Contd. Provident Fund Ledger.—(Contd.)

SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT.

19	19	SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT.				Monthly balance on which interest is calculated.	Contri- bution Account.	Remarks.
		Deposits at 6½% of the pay.	Refunds of with- drawals.	Total.	With- drawals.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
December	...							
January	...							
February	...							
March	...							
Mar. (Final)	..							
Total Rs.	..							
		Balance from 19 -19	...					Balance from 19 -19 ..
		Deposits and Refunds as above	...					Interest added to contribution
		Interest for 19 -19	...					Contribution added for the year ...
		Total Rs.	...					Closing balance ...
		Deduct—Withdrawals as above	...					
		Balance on 31st March 19	...					

Provident Fund Form No. 2.

Register of Subscribers to the Provident Fund Institution and their Nominees

SUBSCRIBERS.											NOMINEES	
Serial No.	Name in Full	Father's Name.	Address.	Date of Birth by the Christian Era.	Caste, Race or Religion.	Date of Admission.	Age on Date of Admission.	Name of Appointment held on date of admission.	Pay of Post.	No. and date of Certificate. (To be filed separately.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
NOMINEES.												
Serial No.	Name in Full.	Relationship to subscriber	Age.	Occupation.	Address.	Sums due in what Proportion Payable.	If the Nominee is a Minor, Name and Address of Guardian.	Name and address of witnesses attesting the Certificate.	Initials of the Registrar.	Remarks.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		

Provident Fund Form No. 5— (Contd)

Provident Fund Form No. 6

Register of Securities and fixed deposits.

Serial Number	Date of investments, i. e., purchase of security or the date of deposit, etc., as the case may be.	Particulars of investment and in case of Government Securities, number and date of paper.	Amount - face value.	Rate of interest.	Initials of the Registrar	Date of recovery of interest and adjustment in accounts.	Amount of interest recovered and adjusted in accounts.	Initials of the Registrar.
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	

Note:- When any sum is withdrawn from investment in fixed deposits or any Government or other Securities are sold, the particulars of withdrawal or sale, as the case may be, should be noted in red ink across columns 1--3 of this register and the face value deducted from the total in column 4 and the balance of investment entered. If no balance remains, 'account closed' should be written across the page.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FELLOWSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS AND GRANTS-IN-AID OF RESEARCH.

The Syndicate shall have power to defray out of the University Funds such expenditure incurred in connection with research as in its judgment is reasonable.

1. Awards by the University in aid of Postgraduate studies and research will be of three kinds:—

- (i) Research Studentships;
- (ii) Research Fellowships;
- (iii) Grants-in-Aid.

2. Studentships not exceeding six in number shall be awarded annually in accordance with the laws set forth below to Graduates or holders of Titles in Oriental Learning possessing special merit of this or other Universities. In no year the number of studentships actually running shall exceed six.

Studentships shall ordinarily be awarded to graduates in Honours but when in any year all the six studentships have not been awarded the Syndicate may in its discretion award one or more studentships to ordinary graduates.

3. The studentships will be tenable only in India. and will be awarded to enable graduates to undertake research in any subject included in the Faculty of Arts. Science and Oriental Studies.

4. Applications for studentships must be in the prescribed form and must reach the Registrar not later than 25th June. Applications received after that date will not be considered without the sanction of the Syndicate. The candidate must state in his application

the subject or matter he proposes to investigate and the nature of the research he proposes to undertake. Students proposing to undertake research in any other University or institution must state where they propose to undertake such research and whether they have permission to do so from the proper authorities.

5. The award of studentships shall be made after consultation with the Boards of Studies dealing with the subject which the student proposes to investigate.

6 Each student shall be assigned to the Head of the department of Study relating to the subject of his research.

7. The value of a Research Studentship shall be Rs. 30 per mensem. It shall ordinarily be tenable for a period of two years from the date after the award on which the student begins his work.

8. A student who fails to start work within one month from the date of the award of his studentship will be liable to have the award cancelled.

9. Each student shall enter into a bond with the University, the terms of which shall be settled by the Syndicate agreeing to engage himself diligently in research work during the tenure of his studentship and to refund to the University the amount of the studentship drawn by him in case of resignation before the expiry of his tenure, or of its forfeiture for misconduct or for unsatisfactory progress.

The Syndicate shall have power to waive the claim for refund in case of ill-health supported by a medical certificate or in cases where it considers sufficient cause has been shown to warrant exemption from repayment. No such case will be considered by the Syndicate until the student has submitted to it an account of his researches so far as they have progressed.

10. During the tenure of his studentship the holder must engage himself diligently in his investigation. Arrangements will be made for a competent authority to report on his work and progress from time to time. The Syndicate shall have power to deprive him of his studentship at any time if in its opinion progress is not satisfactory,

11. Each student shall submit four printed or typed copies of a paper embodying the results and giving an account of his investigations to the Syndicate at the end of the tenure of his studentship. It shall however be open to him to submit to the Syndicate at a prior date to that stipulated the results of any completed portion of his research.

12. A student shall not during the tenure of his studentship be at liberty to publish any results of his investigation until he has laid them before the Syndicate in accordance with Law 11 of this Chapter, and has obtained sanction to such publication.

The results of each research student's work, if considered of sufficient merit and if it is not published elsewhere may be published by the University.

13. Research students and research fellows shall be entitled to the long vacation of the University and of gazetted holidays in addition to those fixed by the Syndicate and may be granted subject to the Rules regulating casual leave, 15 days' casual leave during the academic year.

In cases of serious illness certified by the University Medical Officer, leave with stipend may be given for a period not exceeding one month in all for each year, no stipend shall be payable for leave for over one month.

FELLOWSHIPS.

1. Fellowships not exceeding three in number may be awarded annually to members of the teaching staff of the University and to graduates of the University who produce evidence preferably by work already published of capability to advance knowledge by original investigation.

2. Each fellow shall be a full-time worker under the University while holding the fellowship and shall work under such Professors or Readers and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Syndicate

3. The value of each Fellowship shall be determined by the Syndicate, but shall not be less than Rs. 125 and shall not exceed Rs. 150 per mensem.

4. (a) Fellowships held in India shall be tenable ordinarily for one year from the date after the award on which the fellow begins his work but it shall be within the discretion of the Syndicate to renew any fellowship for a further period of one year if the Syndicate considers that the work of the fellow merits such an extension.

(b) Fellowships held abroad shall be tenable ordinarily for two years but it shall be within the discretion of the Syndicate to renew any fellowship for a further period of one year if the Syndicate considers that the work of the fellow merits such an extension.

5. A half-yearly report shall be submitted by the holder of the Fellowship through the Director of his studies to the Syndicate. At the time of every half-yearly report the Director will be requested to send confidentially to the Syndicate, a report of the work done by the fellow.

6. It shall be within the discretion of the Syndicate to cancel any fellowship at any time.

7. Holders of Fellowships tenable abroad shall be eligible for a second-class passage to and fro and, if necessary an initial outfit allowance not exceeding Rs. 500.

8. Applications for fellowships may be forwarded to the Registrar at any time during the year. The procedure adopted in respect of the grant of student-ships shall *mutatis mutandis* be followed in respect of the grant of Fellowships.

GRANTS - IN AID OF RESEARCH

9. (i) Grant-in-Aid to cover expenses in connection with research or for the publication of research work may be given at the discretion of the Syndicate to persons who do not desire to become full-time research workers but are desirous of prosecuting definite research work in India.

(ii) The award of such grants-in-aid shall be made after consultation with the Board of Studies dealing with the subject of research.

(iii) The award shall ordinarily be confined to the graduates mentioned in Section 15, Class III. (i) and (ii) of the Act.

CHAPTER XXVII.

STANDING ORDERS

(a) Travelling and other allowances.

A. The following general rules shall apply to all cases:-

- i. No travelling allowance is admissible to officers who are resident or have their place of business within the radius of ten miles of Annamalainagar for

journeys made by them on University business to attend meetings held within the ten-mile limits of the University.

- ii. Travelling allowances will be paid either from the head quarters of the claimant or from his temporary residence, whichever is cheaper. When a journey is possible both by railway and by road, travelling allowance will be admissible only by the cheaper of the two routes.
- iii. Members of University Authorities and of Committees and employees of the University travelling on University business during vacation time, (*i. e.*, from 7th April to 21st June) will be paid travelling allowance as per rules from their vacation residence to Anna-malainagar and back.

To be entitled to draw travelling allowance from the vacation residence, the duration of the stay there should be not less than a month and the journeys to and fro should be undertaken for examination or other business not more than ten days before nor more than ten days after the date of the meeting or business.

Note: This rule shall not apply to teachers and other employees in the service of the University engaged in examination work.

- iv. In case of officers on leave, no allowance for their journeys on University business shall be admissible.

-
- v. Members of the University Authorities travelling from their stations outside the Presidency of Madras to attend University Meetings shall be paid Travelling allowance only from the place where the Railway line enters the Presidency. This rule will not however apply in cases where a special request to attend for a specific purpose has been made by the University. For purposes of this Rule the Madras States will also be included in the Madras Presidency
- vi. No Travelling or halting allowances will be paid to a claimant in so far as it is covered by an allowance given by another public body or other institution.
- vii Travelling Allowance shall be payable only from the examiner's permanent residence for 9 months in the year and not from his vacation residence.
- viii. In the case of teachers of the University having to attend meetings of the University authorities and committees, if any, between the 1st May and the 15th June, actual rail and road expenses without halting or distance allowances will be paid. Internal examiners will not be paid any Travelling allowance for attendance at meetings in connection with examinations.

B. Travelling allowance to members of the several University Authorities and Examiners who have to travel on University Business shall be paid at the following rates:—

i. For Railway Journey:—

- (a) In the case of members attending meetings of the Board of Selection, Syndicate, and their Committees single first class railway fare and in all other cases single second class fare to and fro. Members of the Syndicate attending meetings other than those of the Syndicate and its Committees will be paid at single second class fare.
 - (b) Members of the authorities attending meetings of two or more bodies on one and the same day or on consecutive days, shall be entitled to payment of travelling allowance at the rates most favourable to them.
 - (c) Members are requested to avail themselves of railway concessions wherever and whenever available; claims for railway fare will be paid only at the concession rates.
- ii. For all journeys by established motor service or steam boat services open to the public—single first class passenger fare or at the rate of 4 annas per mile whichever is less. Mileage shall be payable only for journeys between places where no railway communication exists.
- iii. For all journeys that have to be performed by road or canal, etc., at 8 annas per mile. No mileage will be allowed for road journeys within municipal limits. Mileage will be paid to places outside municipal limits and at a distance of three miles and over from the

nearest railway station. Mileage shall be payable only for journeys between places where no railway communication exists.

- iv. Additional allowance at Rs 3 for each 100 miles or part of 100 miles in excess of the first 100 miles of each railway journey.
- v. Halting allowance at Rs. 5 for each day necessarily spent at the destination for the conduct of University business. No halting allowance will be paid in respect of journeys of under 12 miles. In the case of teachers and other employees of the University engaged in University business no halting allowance shall be admissible for attending meetings or conducting examinations at Annamalainagar.

C. Travelling allowances to persons other than members of the University Authorities who have to travel on University business shall be paid at the following rates:—

- i For railway journey, in the case of persons on a pay of Rs 100 and above, single second class fare and in case of all other persons, single third class fare to and fro
- ii. Halting and other allowances:—
 - (a) In the case of persons on a pay of Rs. 250 and above as in the case of Senate Members.
 - (b) In the case of persons on salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, a

consolidated daily allowance of Rs. 5 (including halting allowance mileage, etc.)

(c) In the case of persons on salaries ranging from Rs 50 to Rs. 100, a consolidated daily allowance of Rs. 2 (including halting allowance, mileage, etc.).

(d) In the case of persons on salaries below Rs. 50 a consolidated daily allowance of Rs. 1—8—0 (including halting allowance, mileage, etc.)

(b) Leave Rules.

These rules may be called the Annamalai University Leave Rules.

Definition:—1. “Pay” means the amount drawn monthly by a University servant as the pay which has been sanctioned for a post to which he has been appointed substantively for a period of not less than 5 years.

“Duty” includes service on probation provided that such service be followed by confirmation in an appointment for a period of not less than 5 years to a permanent post.

“A University Servant” shall mean ‘a salaried officer, teacher, or other servant of the University.’

2. The rules in this Chapter shall apply to all wholetime servants of the University who hold permanent posts either substantively or for period of not less than 5 years.

3. (a) Leave is earned by duty only.

(b) Vacation counts as duty and is in lieu of leave on full pay, the two being interchangeable. If a person has been permitted to enjoy a part only of his vacation in any year, he shall be entitled to leave for a period corresponding to the unenjoyed part of the vacation.

4. Any leave admissible under these Rules may be granted to a member of the staff of the University by the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor.

5. The Registrar, the Manager, the Librarian and the Medical Officer shall be allowed to avail themselves of one month and a half of the long vacation, i. e., between the 1st of April and the 1st of July, the ministerial staff of one month and menial staff of 20 days. The Registrar shall arrange that all Officers and clerks of the above offices are allowed to be absent in rotation so that these offices remain open all through the vacation.

6. (a) Leave ordinarily begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected and ends on the day preceding that on which charge is resumed.

(b) When the day immediately preceding the day on which the leave of a member of the staff of the University begins or immediately following the day on which his leave expires is a holiday or one of a series of holidays, the member of the staff may leave his station at the close of the day before or return to it on the day following such holiday or series of holidays provided that his transfer or assumption of charge does not involve the handing or taking over of securities or of monies other than a permanent advance, and that if it is necessary to make an arrangement for his work during the holidays, it is done without extra expense.

7. A servant who resigns or is discharged from the employment of the University, cannot, if re-employed after an interval count his former service towards leave

without the permission of the authority reappointing him.

8 A servant who is dismissed or removed from the University service, but is reinstated, is entitled to count his former service towards leave unless the authority reinstating him declares that he shall not so count it in whole or in part.

9. Leave cannot be claimed as of right. When the exigencies of the University service so require, discretion to refuse or revoke leave of any description is reserved to the authority empowered to grant it.

10. All orders recalling a servant to duty before the expiry of his leave should state whether the return to duty is optional or compulsory. If it is compulsory, the servant shall be entitled to travelling allowance to Annamalaiagar but will get leave salary up to the date he joins his post.

11. A servant who remains absent after the expiry of his leave is not entitled to leave salary during the period of such absence; (wilful absence from duty after the expiry of leave involves forfeiture of appointment).

12. A servant, who has ceased to be in the service of the University under the preceding rule may be reinstated in his office, but such reinstatement shall be considered as a fresh appointment and all claims for leave, etc., on account of his previous service shall be forfeited.

13. A servant of the University on leave may not take service or accept any employment without obtaining the previous sanction of the Syndicate. This rule does not apply to casual literary work.

14 No servant of the University who has been granted leave on medical certificate may return to

duty without first producing a medical certificate of fitness.

15. A leave account shall be maintained for each University servant in terms of leave on full pay and the Registrar shall be responsible for keeping the leave accounts of all the University servants up-to-date.

16. Leave may be of the following kinds.-(i) Leave on full pay; (ii) Leave on half pay; (iii) Leave on quarter pay; (iv) Leave without pay; (v) Study leave; (vi) Casual leave; (vii) Leave not due.

17. Every member of the staff and establishment who is allowed vacation for two months and more shall be eligible for leave on full pay for a period equal to the difference between $1/11$ and $1/12$ of the period spent on duty. The leave on full pay which any other servant earns is one-eighth of the period he remains on duty, provided he is not allowed to exceed the limits prescribed in Rule 5. All servants may however be given leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 15 days for the performance of obligatory funeral rites and the amount of such leave shall be debited to their leave account. Every servant also earns leave on half pay equal to one twelfth of the period spent on duty. A servant on entering service must put in at least three years' service before he can be granted leave mentioned in clauses (i) and (ii) of Rule 16, provided that in extraordinary cases the Syndicate may at its discretion grant leave on medical grounds for a period not exceeding 15 days in a year within the first three years of service.

18. It will be in the discretion of sanctioning authority to grant leave on half pay even if leave on full pay is due, if it is necessary to do so in the interests of the University.

In the case of applications for leave on medical grounds it shall also be in the discretion of the sanctioning authority to commute leave on half pay into leave for half the period due on full pay upto a maximum of 3 months at a time if thereby the interests of the University would not be prejudiced.

19. The maximum period of leave on full pay which a servant can take at any one time either separately or in combination with any other leave is five months.

20. The maximum period of leave with allowance (on full and half pay) which a servant can take at any one time is two years. This period may be extended by six months if the extension of leave is granted on quarter pay on medical certificate

21. A servant on return from leave on full pay taken separately or in combination with any other kind of leave must remain on duty for at least 4 times the period of his leave before he can again be granted leave on full pay.

22. When a servant applies for leave on medical certificate and no leave on full or half pay is due to him, leave on quarter pay may be granted to him subject to the condition that the total period for which leave can be granted to a servant during the whole period of service shall not exceed two years.

23. In case of necessity and when no other leave is due, leave without pay may be granted subject to the condition that no servant can be granted such leave for more than two years during the whole period of his service.

*Note:—*The mere submission of a medical certificate shall not entitle the applicant to avail himself of the leave in anticipation of sanction unless the medical

certificate clearly shows that the applicant is utterly unfit to attend to his work.

24. Except in cases of emergency, an application for casual leave must be sent to the authority concerned at least one week, and an application for any other kind of leave, at least three months, before the date from which the applicant desires to take leave.

Every application for leave within a shorter period of time must state the precise nature of the emergency upon which the application is based.

25. The Syndicate may require any officer or servant who is incapacitated by illness to send in an application for sick leave.

26. When an officer or teacher of the University who draws an allowance or is exempted from payment of house rent goes on leave, such privileges are withdrawn during the period of leave and may be conferred on the officer or teacher who undertakes the duties for which the privileges are granted. This does not preclude any arrangement being made by mutual agreement between the two parties.

27. If an officer wishes to resume his duties before the expiry of his leave he may be permitted to do so provided that if any arrangements have been made for the period of his leave which would involve a pecuniary loss in the case of his premature return he shall take upon himself such pecuniary liability.

28. Inferior servants may be granted leave only so far as it can be done without imposing any extra cost upon the University. The leave salary of the absentee must not exceed what remains from his pay after provision has been made for efficient discharge of his duties. When the period of leave does not exceed one month in a year and the Registrar is satisfied that

the leave is urgently required extra expenditure up to a limit of half the pay of the post may be incurred.

*Note:—*The condition does not apply in the case of leave granted on medical certificate on account of the enforced absence of the menial servants due to an infectious disease in his family at his house or for antirabid treatment for a period not exceeding 3 weeks. The rate of leave salary actually received by an absentee by the operation of the proviso should not be taken into account in recording the leave granted to him in his leave account, but the account should be debited with the kind of leave granted.

29. Members of the staff who render part-time service or service which is remunerated wholly or partially by the payment of fees will be entitled to casual leave. They will not be entitled to any other kind of leave except leave on medical certificate on half or quarter pay. In special circumstances and when no other leave is by rule admissible, extraordinary leave may be granted. Such leave is not debited against the leave account. Such leave shall not exceed a period of six months at a time, no leave salary is admissible during such leave.

30. Casual leave may be granted up to a limit of fifteen days in the academic year.

31. Casual leave may be taken in one or more instalments as the applicant desires, but such leave cannot either by itself or in combination with recognised holidays exceed 10 days at a time.

32. Casual leave cannot be accumulated and shall not be combined with any other kind of leave, but it may be taken either at the beginning or end of holidays, provided the period of total absence from headquarters does not exceed 10 days.

33. Casual leave is a concession to enable teachers officers and servants of the University to be absent from duty in special circumstances for short periods without such absence being treated as ordinary leave. The fact that a maximum has been fixed for the amount of casual leave which may be taken in a year does not mean that any officer is entitled to take the full amount of casual leave as a matter of course.

Special casual leave not counting against ordinary casual leave may be granted to a teacher of the University who has been given permission to undertake work connected with other Universities and administrations.

34. The grant of casual leave shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor, provided that (a) leave to clerical and menial staff may be granted by the Head of the Office concerned and (b) leave up to a limit of 3 days to the members of the teaching staff, may be granted by the Head of the Department concerned and to Heads of Departments by the Dean of the Faculty concerned. The grant of such leave shall be reported to the Registrar through the Dean.

35. All applications for casual leave for more than 3 days from the members of the teaching staff shall be countersigned by the Head of the Department and shall be forwarded to the Registrar, by the Dean of the Faculty concerned for sanction by the Vice-Chancellor.

36. The Registrar shall keep a record of the casual leave taken during an academic year by the members of the teaching staff and establishment of the University.

37. The grant of, the amount of and the allowances for study leave shall be left to the discretion of the Syndicate to be decided in each case on its merits.

38. Servants belonging to the menial establishment shall be eligible (i) casual leave for 15 days (ii) vacation leave or full pay leave in lieu of vacation leave for 20 days as contemplated in S. O. No. 5 and (iii) leave on medical certificate on half pay provided the total period of all absence does not exceed 2 months in a year. The leave on full pay in lieu of vacation may be availed of before the commencement of summer vacation in special cases at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor. They will not be eligible for any other kind of leave.

(c) Conditions of Service of Teachers

1. These rules shall be called "The Annamalai University Service Rules" and are framed by virtue of S. 22(c) of the Annamalai University Act, 1928.

2. (a) The teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Board of Selection. All the vacancies in the teaching posts of the University shall ordinarily be advertised before they are filled up.

(b) In making appointments, the Board of Selection shall not be limited in its choice to the persons who have applied for the post and before making any appointment may consult any expert in the subject in which any appointment is made.

(c) The Board shall ordinarily select at least three persons in order of merit and state that in the event of the first refusing or being unable to accept the post, it shall be offered to the second, and then to the third, if the second is not available.

3. All teachers and Officers of the University shall be appointed on written contracts in which their conditions of service shall be laid down. The contracts shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the teacher concerned.

4. Teachers, Officers and other employees of the University will be confirmed in their places and granted increments in the grades to which they are appointed only on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, after getting the reports of the Heads of Departments concerned.

5. The salaries of teachers of the University shall be as follows:-

Faculty of Arts, Science and Oriental Studies.

Professors :	Rs. 250—15—400—20—500 with a selection grade 500—25 700 for four Professors.
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Readers:	Rs. 200—10—300
Lecturers:	I Grade Rs. 150—10—250
	II Grade Rs. 100—10—150
Lecturers with Titles	Rs. 75—5—125
Tutors and Demonstrators	Rs. 75—5—100

Faculty of Engineering and Technology

Professors:	Rs. 400—25—700—E. B. 40—900
Assistant Professor:	Rs. 250—15—400—E. B. 20—500
Lecturers:	Rs. 180—10—300
Draftsman:	Rs. 80—5—150
Workshop Superintendent	Rs. 250—15—400.

6. Nothing in law 5 shall prevent the establishment by the University in special cases of short term appointments with special arrangements as regards salary.

7. All members of the staff who hold or may accept posts on the staff of the University shall be deemed to have accepted the laws, regulations and rules of the University in the absence of any agreement to the contrary and similarly the Syndicate shall abide by them. Whenever any alteration is made in the laws, regulations, rules affecting the conditions of service of teachers or other officers of the University, every teacher or other officer shall within three months of the coming into force of any such change communicate to the Vice-Chancellor in writing his willingness to abide by and accept such changes or alterations. If he should not do so, the University shall be at liberty to dispense with his services at the end of the current academic year.

8. The teacher or officer shall obey and to the best of his ability carry out the directions of any officer, authority or body of the University to whose authority he may be subject under the provisions of the Act, or under any Statute or Standing Orders and Rules thereunder.

9 Every teacher or other officer of the University shall devote his whole time to the service of the University and shall not either (a) engage directly or indirectly in any trade, business, private tuition or any other work which may interfere with the proper discharge of his duties or (b) except in cases of accident or sickness to be certified by a Medical Officer, absent himself from his duties. (c) No teacher or other officer shall apply for service elsewhere except with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. Teachers and other officers accepting employment elsewhere shall not be entitled to any lien on their places in the University. They will also not be entitled to be relieved except in the latter half of March of the year in question, provided they have given at least three months notice as required by rule 18, of their intention to resign or accept employment elsewhere.

10. No teacher or other officer of the University shall undertake any work whether remunerative or not other than that of his office without the previous sanction of the Syndicate.

11. (a) Subject to the provision in the laws, teachers of the University shall be required to deliver lectures, or conduct classes, or engage in research and do tutorial work, or to direct and supervise the work of research and other students and do any examination or other academic work related to their departments of study.

(b) It should be the duty of a University Professor or if there be no Professor in a Department, the Reader or other Officer in charge of the Department to guide and coordinate studies in the department and to be responsible to the Dean and the Vice-Chancellor for the organisation and conduct of teaching work in the department.

12. In a department in which there is a University Professor, all other teachers of the department shall work under the direction of the Professor and shall assist him in the performance of his duties as defined in the laws.

13 A teacher or other officer of the University officiating for another in a higher grade shall receive an officiating allowance of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the minimum salary of the grade in which he is officiating provided that the officiating period lasts for at least one month.

14 All teachers and officers of the University shall subscribe to the Provident Fund of the University according to the Statutes governing the Fund.

15. On sufficient cause it shall be competent for the Syndicate to suspend any teacher or officer of the University from office and withhold the emoluments thereof in whole or in part for any period not exceeding one year.

16. The Syndicate may dismiss a teacher or officer for grave misconduct or for incompetence.

17. (a) If the post held by any teacher or other officer be abolished by the Syndicate on the advice of the Academic Council, the Syndicate may require his retirement after giving him at least 3 months' notice. In default of such notice the University shall pay the teacher a sum of money equal to three months' salary. If a teacher is dismissed for grave misconduct he shall not be entitled to the allowance of three months' salary.

(b) It shall be sufficient service of said notice by the Syndicate if the notice be signed by the Vice-Chancellor or by such other person as may be authorised in this behalf by the Syndicate and be delivered at or sent by registered post to the address of the teacher or officer with acknowledgment due.

18 If a teacher or other officer of the University wishes to resign his office he shall give three months' notice of his intention to resign by a letter sent by registered post to the Vice-Chancellor with acknowledgment due.

19. If a teacher or other officer of the University wilfully absents himself from duty and does not without showing sufficient cause resume his work at the

appointed time, he may be declared by the Syndicate to have forfeited his appointment.

20. The resignation of a teacher or other officer of the University will not be accepted until he has paid in full all dues to the University.

21. If a teacher or other officer of the University shall be incapacitated by illness from duly performing his duties for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate six months in any 52 consecutive weeks, vacations not being included therein, it shall be lawful for the Syndicate to determine his services, if satisfied on the report of a duly constituted Medical Board that the teacher is unfit and is likely for a considerable period to continue unfit by reason of ill-health for the discharge of his duties and therefore his services shall be terminated.

22. On the termination of his services a teacher or other officer shall deliver to the University all books, apparatus, records and such other properties of the University as may be in his possession.

23. Any teacher or other officer of the University shall be entitled to leave according to the provisions made separately in this behalf.

24. A teacher or other officer of the University shall not apply for posts elsewhere without the written permission of the Vice-Chancellor who will not ordinarily forward applications if such appointment is likely to create a vacancy in the University during the working period of the academic year.

(d) Rules relating to increments

1. To the first bill in which a periodical increment is drawn for a servant of the University shall be attached an increment certificate, signed by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. An increment shall ordinarily be drawn as a matter of course unless it is withheld from a servant of the University by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor if his conduct has not been

good or his work has not been satisfactory. In ordering the withholding of an increment the withholding authority shall state the period for which it is withheld and whether the postponement shall have the effect of postponing future increments.

3 All continuous service, either temporary or officiating, and leave other than extraordinary leave, *i. e.*, leave without allowances, shall count for increments in the time-scale applicable to the post on which the servant holds a lien, provided, however, that the Syndicate shall have the power to direct that extraordinary leave shall be counted for purposes of increment if they are satisfied that such leave was taken on account of illness or for any other cause beyond the control of the servant concerned.

4. Where an efficiency bar is prescribed in a time-scale the increment next above the bar shall not be given without the sanction of the Syndicate.

(e) Service Rules for the clerical staff and other servants of the University.

These Rules shall be called the "Service Rules" and shall apply to the clerical staff and other servants of the University other than the teachers of the University. These Rules are framed by the Syndicate under the powers vested in it under Section 23 (c) of the Act.

1. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or text, the terms defined in this chapter are used in the Rules in the sense here explained.

(a) The 'Rules' means the 'Service Rules';

(b) 'Cadre' means the sanctioned strength of a service or of an establishment.

(c) 'Duty' includes service as a probationer or apprentice provided that such service is followed by confirmation.

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- (d) 'Pay' means the amount drawn monthly by a servant as pay, other than special pay or pay granted in view of his personal qualifications, which has been sanctioned for a post held by him substantively or in an officiating capacity.
- (e) 'Permanent Post' means a post carrying a definite scale of pay sanctioned without limit of time.
- (f) 'Personal Pay' means additional pay granted to a servant in exceptional circumstances on personal considerations.
- (g) 'Special Pay' means an addition of the nature of pay granted in consideration of the specially arduous nature of his duties or of a specific addition to the work or responsibility.
- (h) 'Time-scale pay' means pay which rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum.

2. The Syndicate shall have the power to fix the clerical and menial establishments and the scales of salaries and allowances payable to them; to grant them leave and leave allowances in accordance with the provisions of the leave rules framed separately in this behalf and to grant compassionate allowances and gratuities in accordance with the rules framed therefor.

3. No change, temporary or permanent shall be made in the scale of pay of an establishment and no additional establishment shall be entertained except with the sanction of the Syndicate. The Officer applying for such previous sanction shall submit a statement showing the present and the proposed scale and explaining the reason for revision. Provided that to

meet a special emergency the Vice-Chancellor may permit the employment of temporary assistants for a period not exceeding a month on salary not exceeding the minimum of the grade provided for the appointment, and report such employment to the Syndicate.

4. Temporary appointments in the clerical and menial establishment of the University, carrying definite rates of pay may be sanctioned by the Syndicate, ordinarily for not more than six months at a time.

The power of creating and abolishing appointments temporary or permanent, in the clerical and menial establishments of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate.

Appointments to clerical posts shall ordinarily be made from among the candidates whose ages do not exceed 25 at the time of appointment. The Syndicate however, shall have the power to grant exemption in special cases up to the age of 30.

5. All appointments to the ministerial establishments shall be made by advertisement, signed by the Registrar.

The sanctioned strength of the several departments is indicated below.

Administration.—There shall be a Manager on Rs. 150 - 5 - 200, one accountant on Rs. 100 - 5 - 125, 7 Senior clerks on 75 - 5 - 100, 5 Junior clerks on Rs. 30 - 3/2 - 60 and 5 Junior Attenders on Rs. 20-1-30.

Watchmen	6	10 - 1 - 15
Peons	5	(2) 14 - 1 - 20
		(3) 14 - 1 - 18
Office Boys	3	8 - 1 - 13

Library:

Junior clerks	4	30 - 3/2 - 60
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Senior Attenders	3	25 - 1½ - 40
Junior do	6	20 - 1 - 30
Garden:		
Garden Superintendent	1	50 - 5 - 75
Permanent Coolies	12	10 - 14
Physical Education:		
Senior Attender	1	25—1½—40
Markers	3	14—1—20
Peon	1	14—1—18
Senior Groundsmen	1	10—½—15
Junior do	4	7½—½—12
Watchman	1	10—1—15
Boat club Boy	1	8—1—13
Departments of Studies:		
Arts (Menials) one for each Department.	4	(3) 14—1—20 (1) 14—1—18
Mathematics		
Peon	1	(1) 14—1—20
Office Boy	1	8—1—13
Physics		
Mechanic	1	75—5—100
Junior Clerk	1	30—3/2—60
Peons	5	14—1—20
Office Boy	4	8—1—13
Carpenter	1	25—1—30
Chemistry:		
Storekeeper	1	30—3/2—60
Senior Attender	1	25—1½—40
Junior do	3	20—1—30
Peons	3	14—1—20
Office Boy	5	8—1—13
Botany		
Senior Attender	1	25—1½—40
Peon	1	14—1—20

Office Boys	3	8—1—13
Zoology		
Junior Clerk	1	30—3/2—60
Peons	1	14—1—20
Office Boy	3	8—1—13
Oriental Studies:		
Peons	2	14—1—20
Lands Establishment:		
Land Maistries	2	15—1—20
do Cooly	1	10/-
Health and Sanitation:		
Medical Officer	1	150—5—250
Sanitary Inspector	1	50/-
Compounder	2	25—1½—40
Ward Boy	2	14—1—20
Maternity Asst.	1	20—1—30
Male Nurse	1	20—1—30
Sanitary Maistry	1	15—1—20
Conservancy Staff	20	11/- each
Buildings:		
Civil Engineer for Building Works		350/-
Supervisor	1	125 - 150
Overseers	4	100 - 125
Sub Overseers	2	50 - 75
Accountant	1	100/-
Clerks	4	30-3/2-60
Junior Attender	1	20 - 1 - 30
Storekeepers	2	40/-
Maistries	7	20 - 30
Watchmen	3	10 - 1 - 15
Peon	1	14 - 1 - 20

Department of Electricity:

Electrical Engineer	1	200/-
Junior Attender	1	20 - 1 - 30
Storekeeper	1	20 - 1 - 30
Wireman	1	50/-
Jointer	1	60/-
Mechanic	1	55/-
Wireman - Mates	3	8 - 1 - 14
Pump Attender	1	20 - 1 - 30

Dept. of Engineering and Technology**Survey Laboratory:**

1 Instrument Mechanic	...	Rs. 30-2½-50
1 Attender	...	20-1-30
1 Office Boy	...	8-1-13
1 Cleaner	...	8-1-13

S. M. Laboratory:

1 Mechanic	...	30-2½-50
1 Attender	...	20-1-30
1 Office Boy	...	8-1-13
1 Cleaner	...	8-1-13

Hydraulic Laboratory:

1 Mechanic	...	30-2½-50
1 Attender	...	20-1-30
1 Office Boy	...	8-1-13
1 Cleaner	...	8-1-13

Electrical Laboratory:

1 Mechanic	...	30-2½-50
1 Attender	...	20-1-30
1 Office Boy	...	8-1-13
1 Cleaner	...	8-1-13
2 Watchmen	...	10-1-15
1 Armature Winder	...	30-2½-50

Mechanical Laboratory:

1 Mechanic	...	30-2½-50
1 Attender	...	20-1-30
1 Office Boy	...	8-1-13
1 Cleaner	...	8-1-13
1 Fireman	...	25-1-30

Chemical Technology:

1 Store-keeper	...	30-2½-50
1 Attender	...	20-1-30
1 Office Boy	...	8-1-13
1 Cleaner	...	8-1-13

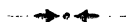
Chemical Engineering:

1 Store-keeper Assistant	...	25-1-30
1 Attender	...	20-1-30
1 Office Boy	...	8-1-13
2 Gas Cleaners	...	8-1-13
1 Cleaner	...	8-1-13

Work Shop:

1 Carpentry Foreman	...	75-5-100
5 Carpenters	...	25-1-30
2 Wood Turners	...	25-1-30
5 Carpenter Assistants	...	18-1-25
1 Smithy Foreman	...	30-2½-50
1 Smith	...	25-1-30
2 Smith Assistants	...	18-1-25
1 Foundry Foreman	...	75-5-100
2 Moulders	...	25-1-30
1 Moulder Assistant	...	18-1-25
1 Machine Foreman	...	30-2½-50
3 Turners	...	25-1-30
2 Mechanists	...	25-1-30
1 Fitter Foreman	...	75-5-100
5 Fitters	...	25-1-30
4 Fitter Assistants	...	18-1-25
1 Store-keeper	...	50-5/2-75

1 Assistant Store-keeper ...	25—1—30
1 Store Attender ...	20—1—30
1 Office Boy ...	8—1—13



Office:

3 Peons ...	14—1—18
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The qualifications for appointment to the post of **Manager** and clerkships in the senior grade shall be the possession of a University degree; no person shall be placed on the Junior grade who has not passed either the Matriculation Examination or has been declared eligible under the School Leaving Certificate scheme to undergo a University course of study provided that this rule shall not apply to persons who are in the clerical establishment of the University on 1—7—1934.

The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to appoint the clerical staff and the ministerial servants of the University.

All appointments shall be on probation for one year; thereafter they may be confirmed.

No person shall be confirmed in a permanent post without a medical certificate of health, unless specially exempted by the Syndicate.

6. If a servant of the University shall be incapacitated by illness from duly performing his duties for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate nine months in any fifty-two consecutive weeks, the vacation not being included therein, it shall be lawful for the Syndicate to determine his services, if satisfied on the report of the University Medical Officer that the servant is unfit and is likely for a considerable period to continue unfit by reason of ill-health for a discharge of his duties and therefore his services shall be terminated.

7. An increment shall ordinarily be drawn as a matter of course unless it is withheld. An increment may be withheld from a servant by the Syndicate if his conduct has not been good or his work has not been satisfactory. In ordering the withholding of an increment, the Syndicate shall state the period for which it is withheld and whether the postponement shall have the effect of postponing future increments

A servant shall not receive any increment in his pay until he is confirmed.

8. Suspension and dismissal from the clerical establishment shall be made by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. In the case of the menial establishment, this shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Registrar but an appeal shall lie to the Syndicate in the case of dismissals. All cases of dismissals by the Vice-Chancellor shall be reported to the Syndicate.

9 The Registrar shall have power to punish any menial servant for misconduct by fine. In the case however of misconduct on the part of a clerk, the Registrar shall recommend to the Vice-Chancellor such punishment as he deems fit. The Vice-Chancellor may also suspend any clerk from duty pending an enquiry by the Syndicate. All punishments and the offences for which they are imposed shall be recorded in the Office Order book.

10. No member of the office establishment shall improperly divulge any information relating to University affairs and any contravention of this rule shall be brought to the notice of the Syndicate who may take such disciplinary action against the person concerned as they deem fit.

11. The leave admissible to the servants of the University shall be in accordance with the special rules framed by the Syndicate in this behalf.

12. Servants not being menials not employed for a fixed period shall retire at the age of 55 years. In the case of menials the age of retirement shall be 60.

13. A record of the services of each permanent servant shall be maintained under the direct supervision of the Registrar.

(f) Rules re Publications

1. Except in very special cases, where the work is of exceptional merit, only the results of work done or completed in the Annamalai University shall be published by the University.

2. When the manuscript of a book, dissertation or article is submitted to the Syndicate for publication, the Syndicate shall appoint a committee of experts in the subject concerned to advise as to whether the work be worthy of publication under the auspices of the University.

3. When submitting a work to the Syndicate for consideration regarding its publication the author shall submit three clearly written or type-written copies of the same. If the work submitted is published by the University, the three copies submitted shall become the property of the University; and if the work is not published, the three copies submitted shall be returned to the author.

4. The Syndicate shall be the deciding authority as to the manner of publication by the University of any work done by any member of the Staff of the University. The Syndicate however will take into consideration the wishes of the author in the respect.

5. (a) When work of any member of the staff is published by the University all rights concerning the publication shall remain vested in the Syndicate.

(b) The rights of subsequent editions may accrue to the author at the discretion of the Syndicate.

6. When the work of any member of the staff is published by the University, 25 complimentary copies of the published work shall be presented by the University to the author.

7. Save as provided in Rule 5 (b), the author of work published by the University shall not be entitled to any share in the profits on the sale proceeds of such work. All profits from works published by the University shall accrue to the University.

8. The University shall be responsible for all charges connected with the publication under its auspices of any work written by members of the staff.

(g) *Rules re Research Grants.*

1. The Syndicate may grant a special allowance to a whole-time teacher of the University to enable him to pursue a special line of study or research for which adequate facilities are not available at the University in a subject related to his work in the University.

2. Such allowance shall not be given until a teacher has completed three years of service in the University and shall not be granted a second time until he has completed a further period of five years service.

3. Not more than two teachers of the University shall be in receipt of such special allowances at one time.

4. The course of study or research contemplated shall not extend beyond three months and shall ordinarily be during the summer vacation.

5. The amount of the special allowance to be granted shall be determined by the costliness of the place at which the research work or study has to be undertaken, the travelling expenses to and from and additional expenditure to be incurred in the shape of special fees or the purchase of books and apparatus.

6. The special allowance shall in no case exceed half the total salary of the teacher for the period.

7. On return from such special study or research, the teacher shall submit a report about his work together with a report from the head of the institution attended as to his period of attendance and his work.

8. Any extra qualification gained by such study or research will in no case be considered as a basis for claiming increment of salary or revision of grade of salary or promotion.

*(h) Rules re the grant of Gratuities and
Compassionate Allowances.*

1. No gratuity shall be admissible to a servant of the University for the period of service in respect of which he is entitled to the benefits of a Provident Fund.

2. No gratuity shall be paid to a servant or to his family except in the following cases:—

(a) where the servant leaves the service of the University with the permission of the Syndicate on the ground that he is incapacitated from service;

(b) where the servant dies while in service;

(c) where he is discharged from service on account of a reduction in establishment.

3. The rates laid down below shall be regarded as maximum and shall not be sanctioned unless the service rendered was satisfactory. In any case where the service is not thoroughly satisfactory, the Syndicate shall make such reduction in the amount payable as it thinks proper.

4. Subject to the above rules gratuity to the servants may be granted at a uniform rate of 1/16th of the total salary drawn by him while in service.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above rules, it should be in the discretion of the Syndicate to grant or refuse gratuity which any servant or his family may be paid provided that the total amount does not exceed Rs. 500 in each case.

6. If any employee dies while in the service of the University, the above gratuity shall be paid to his family in such shares as the Syndicate shall determine.

7. A servant of the University shall for the purpose of this rule, mean servants of the University, temporary, substantive, officiating or acting.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ADMISSION TO COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS.

General.

1. Every person pursuing a course of study for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma of the University except those referred to in clauses (f) and (g) of Section 3 of the Act shall reside in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University.

Act—S. 7
Residence.

2. The University may hold examinations for regulating admission thereto or may with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council recognize examinations of other Universities or bodies as suitable for the purpose; but it shall not maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for such admission.

Act—S. 6.
Entrance to
University.

3. Subject to the provision of the Act and the Statutes, Regulations shall provide for the admission of students to the University and the conditions under which any person may be admitted to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University.

Act—S. 31
(a) and (b)
Regulations to
be made for
Admission to
University and
Examinations.

Regulations.

4. No attendance at instruction in any institution other than that conducted by the University shall qualify for admission to any examination of the University.

Admission to
Examination.

5. No person shall be admitted to any course of studies in the University unless he has been matriculated in the University.

Admission to the University.

6. Applications for admission to the University shall be made to the Registrar in the prescribed form, obtainable from the University office, on or before the 20th June of each year.

Applications
for Admission.

7. All applications should be accompanied by certificates or other evidence of having passed the prescribed qualifying examination: wherever necessary a certified extract of marks should be sent.

Certificates to
accompany
applications.

8. Students of other Universities seeking admission to the University should send along with the application a migration certificate from the University from which they have passed the last examination.

Migration
Certificate to
be produced.

9. The admission of students to the University shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor with the assistance of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Deans of Faculties and the Wardens of Hostels.

Admission
made by the
Vice-Chancellor.

10. (1) Every student obtaining admission shall be enrolled as a student of the University on payment of the prescribed fee.

Admission Fee.

(2) Every student obtaining admission shall also submit a transfer certificate from the institution where he studied last.

Transfer
Certificate.

Admission to Examinations.

11. No candidate shall be admitted to any examination until he has been registered. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination and no candidate shall be

Registration.

registered until he has paid the prescribed fee. No candidate for any examination shall be entitled to a refund of any such fee he may have paid.

12. Each candidate for an examination shall produce such evidence as may be required for having previously passed the qualifying examination prescribed by the laws, if any. He shall also, unless otherwise exempted, produce in the prescribed form prior to his being allowed to sit for the examination, the following certificates:—

(1) Attendance certificates, stating that the student has attended seventy-five per cent of the lectures in each term in the course of instruction followed by him during the year and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory;

(2) Residence certificate, stating that the student has been residing in a hostel attached to the University or in a lodging or hostel recognised by the University for a period of not less than eighty per cent. of the days in each term and that his conduct has been satisfactory;

(3) A Health (Medical) certificate about his health from the Medical Officer of the University and that he has undergone the medical inspection in the first year of the course; and

(4) A certificate from the Director of Physical Training stating the candidate has gone through a course of physical training and that he has been regular at games by attending not less than 75 per cent. of the games classes each term.

Exemptions from certificates.

13. Candidates who are unable to produce the prescribed certificates may obtain exemption under conditions prescribed.

Exemption.

14. In the case of a student who is unable to produce the annual certificate of attendance but who can produce satisfactory conduct and progress certificates, the Vice-Chancellor may condone a shortage of attendance if it does not exceed twenty lectures in the year and the reasons given for failure to keep the attendance are in his opinion satisfactory.

Attendance
Certificates.
Powers of the
Vice-Chancellor
to grant
Exemption

15. If the shortage of attendance exceeds twenty lectures the Syndicate may, for satisfactory reasons shown and on the recommendation of the Heads of Departments of Study and the Vice-Chancellor grant exemption in special cases

Powers of the
Syndicate
to grant
Exemption.

16. (a) Where a student is unable to produce the annual certificate of Residence but can produce a satisfactory conduct certificate, the Vice-Chancellor shall have the power, on the recommendation of the Warden of the Hostel concerned or on that of the Inspector of recognised hostels and approved lodgings, to condone the shortage of residence if it does not exceed 15 days in a term, provided the student has kept not less than 50 days residence in the term and the reasons given for failure to keep the residence are satisfactory.

(b) If the shortage exceeds fifteen days in the term, the Syndicate may, for satisfactory reasons shown and on the recommendation of the Warden or the Inspector of recognised hostels and approved lodgings and that of the Vice-Chancellor, grant exemption in special cases.

17. No student shall be exempted in any circumstances from the production of the Medical (Health) Certificate.

18. (a) In the case of a student who is unable to produce the prescribed certificate from the Director of

Physical Training the Vice-Chancellor may grant exemption from the production of such a certificate, if he produces a certificate from the Medical Officer of the University that he is unfit to undergo a course of Physical Training or to attend regularly at games.

(b) If, without being declared medically unfit, a student is unable to produce the Physical Training and games certificate, the Syndicate may exempt him from the production of such a certificate for satisfactory cause shown.

Exemption from a Part of the Course.

19. (a) The Syndicate shall have the power to grant exemption from the production of the certificate of attendance for one year required for subjects included in Part III of the Intermediate course to students who having passed the Intermediate Examination previously with one set of optional subjects, desire to reappear for the examination in Part III of the Intermediate course presenting a new set of optional subjects, provided that the Syndicate is satisfied that the course prescribed in the new set of subjects selected will be covered by the candidate by attending the course of lectures in one year and the candidate produces the prescribed certificates for that year.

(b) The Syndicate shall have the power to grant to bonafide teachers of the University possessing not less than five years' Teaching experience in a recognised institution exemption from the production of the certificates of attendance required for courses of study relating to the Intermediate B. A., B. Sc., B. O. L, and for the post-graduate course in branches other than Science, provided that the Syndicate is satisfied that the course prescribed has been covered by the candidate by his residence within the University area for the prescribed period as certified by the Head or Heads of Department concerned and provided also that by the

time of appearance at the examination the normal interval of two years shall have elapsed from the date of passing the previous examination qualifying the candidate for admission to the examination for which application is made.

Transitory Regulations - Electrical Engineering

Practical for T-3 students and E-3 students.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in the regulations governing the scheme of study and examination for the B. Sc. (Tech.) Degree, it shall be competent for the Syndicate to substitute as a temporary measure Electrical Engineering Laboratory Report for the practical examination in Electrical Engineering for 3rd year students appearing for the examination in April, 1948. which was postponed last year from the scheme of 2nd year examination due to lack of adequate laboratory facilities. The Report submitted by students shall be valued and marks awarded in the place of the Practical Test in Electrical Engineering prescribed for the 2nd Year Technology Examination. The Practical Test will however be conducted for this batch of students in September, 1948.

(b) That the Electrical Engineering Laboratory Test for the students appearing for the 2nd year Technology examination of April 1948, be postponed to April 1949 for the same batch of students when they appear for the 3rd year Technology examination in 1949.

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations governing the scheme of examination for the III year Engineering students, it shall be competent for the Syndicate to postpone the Electrical Laboratory Test prescribed for the third year Engineering Examination [Mechanical and Electrical Branches] and the Mechanical Laboratory Test prescribed for the III year

Engineering Examination [Electrical Branch] to September 1948 as they could not be conducted in April 1948 due to laboratory facilities not being available.

Recognition of Examinations.

22. Subject to the provisions in the Act, the
 Power of
 Recognition
 of other
 Intermediate for
 admission to
 B. A. Degree
 Examination. Syndicate shall have power to recognise
 the examinations conducted by other Uni-
 versities or bodies (1) which correspond
 to the Intermediate Examination of the
 University, for purpose of admission to
 the B. A. and B. Sc. Degree or the B. A.
 (Honours) and B. Sc. (Honours) Degree
 examination of the University and (2) which correspond
 to the B. A. and B. Sc. Degree examination of the Uni-
 versity for purposes of admission to the post graduate
 course for the B. A. (Honours) and B. Sc. (Honours)
 Degree examinations in the University.

23. The Syndicate shall, subject to the provisions
 Power of
 Recognition of
 other Examination
 to Intermediate in the Act, have the power to recognise
 as qualifying for admission to the Inter-
 mediate course of study in the University
 any examination conducted by other Uni-
 versities or bodies for a similar purpose.

24. The Syndicate shall have power to frame rules,
 Rules of
 Recognition if necessary, for the recognition of other
 examinations, but such rules shall require
 the approval of the Academic Council
 before they can be given effect to.

25. All applications for recognition of examina-
 Applications
 how and
 when made tions shall be made along with the appli-
 cations for admission to the University
 and shall be accompanied by the prescri-
 bed fee. The fee will, in no case, be
 refunded.

26. Subject to the conditions laid down in Regulation 4 of Chapter XXXV the following examinations shall be recognised as qualifying for the purposes of admission to a course of study for the Intermediate Examination of this University.

- i. Matriculation Examination of a Statutory Indian University;
- ii. S. S. L. C. Public Examination conducted by the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin.
- iii. The European School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by the Government of Madras.
- iv. Persons who are eligible under the Laws of the University (vide Regulation 3 *infra*) for admission to any of the courses for Oriental Title Examinations, and in addition, have secured 35 per cent of the marks in English at the Madras S. S. L. C. Examination of any University or Body recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto provided however, that they shall be eligible to take only group D under Part III of the Intermediate course.
- v. The eligibility of candidates who have passed the following examinations shall be decided by the Syndicate in each case on its merits.
 - (a) The Mysore Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination.
 - (b) The Hyderabad High School Leaving Certificate Examination.
 - (c) The Oxford School Certificate Examination.

- (d) The Cambridge School Certificate Examination
- (e) The Burmah Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination.
- (f) The Ceylon Senior School Certificate Examination

27. The Intermediate Examination conducted by the undermentioned Universities and Bodies shall be recognised as qualifying for admission to the B. A and B. Sc. Degree and B. A. (Honours) and B. Sc. (Honours) degree courses in this University.

Agra University;	Madras University;
Aligarh University;	Mysore University;
Allahabad University;	Nagpur University;
Andhra University;	Osmania University;
Benares Hindu University	Patna University;
Bombay University;	The Punjab University;
Calcutta University;	Rangoon University;
Delhi University;	Travancore University;

and the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Dacca.

28. The B. A. Degree Examination conducted by the undermentioned Universities shall be recognised as qualifying for admission to the post-graduate course in this University;

Agra University;	Lucknow University;
Aligarh University;	Madras University;
Allahabad University;	Mysore University;
Andhra University;	Nagpur University;
Banares Hindu University;	Osmania University;
Bombay University;	Patna University;
Calcutta University;	The Punjab University;
Dacca University;	Rangoon University;
Delhi University;	Travancore University.

29. In addition to the examinations mentioned in Regulation 10 of Chapter XLV of the Laws of the University the following examinations shall be recognised as qualifying for purposes of admission to a course of study for the Vidvan Title in this University.

1. The admission test conducted by the Madras University.

2. The Pravesa or the Bala Pandita or the Pandita Examination conducted by the Madura Tamil Sangam.

3. The Bala Pandita Examination conducted by the Arya Dravida Bashabivridhhi Sangam, Jaffna.

4. Examination in Tamil in Part II or Part III of the Intermediate course of this University or of the University of Madras.

5. Tamil High School Examination of Travancore Government.

6. Teachers' Certificate Examination of Ceylon Government.

7. Kalaichelvi Examination conducted by Kalaimagal Kalloori, Koppaapet, Pudukottah.

Provided that with effect from the academic year 1940-41 candidates seeking admission under this regulation do further satisfy the authorities that they have studied Tamil Grammar, Indian History and Indian Geography of the Entrance Test standard of this University.

30. In addition to the examinations specified in Regulation 10 of Chapter XLV of the Laws, the following Sanskrit Examinations conducted by the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, shall be recognised as qualifying for purposes of admission to a course of study for the Siromani Title in this University.

- (i) The Secondary Entrance Examination of Mysore.
- (ii) The Upadhyaya Examination of Travancore,
- (iii) The Kavya Panditha Examination of Cochin.

31. The following examinations shall be recognised as qualifying for admission to a course of study in the University for the Sangita Bhushana Title as indicated below.

Name of Examinations	Class to which admission will be made
(a) The Madras Government Technical Examination in Music (Lower Grade)	1st year of the Sangita Bhushana Title Course.
(b) The Madras Government Technical Examination in Music (Higher grade)	2nd year of the Sangita Bhushana Title Course.
(c) The Madras University Diploma in Music	3rd year of the Sangita Bhushana Title Course.

Eligibility of candidates passing any other examinations conducted by Universities or other approved bodies and of those who have received private instruction in Music will be decided by the Syndicate in each case on its merits.

Re-admission to University Examination.

32. A candidate who has failed in any University Public Examination may be admitted to the same examination in a subsequent year without further attendance at classes or residence in the University, provided that he remains a member of the University by payment of an annual fee of rupees five in addition to the fee for the examination prescribed under the Regulations.

(This regulation will not apply to candidates who fail in the B. A. or B. Sc. (Honours) Preliminary Examination).

33. Students admitted from the year 1929-30 onwards shall be examined only according to the curricula of studies and regulations of the University.

RULES RELATING TO ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO A COURSE OF STUDY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

I. Admission of Holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates to University Courses of Study.

Holders of Completed Secondary school Leaving Certificates may be admitted to University courses of study if they (a) shall have completed fourteen years and six months of age on or before the first day of July of the year in which they are admitted to a College, and (b) shall have secured at the Public Examination the marks prescribed below, and been declared eligible for admission by the Syndicate.

(i) In the case of Certificates issued under the authority of the Government of Madras:

In Group A not less than 40 marks in English and not less than 35 marks in the selected Second Language except in the case of pupils who are exempted by the Director of Public Instruction from the study of the Second Language) and 130 marks in the following four subjects taken together: (1) Elementary Mathematics, (2) Elementary Science, (3) Outlines of History of England and India and Geography, and (4) one of the following subjects of Group C, *viz.*, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Geography, History of England and India, a Third

Language, Indian Music, Book-keeping, Commercial Practice, Domestic Science, Agriculture, House-keeping and Nursing, Needle-work, Dress-making and Embroidery, Lace-work, and Crochet, and Precis-writing and Indexing; the marks being not less than 35 per cent in each of any two of these four subjects and not less than 25 per cent in each of the other two:

Provided that a certificate holder who secures in the aggregate not less than 210 marks in the six subjects, or not less than 175 marks if he has been exempted from the study of Second Language under Group A, but fails in not more than two subjects by a deficiency of not more than one mark in each subject, shall be declared eligible for. There shall be a Moderation Board appointed by the Syndicate to consider hard cases

(ii) In the case of Certificates issued under the authority of Indian States (Cochin and Hyderabad) eligibility shall be determined by the application of the above rules to the subjects included in the scheme of the examination with the approval of the Syndicate.

(iii) In the case of Certificates issued under the authority of the Travancore Government, eligibility shall be determined by the following rule :—

“Not less than 40 marks in English, not less than 35 marks in the Second Language, not less than 35 marks in any two and not less than 25 marks in the remaining of the following subjects—Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science and History and Geography—provided that a certificate-holder who secures in the aggregate not less than 175 marks in the five subjects, or not less than 140 marks, if he has been exempted from the study of the second language, but fails in not more than two subjects by a deficiency of not more than one mark in each subject, shall be declared eligible for admission to University courses of study.”

(2) A candidate for admission to University courses of study who in any year fails to qualify by reason of deficiency in any subject or subjects in which he has undergone examination shall be required to appear again at the Public Examination in all the six (or five) subjects, and his eligibility shall be determined by the marks obtained by him at his last appearance.

(3) No holder of a certificate declared eligible on a scrutiny shall be declared eligible on a re-scrutiny according to Ordinances prescribed after the first scrutiny.

(4) A complete list of certificate-holders declared eligible for admission to University Courses of Study shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

II. *Admission of Holders of European School Leaving Certificates.*

1. Holders of completed Madras European School Leaving Certificates or the Bangalore European High School Certificates shall be declared eligible for admission to University courses of study if they have secured a 'Pass' at the European School Leaving Certificate Examination, Madras, or the European High School Examination, Bangalore, respectively.

Such persons shall have completed the age of fifteen years on or before the first day of July of the year in which they are admitted to a University course of study.

2. A candidate for admission to University course of study, who in any year fails to qualify for admission by reason of deficiency in any subject or subjects in which he has undergone examination, shall be required to appear again at the Public Examination in all subjects and secure a pass.

3. A complete list of certificate-holders declared eligible for admission to University courses of study shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

III. *Admission of Andhra University School Leaving Certificates*

Holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates from the Andhra University area should have been declared eligible by Andhra University, and should satisfy the rules of eligibility prescribed by Annamalai University under 'Admission of Holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates.'

IV. Holders of (a) Burma English High School Certificates,

(b) Burma Anglo - Vernacular Examination Certificates,

(c) Mysore School Leaving Certificates,

should have been declared eligible by the University concerned and should obtain not less than 35 per cent. in each subject. In deserving cases the condition regarding percentage of marks according to subjects may be waived.

V. *Holders of Oxford or Cambridge Senior School Certificate.*

These candidates are recognised for purposes of admission to the Intermediate course of Annamalai University if the certificate-holder has passed in five subjects, obtaining credit in not less than four subjects, of which at least three should be from the list given below:—

English.

Botany.

A Language other
than English.

History.

Geography.

Mathematics.

Physics.

Chemistry.

Biology.

General Science.

Physics with Chemistry
(in the case of Cambridge
School Certificate only).

The fourth and fifth subjects need not necessarily be from the list given above,

VI. *Holders of the English Teacher's Preliminary Examination Certificate, Ceylon*

These cases will be decided by the Syndicate on their merits in accordance with the general principles governing the recognition of other examinations.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

1. Every person pursuing a course of studies for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma of the University except those referred to in clauses (f) and (g) of Section 3 of the Act shall reside in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University.

Act—S. 7.
Residence.

2. The Registrar shall maintain a register of approved lodgings and recognised hostels, in which alone students can reside.

Statute.
Register of
Lodgings.

3. There shall be a Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.

Statute.
Residence, etc.
Board.

Statute,
Constitution of
the Board.

4. The Board shall consist of—

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor (Chairman);
- (2) The Deans of Faculties;
- (3) The Chief Medical Officer of the University;
- (4) The Wardens of the Hostels;
- (5) The Inspector of Recognised Hostels and Approved Lodgings;
- (6) The Director of Physical Training.

The Registrar shall act as Secretary to the Board.

Statute,
Powers of the
Board.

5. The powers and duties of the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline shall be—

(1) to frame rules subject to the laws of the University, relating to

- (a) the residence of students;
- (b) the health of students;
- (c) the discipline of students; and
- (d) the physical training of students;

and (2) to advise the Syndicate on the provision of residential accommodation, playgrounds, etc.

Statute,
Annual Report.

6. The Board shall report to the Syndicate once in a year on its working and on the condition of the University buildings in so far as they affect the health and accommodation of students.

RESIDENCE

7. Every student of the University shall be required as a condition of admission to an examination of the University to have resided in the University (either in the hostels maintained or recognised by it or in approved lodgings) for not less than 80 per cent. of the number of days in a term in each academic year.

Regulation
Percentage of
Attendance at
Residence.

For purposes of calculation under this law, the academic year of the University shall be divided into three terms namely :—

Regulation
Terms.

First term—July to September.

Second term—October to December.

Third term—January to March.

The exact dates of the beginning and closing of each term shall be notified each year.

8. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power on the recommendation of the Warden of the Hostel concerned to excuse shortage of attendance for a period not exceeding 15 days in a term, provided the student has kept not less than 50 days' residence in the term.

Regulation
Powers to
exempt by the
Vice-Chancellor.

9. Students of the University shall conform to the rules drawn up by the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.

Regulation
Discipline.

HEALTH.

10. There shall be a Medical Officer or Officers in the University; and if there are two or more officers, one of them shall be appointed as the Chief Medical Officer.

Statute.
Medical Officers.

11. Every student shall on admission to the University present, besides the other prescribed certificates, a certificate of medical inspection, wherever possible, from the school or college last attended.

Regulation
Production of
Certificate on
Admission.

12. (a) Every student of the University shall be required to undergo a medical inspection each year of his course in the University.

Regulation
Compulsory
Medical
Inspection.

(b) All students of the University newly admitted into the University in a year shall present themselves for Physical and Medical examination before the Director of Physical Education and the Medical Officer in the first term of the year on the dates and at the hours notified by these officers.

(c) All other students shall present themselves for such examination in the second term of the year on such dates and at such hours as may be notified by the above officers

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Statute.
Physical
Director.

13. There shall be a Director of Physical Education in the University.

14. Physical Training shall be compulsory for all students of the University unless specially exempted by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer and the Director of Physical Education.

Regulation
Compulsory
Physical
Training.

Regulation
Grant of a
certificate.

15. At the end of each term the Director shall grant a certificate to each student who has qualified himself for it.

RULES RELATING TO RESIDENCE.

The Hostel contains 379 single rooms, 156 treble rooms and 8 quadruple rooms and will ordinarily hold 850 members. There is provision for both vegetarians and non-vegetarians.

The average boarding charge is Rs. 11 per month, the rents vary from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per person per month; the average establishment charge is Rs. 2-8-0 per month.

I. Admission and Withdrawal

1. Students are admitted to the Hostel on payment of an admission fee of Re. 1 and an advance of Rs. 40 as caution money in the case of the ordinary section and Rs. 20 in the case of the cheap section. The caution money will be kept as a permanent deposit and adjusted to the student's account when he ceases to be a member of the Hostel.

2. Any member who vacates or does not take possession of the room which is allotted to him shall be liable to pay rent for the room.

3. Students are not allowed to leave the Hostel to reside elsewhere except with the written permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

4. The name of a student may be removed from the rolls of the Hostel (a) at his own request, on application in writing to the Vice-Chancellor (b) on account of non-payment of arrears for more than 2 months after the due date. The name of the students who fail to pay up the arrears within 3 months of the due date are liable to be removed from the rolls of the University and (c) on account of gross misconduct.

II. Rooms, Furniture and Fittings.

1. Members shall not exchange rooms without the sanction of the Warden.

2. Members leaving the hostel shall hand over in good order to an Officer of the Hostel all the room furniture including electrical fittings. Any member failing to do so shall not only pay any damage done but will also be liable to a fine.

3. Members shall not remove furniture from one room to another under any circumstances.

4. Members can make such additions to their furniture provided by the Hostel as may be approved by the Warden.

5. If any member leaves the Hostel and does not hand over in good order all the room furniture including electric fittings, he will be liable to fine and will have to pay for any damage done.

6. In case where rooms are found locked or left empty but light switches are left open a fine of Re. 1 per day will be charged. Members who are guilty of illegitimate use of current will be fined Rs 50 in addition to the cost of repairs and will be reported to the higher authorities for severe disciplinary action.

7. Members shall not be allowed to remain in the Hostel during the long vacation.

III. Attendance

1. Students are required to remain in their rooms after 9-30 p. m. on all days during term time and shall not absent themselves from the Hostel between 9-30 p. m. and 5 a. m. without the previous written permission of the Warden, or the Attendance Officer.

2. Severe disciplinary action will be taken against any member who absents himself between 9-30 p. m. and 5. a. m. without previous written permission.

IV. Charges, Reduction and Payment of Dues.

1. The room rent shall be Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem for single rooms downstairs, Rs. 3-0-0 for single rooms upstairs, Rs. 2-8-0 per berth per mensem for treble rooms downstairs Rs. 2-12-0 per berth per mensem for treble rooms upstairs and Rs. 2-12-0 per berth for quadruple rooms. In calculating room rents any part of a month during the academic year (July-March) shall be reckoned as a full month.

2. Members who have both boarding and lodging shall pay an establishment charge of Rs. 2-8-0 per month; those who have lodging only shall pay Rs. 2 per month. Part of a month during the academic year (July-March) shall be reckoned as a full month here also.

3. In the case of students who have both boarding and lodging in the hostel in the months of April and June, a flat rate of annas eight, per day per member shall be charged for boarding, lodging and lighting.

4. After the University closes for summer in the month of March, every member messing in the Hostel shall be charged annas six per day as boarding charges for the remaining days of that month.

5. The monthly dues of members will be announced on the notice board on the 5th of the succeeding month. Payment shall be made within the 15th of the month, after which fines will be levied at the rate of one anna per day for the first three days and two annas per day for the succeeding days upto a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0 for those with boarding and lodging and Re. 1 for those with lodging only. If payment is not made on the 25th of the month, the defaulters will be suspended from the Hostel. On the first of the succeeding month their names will be struck off the rolls of the Hostel. If the 15th and 25th happen to be Sunday or

public holidays, the next working day for the University will be counted for the working of this rule.

6. The rates of charges for a bath for a meal, for tiffin, for extras, for day guests, for guests who have boarding and lodging in the hostel for the purpose of appearing for examinations and the rate of reduction per day, and for other items, shall be fixed from time to time by the Warden.

7. No reduction shall be made from the boarding charges for two days' absence, or for a longer period of absence *without* leave. Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 6 a reduction of annas 5 per day in the case of the ordinary section and annas three in the case of the cheap section shall be made in the case of absence for more than two days provided leave of absence in writing has been previously obtained and communicated to the clerk before 8 p. m. on night preceding the day on which leave is to commence

8. Any student whose name has been struck off the rolls for non-payment of dues shall be reported to the Registrar and no attendance at lectures or residence shall be counted in his case from the date of such report.

V. *Dining Rooms.*

1. None but members and their guests shall be ordinarily allowed to mess in the Hostel.

2. Meals shall be served at the following hours:-

Morning meal--9 to 10 a. m.

Tiffin--1-30 to 2-30 p. m.

Evening meal--6-30 to 8 p. m.

3. Members shall seat themselves in their dining halls in the order in which they enter the halls.

4. Members shall not enter the kitchens.
5. Meals cannot be served in the residential quarters without the written sanction of the Warden or the Sub-Warden.
6. Any complaint regarding the inefficiency of the cooks or insufficient attention in the bath room should be made to the Sub-Warden who will investigate the complaints and will report to the Warden for such action as he might deem fit.
7. The representatives shall look after the menu, arrange for the feasts and for efficient service in the dining sections.
8. No student shall give a party in the hostel (Dinner, Lunch, Tea etc.) without the previous written permission of the Warden.

VI. *Guests.*

1. No member shall introduce more than 2 guests at a time.
2. No member shall introduce a guest to the dining quarters without having given notice at least an hour previously. The introducing member shall be charged for the meal for which notice was given even if the guest does not partake of it.
3. No guest can be entertained for more than 3 days unless special written permission is obtained from the Warden.
4. A guest who has already stayed in the Hostel for 3 days cannot be entertained by any other student for a further period without the special permission of the Warden.
5. No guest is allowed to stay in the Hostel for the night except with the previous written permission

of the Warden. No resident student shall have more than one guest at a time.

6 Special guests at examination seasons shall pay a deposit to be settled at the time by the Warden. No guest shall be allowed to stay after the member introducing leaves the Hostel. Special exemption may however be made by the Warden.

VII. *Discipline.*

1. Members are not permitted to convene meetings of any sort or in any circumstances anywhere in the Hostel without the Warden's sanction

2. Persons who are not members of the University cannot be invited to any social or other function without the permission of the Warden.

3. *No subscription of any kind shall be collected without the written permission of the Warden.*

4. Any notice concerning students shall be published in the Hostel notice board and shall be considered as having been brought to the notice of the students. No notice shall be put on the notice board or elsewhere within the hostel premises without the permission of the Warden or the Registrar.

5. Card games are strictly prohibited.

6. Spitting and committing nuisance anywhere in the Hostel are strictly prohibited.

7. Guests of members are also subject to the rules of the Hostel. Members may be held responsible for the delinquencies of their guests.

8. Cases of misconduct of hostel servants should be reported to the Warden. Members are not permitted

to issue any order to any Hostel servants save as provided for in these regulations. Members are strictly forbidden to utilise hostel servants or to strike, interfere with or abuse them in any manner whatsoever.

9. No member shall join in any outside society or take part in any outside meeting without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

10. Except between 3 and 8 p. m. music and singing is not permitted in the Hostel.

11. Members are requested not to leave money or valuables in their rooms. The hostel does not hold itself responsible for goods lost by members. The Warden is prepared to take charge of any money as long as required.

12. The Hostel will not be responsible for the loss or damage of members' belongings which are left in the Hostel during the vacations.

13. Members are not allowed to place any paper or periodicals or book in the reading room or circulate them in the Hostel without the Warden's permission.

14. Misconduct or breach of any Hostel rules render the offender liable to fine, suspension and dismissal both from the Hostel and the University.

15. Any question not covered by these rules shall be decided by the Warden.

16. No student of the University shall convene, organize or attend any meeting within the University area (as defined in the Schedule to the Annamalai University Act) without the previous written permission of the Vice Chancellor.

17. Every student of the University is expected to appear in clean and proper dress in the class rooms,

library, laboratories, Administrative Buildings and at meetings in the University premises.

VIII. *General.*

Non-resident Students—

1. Students who could not reside in the Hostel shall apply to the Vice-Chancellor for permission to reside outside and on being permitted shall notify their addresses to the Inspector of Recognised Hostels and Approved Lodgings at the beginning of the academic year.

2. The lodgings of such students shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Lodgings.

3. Non-resident students shall notify beforehand to the Inspector of Lodgings all changes of address or of guardianship.

4. A student who deliberately makes a false statement of his residence or his guardianship shall be expelled.

RULES RELATING TO HEALTH OF STUDENTS

1. Every student applying for admission to a hostel shall be required to produce on his application a medical certificate, either from the Medical Officer of the University or from any qualified medical practitioner, to the effect that the applicant is free from any disease that would disqualify him from residence in a hostel,

2. Every student on admission to the University will be examined by the Medical Officer as to his physical fitness.

3. In each hostel a Sick Report Book shall be maintained in an accessible position, in which students

requiring medical attention shall enter their names and room number.

4. The University Hostel shall make provision for a sick-ward containing a few beds for the use of patients.

5. Each hostel shall be visited by the Medical Officer at least once a week.

6. There shall be a dispensary attached to the University.

7. The Medical Officer or his Assistant shall appoint special hours for seeing individual students and for the dispensing of medicines.

RULES RELATING TO PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS.

1. All the students of the University shall at the beginning of each academic year (i. e., as soon as it may be possible after the reopening of the classes after the Summer Recess), go through a medical and physical examination. Such examination shall be conducted by the Medical Officer of the University in conjunction with the Director of Physical Education.

2. Records of such examination shall be maintained in detail at the University office and at the office of the department and a duplicate copy of the record of each student shall be given to him for guidance.

3. In case of serious abnormalities discovered in the course of the medical and physical examination, a report of such cases shall be sent without delay to the parents or guardians of the students concerned. No student who is discovered to be suffering from any incurable and infectious disease shall be allowed to continue his studies in the University.

4 The medical and physical examination record-sheet shall in details be the same, or a close adaptation of the same as is used at present and recommended by the Inter-University Board.

5. Subject to the rule excluding students suffering from incurable diseases from the University, the students of the University shall for the purpose of the Department of Physical Education, be classified after medical examination as follows:—

- A. The normally sound.
- B. The remediable unfit.
- C. The totally unfit.

* 6. The Director of Physical Education shall base his Physical Training and Games programme for each group according to this classification.

7. All the students of the University shall go through a regular physical training course. For students classified as "A" and "B" there shall be not less than two periods of physical training and one period of major games in the week. Students classified as "B" shall in addition be given at least one period of Corrective Exercise every week. Students coming under "A" and "B" shall also play one period of one of the following Major Games: Badminton, Basketball, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Playgroundball and Volleyball. Attendance at Physical Training and Major Games periods shall be compulsory. For purposes of attendance one period of physical training shall mean one hour of physical training and one period of major games shall mean one of the following:

3 games of 29 points each in Badminton Doubles;

35 minutes playing time in Basketball;

One innings of Cricket or one hour of bowling and fielding;

one hour of Football;

one hour of Hockey;

seven innings of Playgroundball;

3 games of 15 points each in Volleyball.

To all students, excepting those coming under class "C" and specially exempted on the recommendation of the Director of Physical Education and the Medical Officer, a certificate of attendance shall at the close of each year and before the annual examination be issued by the Director of Physical Education. To qualify for appearance at the examination, a student shall attend at least three-fourths of the number of classes held during each year in physical training or major games.

Every student of the Intermediate classes shall undergo at least one period of physical training and two periods of Major games and every student of the B. A. and B. Sc. classes shall undergo at least two periods of games. The student may at the discretion of the Director of Physical Education be allowed to take more or less of either form of exercises provided he secures attendance for the minima, *viz.*, 9 periods for Intermediate and two periods for B. A. and B. Sc. Attendance at University team practice shall also count for purposes of attendance at Physical Training.

8 For students of the Intermediate, Junior B. A. and B. Sc. and Vidvan, Siromani and Sangita Bhushana Classes, weekly lectures on Physiology, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation shall be delivered by the Director of Physical Education for one period a week during regular working hours. (A suitable syllabus for such lectures may be drawn up by a committee composed of the Medical Officer, the Director of Physical Education and one other nominated by the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor.)

9. The Director of Physical Education may organise during each year a Student-Leadership course, open to students of the University. The students taking training in the course may be placed in charge of the regular Physical Training and Games classes for the purpose of the training. A certificate shall at the end of the year be issued to students who attend the classes regularly and satisfy on examination a committee consisting of the Director of Physical Education, a member selected from among the Games Advisory Committee and one other nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from the Teaching Staff of the University and preferably holding a degree in Pedagogy (like the L. T. Degree).

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

10. The name of the Association shall be the Annamalai University Athletic Association. The Association shall form part of the Department of Physical Education.

11. The Association shall consist of two sections: the Outdoor Section and the Indoor Section. The Outdoor Section shall consist of the following clubs: The Badminton Club, the Basketball Club, the Cricket Club, the Football Club, the Hockey Club, the Playgroundball Club, the Tennis Club, the Tenikoit Club, the Track and Field Athletic Club, the Volleyball Club, the Boxing Club and the Boating Club. The Indoor Section shall consist of the Ping Pong Club and such other clubs as may be approved by the Director of Physical Education.

12. *Membership* All the students of the University shall be members of the Association and the membership fee shall be Rs. 2 per term. Each student shall on admission to the University pay a membership fee of Rs. 2 for the first term and thereafter apply in the prescribed form to the Director of Physical Education for admission into any three or more clubs of the Association. The fee for the second term and the third shall

be paid along with the usual University fee paid in October and January. Student members of the Tennis club shall pay a special Tennis fee of Rupees twelve per year payable in two instalments of Rs. 7 on admission and of Rs.5 within 5 days of the reopening after Dasarah holidays. The fee for the Ping Pong Club and for Badminton Doubles Section shall be As. 8 a term and Re. 1 a term respectively. Reductions on these special fees may be made by the Vice-Chancellor for special reasons.

Every member of the Boat Club shall pay an annual fee of Rs. 6 payable either in advance or in two equal instalments in July and November.

13. A student shall ordinarily be admitted into only three clubs of the Outdoor Section; but the Director of Physical Education may, wherever possible, in consultation with the members of the Games Advisory Committee, permit a student to play in more than three clubs. No student shall have the right to take part in the elections held for the choice of captains of more than three clubs.

14. All the members of the Staff of the University shall be Honorary members of the Association. Honorary members joining the Tennis Club shall pay a Tennis Club fee of Rs. twelve per year payable in 4 equal instalments in alternate months commencing from July.

15, *Captains.* There shall ordinarily be held one election during the first month of the first term for the choice of captains.

The procedure for the election of the captains shall be as follows:-

A panel of three of the members of the club, preference being given to those who have been in the representative team during the previous year shall be nominated as candidates for election by the Director of

Physical Education with the approval of the Games Advisory Committee and the President. The list of such nominations for the captain shall, in July of each year, be notified a week before the date of election.

The captains for the following clubs shall be nominated by the Director of Physical Education with the approval of the Games Advisory Committee;

Boating Club, Boxing Club, Indoor Recreation Club, Ping Pong Club, Tennis Club, and Track and Field Athletic Club.

Captains, elected or nominated, shall ordinarily hold office for a year.

The captains shall nominate, subject to the approval of the Director of Physical Education, the vice-captains for the clubs.

The captains and the vice-captains shall form a Council for purposes of drawing up suggestions of a programme of activities for each term for consideration by the Director of Physical Education

No nominations of candidature shall be made and any member voting for a club will in the voting paper write the name of the student whom he desires to be captain of the club. The student getting the largest number of votes in his favour shall be declared elected provided not less than a sixth of the members of the club vote for him. If the minimum number of votes required is not secured by any member, the Director of Physical Education shall nominate the captain, preferably from among the nominated candidates

A captain may be removed from the office by the Games Advisory Committee for gross misbehaviour.

Weekly Programme of Activities, etc.:-

16. The following shall ordinarily be the weekly programme of activities until more grounds become available.

Monday:—Hockey, Playgroundball, Basketball, Cricket for Juniors and Track and Field Athletics.

Tuesday:—Football, Volleyball. Badminton, and Hockey for Juniors.

Wednesday:—Playgroundball, Hockey, Basketball, Cricket; Volleyball, and Track and Field Athletics.

Thursday:—Volleyball, Football, Hockey, and Badminton.

Friday:—Basketball. Badminton, Cricket, and Football for Juniors.

Saturday:—Cricket till 5 p. m. Football after 5 p. m. Track and Field Athletics and other games

Sunday:—Cricket Football for Junior and all other games except Hockey and Tennis.

The games mentioned first for each day shall be considered as the principal activity for the day for purposes of playing matches and for coaching.

Ordinarily on all working days no outdoor games shall begin before 3-30 p m. On holidays all games except Cricket may be played in the mornings till 8 a.m. Cricket may be played at all hours of the day. For purposes of daily practice, the members of each club will with the assistance of the captain be divided into the Senior and Junior Sections. The senior and junior sections shall meet separately for practice. The junior section shall ordinarily be in charge of a 'Junior Captain' who shall be nominated by the captain of the senior section of the club with the approval of the Director of Physical Education.

University Teams, Daily practice, Discipline, etc.

17. The members chosen to represent the University in each game shall be approved by the Games

Advisory Committee. The members of each team shall ordinarily be chosen (after consultation with the Captain concerned) by the members-in-charge of the club, if any, or the Director of Physical Education. The Games Advisory Committee shall, in approving, first satisfy itself that the students so chosen have no record of punishment against them for gross misbehaviour. The members of the University teams shall be bound by any training and other rules that may be laid down from time to time. The members of each team shall be arranged in order of rank, They shall be entitled to the supply from the University at half cost of any uniform that may be prescribed for purposes of competition. These uniforms shall be worn in all matches played with outside teams and may be worn during other matches. Excepting officials, only members of the team shall be entitled to wear the University Crest on coats. The Crest may be worn by captains also, the crest so worn shall have a distinctive mark.

18. No member of a University team (including substitutes) shall absent himself from regular practice without the previous leave of the member-in-charge or the Director of Physical Education on the recommendation of the captain. Such sanctions of leave when made by the member-in-charge shall be reported by the student concerned to the Director of Physical Education for record. If any member absents himself without such sanction, he shall be warned in the first and second instances and on the third may be removed from the team for any specific period.

Absence from practice matches without leave may also involve removal from the team.

Absence of other members from practice matches without leave will make them liable to suspension from the club for a term.

All matches will be notified on the notice board of the department at least 24 hours before the match.

19. The captain or in his absence, the vice-captain shall conduct the game. In the absence of both the captain and the vice-captain, the member next in rank in the team to the captain shall conduct the game. Disobedience to the captain will be severely dealt with. In all games like Basketball, Football and Hockey, the members of each side shall wear during practice distinctive sashes which will be supplied from the University.

20. No guest shall ordinarily be permitted to take part in any game without the previous sanction of the Director of Physical Education or the member in charge. In exceptional cases the captain will have the discretion to admit a guest in anticipation of such permission. No student of the University shall ordinarily be allowed as a guest in any club.

21. There shall be at least one League match in the year for each club of the outdoor section of the Association. Weekly matches may be played.

22. The uniform for all outdoor activities shall be short trousers and bunyans, trousers and shirts being permissible for Tennis and Cricket only.

23. Members of the Athletic Association are expected to use all athletic material with the utmost care. Any one misusing athletic materials supplied by the University shall be liable to be punished.

24. *Executive:*— The Vice-Chancellor shall be the ex-officio President and the Director of Physical Education, the Vice-President of the Association. The Vice-President shall also be responsible for fixing with the approval of the President the general policy of the Department and the drawing up of its annual budget.

25. There shall be a Games Advisory Committee composed of nine nominated members of the Committee

with the Vice-Chancellor as ex-officio President and the Director of Physical Education as ex-officio Secretary.

26. The Committee shall meet at least once a term. The Committee shall help in all matters pertaining to the organization and training of games, tour programmes, and competitive events.

27. Any member of the Games Advisory Committee may be chosen by the President to accompany the team in its tours; and he shall be entitled to second class railway fare and to double the food and conveyance allowance sanctioned for each student in the team. The Director of Physical Education may choose to accompany a team in its tour if he thinks it necessary and where more than one team are sent out on a tour, he shall accompany the teams after making necessary arrangements for the conduct in his absence of the regular activities of the Department. In the latter case the request for permission shall be sent to the Vice-Chancellor in advance.

28. Whenever the Games Advisory Committee is satisfied that good teams are available such teams may be sent to play matches during week-ends or during the Terminal Holidays, Student members of every team shall pay approximately one-third of the total cost incurred on their behalf for the tour.

The Rover Section.

29. A Rover Crew is attached to the University. The Crew shall ordinarily consist of 32 Rovers. Fortnightly Hikes and Camps may be organised.
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CHAPTER XXX.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library contains over 60,000 volumes of books, back numbers of periodicals and manuscripts. The number is augmented yearly by about 3,000 volumes which are mostly bought by the liberal grants given by the University. Among the outstanding donations of the Library are: one from M.R. Ry. Vengopal Chetty Avergal, I.C.S., of about a thousand volumes, and another equally important of about 1000 volumes from the Founder of the University, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, LL.D. of Chettinad. The Library receives regularly over 220 scientific and learned periodicals. Complete sets of back volumes of these have already been bought.

The Library is chiefly intended for the use of University teachers and students who have free access to the shelves. It is also open to the public for consultation and reference during working hours. Some members of the public residing in the University area enjoy the privilege of borrowing books under certain conditions.

A Card Catalogue of the Library fully classified and indexed is kept in the General Library. It is supplemented by a printed Library Guide.

Each department of study has its own seminar library for the use of Honours and research students. Books in the seminar libraries form part of the General Library and are included in the card catalogue; but they are under the direct control of the heads of various departments and consist mainly of advanced text-books, a few reference books which are constantly needed by the departments and books of a technical nature.

*Rules.***A.**

1. The Library Committee consists of the Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), Heads of Departments and the Librarian (Secretary).

2. The Library is under the direct control of the Librarian. He shall be responsible to the Library Committee for the observance of rules and regulations and shall be authorized to exclude from the Library any person infringing the same or acting in any such way as to interfere with the convenience of other persons using the Library.

3. Students, Clerical Staff, Teachers and the Officers of the University are entitled to use the Library.

4. The Library is ordinarily open from 7 a. m. to 5-30 p. m. on all days including Sundays and most of the recognised holidays. Only the periodicals room will be kept open from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. on working days.

5. In Summer Vacation the Library works during such time as is fixed by the Library Committee.

6. Issue of books on loan is confined to University working days from 9-30 a. m. to 5-30 p. m.

B

1 All the volumes may be consulted in the Library without formal application

2. Certain Books are reserved for reference only and are kept in the Reference Library upstairs These should not at any time be removed from the Library by students.

3. The Librarian may from time to time reserve such books as are necessary for purposes of reference.

4. Current periodicals may be read only in the portion of the Library set apart for the purpose.

5. Strict silence is to be observed in and around the Library.

C

1. All students have open access to the shelves.

2. Students will be entitled, subject to rules here-in-after mentioned, to keep a book for two weeks from the date of issue. At the end of the period the book shall be returned to the Library; but it may be reissued to the same person if it has not in the meantime been applied for. When the book has thus been reissued to a person, he may retain it for a further period of two weeks, subject to the condition, that, if requested to return it any time during the second period, he shall do so on the day following that on which he receives notice.

3. The Librarian may, for the purpose of cataloguing or for any other reason, recall a book at any time even during the period of its first issue. The book shall be reissued to the same borrower, if he so desires, after the purpose for which it has been recalled is served.

4. A student failing to return a book after two weeks from the date of issue will be fined one anna per book for a day for the first week, at two annas per book per day during the second week and if the book is not returned even after that the matter will be reported to the Vice-Chancellor for such action as he may deem fit. Fines will be collected in the Library Counter.

(a) Fines on over-due books shall on no account be excused. Under exceptional circumstances, however,

a renewal may be allowed if the application for renewal reaches the Librarian on or before the due date. In all other cases, fines will be collected regardless of the leave of absence granted from the University.

(b) Books due on Government holidays may be returned the day following; but books due on a University holiday which is not a Government holiday must be returned on that day or any day previous to it.

5. Students are entitled to a loan of four volumes at a time.

6. Reference books and periodicals are not to be taken out of the Library. Exceptions may be made in the case of research students.

D

1. Teachers and the Officers of the University are entitled to borrow books from the Library. The total number of books on loan with them at any time shall not exceed 20 Volumes. They are allowed to keep a book for one month at the end of which period it may be renewed by an application in writing.

2. Periodicals are issued on loan to members of the staff only; unbound volumes are not ordinarily issued on loan. Current periodicals may be taken out of the Library only during such hours as the Library is closed; their number shall not exceed three at a time. Reference books are not allowed to be taken out of the University buildings; they may be taken to class rooms during working hours

3. Persons who reside within a University area of a radius of 10 miles may have the privilege of borrowing books from the Library on a deposit of Rs. 15 under certain conditions.

4. All the Library privileges enjoyed by students are given to the members of the clerical staff of the University.

2. Members of the Senate and the Syndicate are given the same borrowing privileges to the outsiders on a deposit of Rs. 15

E

1. When a book is received from the Library it should be examined carefully and the attention of the issue clerk called to any defects therein. Otherwise the last borrower will be held responsible for the defects. Every reader taking a book out of the Library shall be responsible for its safe custody until its return; and in the event of any loss or injury thereto shall either replace the book or pay such compensation as may be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. When a book is returned, it should be handed over to the issue clerk and the borrower's ticket or application slip should be taken back. As long as a borrower's ticket or slip is in the Office, he will be held responsible for the book for which the ticket or slip is an exchange.

3. Borrowers shall on no account pass books from one to another nor shall they lend them to persons unconnected with the University.

4. Library books, periodicals, maps and manuscripts may not be marked, written upon or damaged. Taking clippings from periodicals and other forms of mutilation of Library property is strictly forbidden. Persons who damage books or other property belonging to the Library shall be required to replace them or pay the value thereof.

5. The Librarian shall exclude at his discretion from the privileges of the University Library any

borrower who fails to return a book in time or fails to pay the fines he has incurred or misbehaves himself in the Library.

6. Books have to be taken on loan in person, but may be returned by registered post, charges being borne by the borrower.

7. Conditions regarding the issue of books during the long vacation will be determined by the Library Committee from time to time.

Departmental or Seminar Libraries.

1. Each department of the University may have its Departmental or Seminar Library. The Library will consist only of (1) advanced text-books (2) books needed for constant reference and (3) books of a technical nature. The total number of books in any departmental Library shall not exceed 400, exclusive of books coming under categories, 1, 2 and 3, of which there are duplicate copies in the General Library.

2. Books in the Departmental Library form part of the General Library and are included in the General Catalogue. They are, however, under the direct supervision of the Head of the Department who will be responsible for their safe custody as well as their issue. Books will be kept in class rooms.

3. Books will not ordinarily be transferred to the Departmental Library until they are properly catalogued.

4. Periodicals of a purely technical nature will be sent to Departmental Libraries; but if such periodicals are likely to be used by more than one Department, they will be kept in the General Library for a month before

they are sent to the departmental libraries concerned. They are to be sent back to the General Library after a period of three weeks.

5. Stock shall be annually taken of the Departmental Libraries either by the Heads of the Departments concerned or by the Librarian and a report made thereon to the Library Committee before 1st April.

6. Books required for a Departmental or Seminar Library may be transferred to such Library by the Librarian a formal acknowledgement being given to the Librarian by the Head of the Department concerned.

7. When a book transferred to a Departmental or Seminar Library is replaced in the General Library, a formal acknowledgment of receipt will be given by the Librarian to the Head of the Department.

G

General Rules for the Public.

1. The working hours of the Library shall ordinarily be from 7 a. m. to 5-30 p. m. on all days excluding holidays when special hours will be notified in the library from time to time. Books may be consulted during the working hours.

2. Any person who is at least of seventeen years of age (by appearance) may be admitted for consultation.

3. Readers must be cleanly in person and wear a proper dress; if they come in dhoti and shirts, the shirt must have full sleeves and closed necks. The decision of the senior member of the staff of the library as to cleanliness and dress shall be final.

The Librarian shall have the power of refusing admission to any person without assigning any reason.

4. Umbrellas, handbags, boxes and other receptacles and private copies of books must be left at the entrance with the gate attender.

5. Every reader shall write his name and address legibly in the register kept at the entrance. His signature will be treated as an acknowledgment of his willingness to conform to the rules of the library.

6. Strict silence shall be observed in the Library.

7. Smoking, spitting, chewing betels and taking lunch in the library will not be allowed.

8. Bicycles shall not be brought into the building. Dogs and other animals shall not be brought into the library.

9. Accommodation for the public will be provided in the Reading Room ground floor and in the Reference Library first floor.

10. Readers using the loan section of the library on the ground floor may take out the required books from the shelves and take them to the Reading room after giving the titles of books on a slip of paper to the counter-staff with their signature.

11. Books must on no account be misplaced on the shelves. Staying in the gangway between shelves for too long a time will not be allowed.

12. Anyone who damages the books and other property of the library will be liable to be called upon to replace them or pay the value thereof.

13. Books in the departmental libraries and those withdrawn for binding, manuscripts and text-books will not be available to the public.

14. Before leaving the library, the readers shall hand over all books to the counter clerks and take back the slips given by them.

15. Readers shall vacate their seats five minutes before the closing time.

16. In all matters, members of the University shall have the right of preferential treatment.

17. Readers may not write upon, damage or make any mark on a book or a map belonging to the library. No tracing or mechanical reproduction shall be allowed without express permission from the librarian.

H

Rules for Membership for the Public.

1. Any intending member, residing in the University area, shall apply in writing, stating his age, educational qualifications and the special purpose if any, for which membership is desired and every such application shall be supported by a member of one of the University authorities.

2. After the application has been passed by the Vice-Chancellor, a deposit of Rs. 15/- shall be made in the University Office and on production of the receipt in the library three borrower's tickets will be issued to the member.

3. A single book (volume) may be borrowed in exchange for one ticket which will be handed back to him when the book is returned.

4. The period of loan will be one month from the date of issue and the book is returnable on the due date mentioned in the date label pasted inside the book.

5. Members have to take particular care of the tickets and should see that other persons do not make use of them.

They will be held responsible for all the books borrowed in exchange for their tickets.

6. Before leaving the counter, the member must examine carefully the book he is taking to see if there is any defect in it and mention any such defect to the counter staff. Otherwise he will be held responsible for any defect found later on while returning the book.

7. If a book be lost or damaged, the borrower shall pay the cost of the book or the price of the full set if it is a book in a set. If the binding is damaged the cost of rebinding shall be recovered.

8. The Vice-Chancellor will fix, on the report of the librarian, the amount of compensation to be recovered for damaged books.

9. Whenever books are not returned on the due date, a fine of one anna per day will be levied on each book (volume).

10. Books may be borrowed either in person or through an authorized agent. If they are returned by post or rail, the transit charges to and fro must be borne by the borrower, who shall also be responsible for any damage that might be caused during the transit.

11. The following classes of books shall not be lent out:—

- (1) Text-books.
- (2) Books in constant demand.
- (3) Books in departmental libraries.
- (4) Reference books.

-
- (5) Periodicals (bound or unbound).
 - (6) Manuscripts and Pamphlets.
 - (7) Rare books and books difficult to replace.

12. Any book may be recalled by the librarian at any time without assigning any reason.

13. A member against whom there are outstanding fines and other charges will not be allowed to borrow books until the fine and charges have been paid.

14. All marking and underlining of books etc., is absolutely forbidden.

15. Books may be renewed if the notice of renewal be sent three days before the due date and if they are not in the meanwhile reserved or wanted by any other applicant. Not more than three consecutive renewals will be allowed for the same book without its production in the library for inspection.

16. Failure to pay the fines or other charges or to return the book when demanded by the librarian will entail forfeiture of membership and of deposit amount.

17. Application for withdrawal of deposit will not be considered until all books and tickets with a member are returned and until all the fines and charges, if any, have been paid.

18. Books borrowed from the library shall not be sub-lent.

19. When a ticket is lost, the loss must be reported to the librarian. A period of three months will be allowed to the member to trace the ticket. If, after this period, it is still untraceable, an undertaking in writing shall be given to the effect that the member will hold himself responsible for any unauthorised

borrowing in exchange for the lost ticket. On such undertaking being given, a duplicate ticket will be issued on payment of 4 annas per ticket.

20. Books may be borrowed between 10-30 a m. and 5 p. m. on all working days excluding Sundays and on holidays during the working hours.

21. All the general rules framed for readers shall be applicable to members and borrowers.

22. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the above rules the Vice-Chancellor may grant special loans to *bonafide* researchers on such conditions as he may prescribe.

23. Readers desirous of proposing books for addition to the library may do so by recording their suggestions in the Suggestion Book, which will be kept in the Library, at the counter, for the purpose.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TERMS, VACATION AND HOLIDAYS.

Regulations.

The University session shall be from 1st July to 31st March and shall consist of three terms.

The first term shall be from 1st July to 30th September, the second from 1st October to 31st December and the third from 1st January to 31st March.

There shall be between the first and second terms and between the second and third terms a short recess which may not ordinarily exceed fifteen days, as follows:—

The Daserah or Michaelmas—Between the third or fourth week of September and the end of the first week of October—the exact dates to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Christmas—From 20th December to 3rd January.

The long vacation of the University shall commence on 1st April and continue to the end of June.

The casual holidays for students during term time shall be fixed by the Syndicate and notified at the beginning of each term.

The office of the University shall be closed on Sundays, the penultimate Saturday of each month, gazetted holidays and such other holidays as may be notified by the Vice Chancellor.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES.

1. The University shall have power to demand
Act—S. 3 (i) and receive such fees and other charges
Levy of Fees, etc as may be prescribed.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act and the
Act—S. 31. Statutes, the regulations may provide for
Regulations. the levy of fees for admission to the
Fees. University, to examinations, degrees or
 diplomas of the University, for residence
 and tutorial instruction in hostels, for courses of teach-
 ing given by teachers of the University and for any

tutorial or supplementary instruction given by the University, and for the Registration of Graduates.

Such Regulations shall be made by the Academic Council in the manner prescribed.

3. Fees payable to the University shall be classified as follows:—

Classification of Fees.	Fee for Registration of Application for Admission.
	Admission fee.
	Matriculation fee.
	Tuition fee.
	Fee for Residence.
	Games (Physical Training) fee.
	Medical (Inspection) fee.
	Examination fees.
	Fee for recognition of other examinations
	Fee for Registration of Graduates.
	Degree <i>in absentia</i> fee.

4. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, the fees payable by students of the University shall be as hereinafter laid down.

5. The fee for registration of an application for admission to a course of study in the University shall be as follows. Ex-Students of the University shall be exempted from payment of this fee. The fee shall under no circumstances be refunded.

Intermediate	...	Rs. 2/-
B. A. B. Sc. (Pass and Honours)	...	3/-
B. E. and B. Sc (Tech)	...	5/-
Overseer and Oriental Titles	...	1/-

6. The Admission fee to the University shall be Re. 1 (One).

7. The fee for Matriculation shall be Rs. 2 (Two).

8. The tuition fees for the various courses shall be as follows:—

			Per Term.	
			If paid in advance.	If paid in two equal instalments in a term.
			Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate Course:—				
(Senior or Junior)	...	...	45	47
Part I or III	...	...	25	..
Part II	...	...	10	..
B. A. or B. Sc. Degree Course:—				
(Senior or Junior)	...	...	60	62
Part I or II	...	...	15	..
Parts III and IV	...	...	40	..
Either Part III or Part IV	...	...	25	..
B. A. (Hons.) or B. Sc. (Hons.) Degree	...	...
(course	...	...	60	62
B. E. Engineering Degree Course.			70	72
Diploma Course for Overseers			15	16
B. Sc. (Tech.) Degree Course			70	72
M. Litt	...	...	20 per term	
M. Sc.	...	...	30 per term	
Lectures on any subject prescribed under any branch of knowledge for the B. A. and B. Sc. (Hons.) Degree Course				
	25 per term	

***Oriental Titles:—**

Vidvan, Siromani or Sangita Bhushana 	10 per term
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**Note:—*In admitting to these courses, preference will be given to students who pay the tuition fee prescribed.

Tuition fees will be considered to have been paid by term in advance only if they are paid within the first five working days in each term.

Students taking Science, Engineering & Technological Courses involving classes in Laboratories shall pay for a term an additional fee as follows:—

	Rs.
A student of any of the Intermediate Classes 	2 per term per subject.
A student of B A. or B. Sc. or B E. (Engg.) Degree, Diploma and B. Sc. (Tech.) 	3 „
A Student of B. Sc. (Hons.) Main Subsidiary.	5 per term 3 „

Besides, such students shall also pay a deposit fee as follows:—

Intermediate; 	5
B.A. or B.Sc. with Mathematics and Physics;	10
B. Sc. with Physics and Chemistry; ...	15
B.Sc. with Botany and Zoology or Chemistry and Natural Science (Botany or Zoology).	15
B. Sc. (Hons.) with Physics, Chemistry or Botany; 	15

B.E.(Engineering)-for books and instrument	120
Diploma for Overseers	... 30
B. Sc. (Tech.)	... 80

Note:- Admission of students who have already completed a course of study at the University and who desire to avail themselves of one or other of the facilities at the University for a term or terms without being regular students for a whole year may be made on payment of the following fees and deposits:-

Laboratory: Intermediate: Rs. 6 per term; Rs. 5 deposit.

B. Sc. Rs. 6 per term; Rs. 15 deposit.

B. Sc. (Hons.) Rs. 8 per term;
Rs. 15 deposit.

Library: Rs. 2 per term; Rs. 15 deposit.

Athletic Association: Rs. 2 per term.

Hostel: Usual mess, establishment, lighting and room rent charges; Rs. 30 deposit.

9. The following fees shall be charged for residence and boarding in hostels:-

(1) Rent:—

For a single room upstairs Rs. 3 per mensem per student.

For a single room downstairs Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem per student.

For treble rooms upstairs Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem per student.

For treble rooms downstairs Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per student.

(2) The boarding charges for the several sections shall be divided equally among the students of the sections. In calculating the average for the month, expenses on account of establishment, etc., for the whole year will be taken into account.

(3) Students shall also be required to pay a deposit of Rs. 30. In the cheap section the deposit shall be Rs. 20.

10. A library fee of Re. 1 per year shall be paid by each student of the University.

11. The games (Physical training-fee) shall be Rs. 2 (Rupees Two) for a term.

12. The fee for medical inspection shall be Rupee one per student to be collected in the first year of each of the several courses of study in the University.

13. The examination fees shall be as follows:—

Intermediate Examination:—

	Rs
Arts. Whole examination.	28
Science do	30
Part I only Arts.	12
„ II „ „	9
„ III „ „	20
Part I only Science.	12
„ II „ „	9
„ III „ „	24

B. A. Degree Examination:—

Whole examination.	45
Part I only.	17
II „	17

„ III „	17
„ IV „	17
B. Sc. Degree Examination:-	
Whole examination.	50
Part I only.	17
„ II „	17
„ III „	18
„ IV „	18
B. A. Honours Degree Examination.	
Preliminary.	18
Final.	65
B. Sc. Honours Degree Examination:-	
Preliminary.	18
Final.	70
Subsidiary subjects.	35
Main subject.	40
M. A. Degree at a Convocation.	25
Oriental Titles (Vidvan, Pulavar, Siromani & Sangita Bhushana Examinations):-	
Entrance Test to Pulavar course.	4
Preliminary.	15
Final	15
Certificates of Proficiency.	12
Bachelor of Oriental Learning.	40
Master of Oriental Learning.	50
Certificate of Tamil Music.	5

Engineering, Technology and Overseer
[Examinations:-

Intermediate Engineering.	Part I	30
„ „ „	II	40
B. E.	„ I	50
„ „ „	II	60
Intermediate Technology	„ I	30
„ „ „	II	40
B. Sc. (Tech.)	„ I	50
do „ „	II	60
Diploma for Overseers, First year.		18
do Second „		18

Note:- For subsequent appearance at any examination either in individual subjects or for the whole examination, the fee payable shall be the same as prescribed above.

14. The fee for the consideration of an application for recognition of an examination conducted by another University or body as equivalent to the examination of this University for purposes of admission to the University courses of study shall be Rs. 3 (Three).

15. The fee for the registration of graduates shall be Rs. 5—a consolidated fee for registration for life.

16. The fee for taking a degree *in absentia* shall be Rs. 10.

17. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree or diploma at a convocation, fails to appear shall, when he next applies for the degree or diploma, pay a fee of Rupees ten unless specially exempted by the Syndicate.

18. Save as otherwise prescribed, all the fees except the fee for residence in hostels shall be paid in the University office on or before the date fixed by the Vice-Chancellor for such payment. Admission fees and fee for recognition may be sent by money order to the address of the Registrar. Arrangements will be made separately by the Wardens of Hostels for the Hostel fees, etc.

19. No refund of any fee shall be made except with the special sanction of the Syndicate for special reasons.

20. (a) A student applying for a transfer certificate during the University term on any day of which he has been enrolled or applying not later than the fifth working day of the University term immediately following shall forthwith be given such certificate upon payment of all fees or other moneys due for the University term in which he was enrolled.

(b) A student applying for such certificate after the fifth working day of the University term immediately following that during which he has been last enrolled shall forthwith be given it on payment of (1) all fees or other moneys due in respect of the University term in which he was last enrolled, and (2) an additional fee of Rs. 3;

Provided that, when a student has been enrolled at favourable fee rates he shall be liable for such rates only

(c) No student shall be considered to have been enrolled in any University term unless he has attended the University and received instruction for at least one day of the

University term or has paid the fees or portions thereof prescribed.

21. The Syndicate may fix and levy such charges as it may from time to time determine for any information or document to be furnished from the University office or for any other purpose.

ITEMS FOR WHICH FEES HAVE BEEN PRESCRIBED
BY THE SYNDICATE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Issue of a certified extract from the University record	1	0	0
Supply of marks (by parts and detailed) ...	2	0	0
Checking the addition of marks in each paper.	5	0	0
Issue of provisional certificate	2	0	0
Issue of duplicate certificate	5	0	0
Issue of migration certificate	2	0	0
Penalty fee for late application for Transfer certificate	3	0	0
Penalty for late payment of all fees. 1 anna & 2 annas			
Scrutiny of S. S. L. Certificate ...	2	0	0
Athletic Association fee per term ...	2	0	0
Medical examination fee per year ...	1	0	0
Library fee „ ...	1	0	0
Miscellany fee „ ...	1	0	0
Union fee „ ...	1	0	0
Society fee „ ...	0	8	0
Calender fee „ ...	1	0	0
Exemption fee Attendance, Residence, etc. per year	2	0	0
Recognition of examinations of other Universities	3	0	0
Registration as a Matriculate	2	0	0

Rules governing payment of tuition and other special fees.

1. The first instalment of term fees shall be paid along with the special fees not later than the fifth working day of the term.

2. Students failing to pay the fees within the fifth working day shall pay a fine of one anna for every day of failure upto the 10th working day of the month.

3. If they fail to pay their fees with the added fines by the 10th working day, the amount of the fine per day shall be doubled for every subsequent day of failure up till the 15th working day of the month.

4. Default after the 15th working day will entail removal of their names from the rolls and a readmission fee of Re. 1 shall be paid in addition to the dues with added fines.

5. The second instalment of term fees shall be paid on the 15th of the month in which it falls due.

6. Students failing to pay the second instalment of fees within the 15th shall pay a fine of one anna for every day of failure upto the 25th of the month.

7. If they fail to pay their fees with added fines by the 25th, the amount of the fine per day shall be doubled for every subsequent day of failure up till the last day of the month.

8. Default after the last day of the month will entail removal of their names from the rolls and a readmission fee of Re. 1 shall be paid in addition to the dues with the added fines.

9. Removal of names from the rolls shall entail forfeiture of attendance till the date of readmission.

10. If the University office has a holiday on any of the above dates, the fees shall be paid on the next day the office is open.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GENERAL RULES RELATING TO EXAMINATIONS.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes the Academic Council may, in the prescribed manner, make regulations relating to the conduct of examinations. The Syndicate shall arrange for the holding and publishing the results of the University examinations.

Act—S. (31) (h)
S. 22(e)

REGULATIONS

Conduct of Examinations.

2. The Registrar shall arrange for and superintend the written examinations of the University, with the help of Assistant Superintendents if necessary. He shall, among his other duties, be responsible for the distribution of the question papers and for the collection of answer books at the proper time.

Responsibility of
the Registrar.

3. All examinations shall be held in the University Convocation Hall, Annamalainagar, and in such other halls within the University limits, as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

Place of
Examination

4. Gazetted holidays shall be considered *dies non* for the purpose of the University Examinations.

Holiday

5. The Text-books for the examinations shall be prescribed by the Academic Council from time to time on the recommendations of the Syllabuses Boards of Studies. The syllabuses for the examinations shall be determined by the Academic Council on the recommendations of the Faculties and the Boards of Studies.

Text-books &
Syllabuses

6. The papers set in all examinations shall be such as a candidate of decided ability, Standard of well prepared in a subject, can reasonably be expected to answer within the time allotted.

7. No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious or political belief or profession on the part of the candidate and no answer given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its giving expression to any particular form of religious or political belief or profession.

8. All examinations, except practical and *viva* Printed or *voce* examinations shall be conducted by Type-written means of printed or type-written papers to be answered, except in the case of Vernaculars, in English unless otherwise stated therein.

Syndicate to make Rules for Conduct and Discipline of Students at Examinations. 9. The Syndicate shall frame, rules for the proper conduct of examinations and for the maintenance of order in the examination halls and discipline among candidates.

Publications of Results of Examinations.

10. The Board of Examinations in the several subjects shall report to the Syndicate the results of all examinations conducted or supervised by them and the Syndicate shall publish lists of these candidates who have passed the examinations in accordance with the regulations.

Manner of Publication. 11. (a) The results of all examinations shall be published in the University office and in the *Gazette*.

(b) The numbers of successful candidates at the examinations, may, at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor be sent for publication to such news papers as he may select.

12. In the list published in the *Gazette*, the names of all successful candidates in the B. A. and B. Sc. (Honours) Final Examination and the names of successful candidates obtaining first and second class in each part in the B. A. and B. Sc. Degree proficiency examination, and the names of the successful candidates obtaining first class in all other examinations shall be published in the order of proficiency; the names of all other successful candidates shall be published in the order in which they were registered for the examination

Issue of Pass Certificates and Diplomas.

13. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate at an examination other than an examination for a degree, title or diploma. The certificate shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the Regulations.

14. Applications for certificates of having passed the Intermediate and the Oriental Title Examinations—Preliminary examination—from students must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the March examination and 1st February succeeding the September examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications received after the prescribed date.

15. A diploma under the seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be presented at a Convocation to each successful candidate at an examination qualifying for a degree, title or diploma. The diploma shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the regulations.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

DATES FOR PAYMENT OF EXAMINATION FEES
 AND FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION AND CERTI-
 FICATES; DATES OF COMMENCEMENT OF EXAMINA-
 TIONS AND DATES OF PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF
 EXAMINATIONS.

Regulation.

1. The latest dates on which fees for examinations shall be payable, and applications for admission thereto and certificates to be produced by candidates shall be submitted to the Registrar and the dates on which the examinations shall begin and the dates on which the results of the examinations shall be published at the University office shall be—

Examinations	Last date for payment of fees and for submitting applications.	Last date for submitting certificates.
1. Intermediate	January 20 or July 15.	March 15
2. B. A. or B. Sc. (Parts I and II)	do	March 15 or. September 1

3. B. A. or B. Sc. (Part III)	do	do
4. B. A. or B. Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary	do	do
5. B. A. or B. Sc. (Hons.) Final.	January 20	March 15
6. Oriental Titles (Vidvan Siromani and Sangita Bhushana)—		
Preliminary	January 20	March 15
Final	do	do
7. Certificate of Proficiency.	do	do
8. Entrance test to Vidvan course (Tamil).	do	do
9. Pandits' Training Certi- ficate.	do	do
10. Certificate of Proficiency in French and German	do	do

Provided that—

(1) If the 1st Monday in April falls in the week preceding Easter Day, the examinations shall commence on the previous Tuesday or the Wednesday following the Easter week. The Syndicate shall announce the exact dates in the month of January

(2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Monday and Tuesday following the Easter Day shall be *dies non*

(3) The Syndicate shall so fix the dates of the Vidvan Preliminary and Vidvan Final Examination as to avoid, as far as may be practicable, the setting of duplicate sets of question papers in the same subject.

(4) It shall be competent for the Registrar to publish the results on any day previous to or succeeding the dates mentioned, with the previous approva

of the Vice-Chancellor, and on previous notice of the dates of such publication being given,

Date of commencement of Examinations.	Date of Publication of results.
1. 1st Monday in April or 1st Monday in September.	May 17 or Oct 1st.
2. Do. do. ...	May 17 or Oct 1st
3. Thursday following the 1st Monday in April or Thursday following the 1st Monday in September.	do.
4. 1st Monday in April or 1st Monday in September.	do.
5. 1st Monday in April	... May 1.
6. 1st Monday in April	... May 10.
Next day after the close of the Preliminary examination.	do.
7. Next day after the close of the Final examination.	do.
8. Same day on which the Intermediate Part II Second Language (Tamil) is held.	do.
9. 1st Monday in April ...	do.
10. Same day on which the Intermediate Part II second language (French and German) is held.	May 15.

(5) If arrangements have been made for the setting of question papers or for the conduct of any part of the examinations in conjunction with any other University, the dates for the commencement of the examinations shall be duly notified.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MATRICULATION.

Regulations.

1. No person shall be admitted to any course of studies in the University unless he has been matriculated in the University.

2. The conditions of Matriculation shall be prescribed by the Regulations.

3. The University may hold an entrance examination for the purpose or recognise, in the manner prescribed, examinations of other Universities or bodies as suitable for the purpose.

4. The following shall be eligible to be admitted as Matriculates of the University:—

(a) Persons who have passed the Matriculation examination of an Indian University;

(b) Subject to such rules and directions as may be framed from time to time, by the Syndicate

(i) Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates or the European School Leaving Certificates, issued under the authority of the Government of Madras or such other authority as may be accepted by the University;

(ii) Holders of Oxford and Cambridge School Certificates; and

(c) persons who have passed any other examination accepted by the Syndicate as qualifying for the purpose.

The Registrar shall maintain a register of all the Matriculates of the University.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS
AND SCIENCE.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held twice a year in Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, ordinarily in March and in September on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has been matriculated at the University, and has fulfilled the conditions for admission to the courses and shall have prosecuted a regular course of study for two years in the University and submitted the prescribed certificates.

3. A candidate shall apply for the examination in the manner prescribed.

4. The Intermediate course shall consist of three parts:-

(i) Part I. *English*. For this course books in English Prose and Poetry shall be prescribed.

In prescribing these books, two objects shall be kept in view:—

(a) the improvement of the students' knowledge of the English Language and of its Literature;

(b) the development of their ability to extend the range of their knowledge by training them to read with ease and discrimination.

The course of study shall consist of:—

(1) The detailed study of certain set books.

(2) The perusal, as distinct from a detailed study, of other set books.

Certain of the set books which are to be studied in detail may be retained from year to year. The books which are not to be studied in detail shall be prescribed every year. The books prescribed in any year shall not for (a) detailed study be more than one play of Shakespeare, about 1000 lines of additional verse, and two prose books and for (b) perusal be more than three books. The books prescribed shall be of the same average length and difficulty from year to year.

(3) Such instruction and exercises in rhetoric and composition as may be expected to develop the students' powers of understanding English and writing it clearly, concisely and correctly. This instruction should include the following topics:—

The paragraph as the unit of prose composition. The sentence as a constituent portion of the paragraph. The period and the loose sentence. Unity, balance and emphasis in relation to paragraph and sentence. Logical sequence of sentences and paragraphs and explicit references to preceding paragraphs, as securing coherence in any essay.

(ii) Part II. *A second language.* The course will comprise text-books, grammar, translation, and in the case of vernaculars, original composition, (the scope being indicated for the present by an allotment of four hours of instruction a week),

The main object of the study of the Indian vernacular languages is to train the student to use the language as a vehicle of current thought.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate:—

(a) Classical	...	Sanskrit
(b) Modern European	...	French
		German
		Tamil
		Malayalam
(c) Indian	...	Telugu
		Kanarese
		Hindi
		Urdu

(iii) Part III. Three subjects to be selected out of the following Groups A, B and C or group D at the option of the candidates.

Optional
Subjects.

Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	* Group D.
Mathematics	Logic	Economic His-	Subjects prescri-
Physics	Indian History	tory of England	bed for the Pre-
Chemistry	Ancient History	and Economic	liminary Divi-
Natural Science	World History	Geography	sion of the
Geography	History of Great	Indian Music.	Examination for
	Britain and Ire-		any one of the
	land		Oriental Titles.
	Elements of Eco-		
	nomics		
	A third Language (Sanskrit,		
	French, German		
	Tamil or Mala-		
	yalam or Hindi		
	or Urdu)		

Subjects for Examination. 5. A candidate shall be examined in Part I English.

There shall be three papers in English Language and Literature. The first paper of three hours' duration shall be on the books of Poetry set for detailed study. The second paper of two and a half hours' duration shall be on the books of Prose set for detailed study. The third paper of three hours' duration shall be on composition and shall contain exercises designed to test the candidate's power to apply the principles

* To be taken by those who desire to proceed to the B. O. L. Degree.

studied in the course; in particular it shall contain (a) exercises in epitomizing and paraphrasing passages of prose and poetry which shall not be taken from any of the books prescribed for detailed study or for perusal and (b) subjects for two short essays drawn from the subject-matter of the set books-not more than three-prescribed for perusal as distinct from detailed study and from topics of general interest. The papers in the examination shall be so set that candidates shall be able to get full marks in the examination without answering questions on matters relating to purely literary criticism or scholarship.

Note: The number of questions set should not exceed five in the Poetry paper and four in the Prose paper.

Part II. A second language. Either the classical or modern European or any one of the Indian languages mentioned in Regulation 4 (ii) of this chapter according to a prescribed syllabus.

In each of the languages mentioned above, there shall be two papers—one of three hours' duration and the other of two hours' duration except in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam in which each paper shall be of two and a half hours' duration.

The three hours' paper in Samskrit, the two and a half hours' paper in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam and the two hours' paper in the case of all other languages, shall contain questions on text-books prescribed for detailed study, grammar, and idiom.

The other paper shall contain (1) in the case of Samskrit and Modern European languages questions on translation from the selected language into English, and *vice versa*, and (2) in the case of the Indian languages questions on the books prescribed for non-detailed study, original composition, and translation from English into the selected Indian language.

Part III. Three subjects to be selected out of the three Groups A, B and C or Group D mentioned in Regulation 4 (iii) of this Chapter at the option of the candidate subject to the proviso contained in Regulation 6 hereunder. In Mathematics there shall be two papers each of two and a half hours' duration. In languages there shall be two papers for each language, the duration of each being the same as under Part II. In Indian Music there shall be one paper of three hours' duration. In all other cases there shall be two papers for each subject each paper being of two hours' duration. The text-books for each subject under this Group shall be prescribed from time to time on the recommendations of the Boards of Studies concerned.

There shall be practical examinations in Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science and Indian Music in accordance with a prescribed syllabus. Candidates shall at the time of the practical examinations, submit their laboratory note-books to the Examiners. In Group D the scheme of examination, the maximum marks for the papers, the duration of the papers and the minima qualifying for a pass shall be the same as for the Preliminary division of the Oriental Title Examinations.

6. A candidate who has passed Parts I and II and in three of the subjects in Part III as Examination prescribed, shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination.

A candidate who wishes to proceed to a degree in Arts or Science shall be required to choose *at least two* of his optional subjects from either Group A or Group B.

A candidate who wishes to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning (B. O. L.) shall be required to pass Group D.

7. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than (i) 35 per cent. of the marks in English under Part I, (2) 35 per cent. of the marks in the second language under Part II, and (3) 35 per cent. in each of the three subjects selected under Part III.

Marks qualifying for a pass.

All other candidates shall be declared to have failed in the examination.

8. Candidates who pass in all the parts at the same examination and who obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks shall be placed in the first class. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the second class.

Classification of successful candidates.

Candidates who pass in all the Parts at the same examination and obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have gained distinction in that subject.

Candidates who obtain the prescribed minimum number of marks in each part in separate examinations and are declared to have passed the examination under Regulation 10 of this chapter shall be placed in a separate list in the second class.

9. A candidate applying for the examination on the first occasion shall appear for all the three Parts of the examination and thereafter may appear for any Part or Parts of the examination.

Candidates applying for first time

10. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination on his obtaining in each Part of the examination not less than the minimum number of marks prescribed for that part as laid down in Regulation 7 of this chapter provided that he obtained such marks on the last occasion on which he presented himself for examination in such Part or Parts.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF ARTS (Honours.)

1. Under-graduates who have been declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of this University or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto and have satisfied the requirement of para 2 of Regulation 6 of Chapter XXXVI shall undergo a further course of study in this University varying in length according as they desire to proceed to the Bachelor of Arts Degree Examination or to the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Degree Examination.

2. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) shall be held once a year at Annamalai-nagar, Chidambaram, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

3. The Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Preliminary Examinations shall be held twice a year ordinarily in March and in September, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he has prosecuted a regular course of study as laid down in the regulations and has submitted the prescribed certificates. A candidate shall apply for the examination in the manner prescribed.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

5 The course of study for the B. A. degree shall extend over a period of two years, each consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in the following subjects according to syllabuses or text-books to be prescribed from time to time.

Part I.:-

English;

Part II.:-

A second language;

Parts III and IV.:-

Any two of the following subjects each to be regarded as a part to be selected at the option of the candidate, provided that no two language subjects shall be selected. The particular combinations of subjects offered for instruction at the University will be notified at the beginning of each academic year.

1. English;
2. Philosophy;
3. History and Politics;
4. Economics;
5. Samskrit;
6. French;
7. Tamil;
8. Malayalam;
9. Mathematics;
10. Physics;
11. Chemistry;
12. Botany;
13. Zoology.

The course and the syllabuses for Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology shall be the same as those prescribed for the B. Sc. Degree Examination.

6. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree until he has completed the course of study prescribed and passed an examination in the subjects contained in the course of study as detailed in Regulation 5.

7. The course shall comprise:-

Part I English.

- (a) A play of Shakespeare.

- (b) the study in detail of two books of Modern English Prose and the matter prescribed shall not ordinarily exceed 250 pages.
- (c) composition in the main on matter supplied by certain prose books prescribed for nondetailed study.

There shall be three papers, one on Shakespeare, one on Prose each of two and a half hours duration, and one on composition of three hours duration.

Part II — A second Language.

The study of any one of the following Languages at the option of the candidate according to a syllabus or text-books to be prescribed from time to time:-

Indian Languages:-

Tamil;
Malayalam;
Telugu;
Kanarese.

Classical:-

Sanskrit.

Modern European:-

French;
German.

In the selected language, there shall be two papers, each of three hours' duration as detailed below:-

In Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, or Kanarese the first paper shall consist of questions on prescribed text-books in Prose and Poetry and the second paper shall comprise:-

- (a) Translation of a passage or passages in English into the selected language;
- (b) An essay on a subject of modern thought;
- (c) An essay on a subject chosen from books prescribed for non-detailed study.

Note:- Ordinarily one hour shall be assigned for translation and one hour for each essay.

In Samskrit the first paper shall relate to the prescribed text-books in Drama, Poetry and Prose and elements of Samskrit Language; and the second paper shall comprise passages in Samskrit partly from the text-books and partly from other books for translation into English and a passage or passages in English for translation into Samskrit and a distinct part dealing with the elements of the history of Samskrit Literature to which one hour and thirty marks shall ordinarily be assigned.

In French or German the first paper shall consist of (a) passages for translation from prescribed texts, (b) questions on Idiom and Grammar and (c) questions on the subject matter of prescribed text-books and the second paper shall consist of (a) a subject for composition selected from any of the text-books prescribed for the first paper and (b) unseen passages for translation from French or German into English and *vice versa*.

Parts III and IV Optional subjects.

The study of the subjects mentioned in Regulation 5 of this Chapter, the scope and duration of each being in accordance with a prescribed syllabus or prescribed text-books.

The course of study and the scheme of examination in each subject shall be as hereunder:- (For Syllabuses, *vide* Appendix C).

English.

The course shall comprise the study of the following and the works for study shall be prescribed annually. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

1. Shakespeare;
2. Modern Poetry;
3. Modern Prose;
4. A form of literature, (e.g) tragedy, comedy, novel or short story, to be prescribed every two years.

Philosophy.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Psychology;
- (ii) Ethics;
- (iii) Outlines of Indian Philosophy;
- (iv) General Philosophy—European, on the basis of prescribed Text-books.

History and Politics,

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) History of India;
- (ii) History of Europe from 1500 A. D. to the present day with special reference to the rise and growth of European Governments;
- (iii) Political Science;

-
- (iv) * Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1485 A.D.

Economics.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Economics I;
- (ii) Economics II;
- (iii) Economic History of England and India since 1700 A.D.
- (iv) Agricultural Economics and Co-operation.

Sanskrit.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Books of the Early period;
- (ii) Books of the Later Period;
- (iii) Grammar, Prosody, etc ;
- (iv) History of Sanskrit Literature and Elements of Comparative Grammar.

Tamil.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Prescribed text-books in Poetry;

* History of Indian Administration since 1600 A D from the examinations of 1950.

- (ii) Composition and prescribed text-books in Prose;
- (iii) Grammar including Prosody and History of Language.
- (iv) History of Literature.

Malayalam

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Prescribed Text-books I—Ancient Malayalam;
- (ii) Prescribed Text-books II—Poetry, Prose and Drama;
- (iii) Elements of Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Literature;
- (iv) Composition.

8. A candidate shall not be eligible for the degree of the Bachelor of Arts unless he has passed the examination in English under Part I, the examination in the selected language under Part II, and the examination in each of the selected optional subjects under Parts III and IV. A candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in Part I shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part I; a candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in the selected language in Part II, shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part II; and a candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks in each of the selected subjects under Part III and Part IV and not less than 30 per cent. of the marks in each division of the examination in the selected subjects

under Parts III, and IV as laid down in Regulation 9 of this Chapter shall be declared to have passed the examination in the respective parts.

9. The divisions of examination in the optional subjects under Parts III, and IV shall be as follows:—
English:—

All four papers shall form a single division.
Philosophy:—

- (a) Psychology and Ethics;
- (b) Indian and General European Philosophy.

History and Politics:—

- (a) History of India and History of Europe;
- (b) Political Science and * Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.

Economics:—

- (a) Economics I and Economic History;
- (b) Economics II and Agricultural Economics and Co-operation.

Sanskrit:—

- (a) Books of the early period and Books of the later period;
- (b) Grammar, Prosody, etc., and History of Sanskrit Literature and Elements of Comparative Grammar.

Tamil:—

- (a) Poetry and Prose;
- (b) Grammar, Language and Literature.

* History of Indian Administration since 1600.

Malayalam:—

- (a) Prescribed Text-books I and Prescribed Text-books II;
- (b) Elements of Grammar, Prosody, Poetics and Literature and Composition.

10. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any part mentioned in Regulation 5 of this chapter shall be placed in the First Class in that part. Successful candidates who obtain less than 60 per cent. and not less than 50 per cent. of the marks in any part mentioned in Regulation 5 shall be placed in the Second Class in that part. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the Third Class.

11. A candidate for the B.A. Degree Examination may at his option, present himself for the whole or for any part or parts of the examination at any one time provided however that at his first appearance he shall apply for all the four parts.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS).

A. Course of Study

12. For the B.A. (Hons.) Degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years, each consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in:—

- 1. English during the first year (Preliminary Examination).
- 2. One of the following branches of knowledge during three years:—
 - (i) Philosophy;
 - (ii) History;

- (iii) Economics;
- (iv) (A) English Language and Literature;
(B) (a) English Language and
(b) *Either* (i) Samskrit Literature *or* (ii) Tamil Literature;
- (v) Samskrit Language and Literature;
- (vi) Tamil Language and Literature.

Admission to the course detailed under Branch IV-B shall be restricted to the candidates who have qualified themselves for the B.A. Degree, with English and either Samskrit or Tamil, under any one of the four parts of the B.A. Degree examination. Such candidates shall be permitted to appear for the B.A. (Honours) Degree examination in Branch IV-B, after a two years' course and shall be exempt from passing the preliminary examination. The time limit prescribed in Regulation 15 of this Chapter shall not apply to such candidates.

B. *Examination.*

13. No candidate shall be eligible for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree unless he has passed an Examination in one of the branches of knowledge contained in the course of study.

No candidate, other than those hereinafter exempted shall be admitted to the final Examination in Honours unless he has passed the Preliminary Examination.

This Preliminary Examination shall be, in the case of candidates other than those who have selected

Branch iv (A) of the Honours course, in (1) Composition, (2) Modern English Prose. In the case of candidates, who have selected Branch iv (A) the Preliminary Examination shall be in (1) Composition, as above, (2) The History of England treated in relation to the History of English Language and Literature.

The paper on the History of England shall consist exclusively of subjects for short essays, and it shall contain a larger number of subjects than the candidate is permitted to attempt.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the Preliminary Examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent. of the total marks in the two papers taken together. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent. of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

No candidate shall be admitted to the Preliminary Examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

14. A candidate for the B. A. (Hons.) Degree who has passed the B. A. or B. Sc. Degree Examination of this or any other University may be permitted to appear for the B. A. (Hons.) Degree Examination after a two years' course in the subject in which he desires to appear. He shall be exempted from passing the Preliminary Examination.

15. A candidate for the B. A. Honours Degree shall be required to appear for the final examination in Honours:—

- (a) not later than the end of the fourth year after commencing the Honours Degree course.

or

- (b) in the case of a Bachelor of Arts proceeding to the Honours Degree Examination not later than the end of the third year after commencing the Honours degree course.

16. No candidate will be permitted to undergo the complete Final Examination in Honours more than once. A candidate for the Final Examination shall be permitted to withdraw from the examination, provided he has not taken the last paper in the examination and provided that information is given to the Registrar within 24 hours of the commencement of the last paper of the examination. He shall be permitted to appear again for the Final Examination in the following year without producing any additional certificate of attendance.

17. In the event of a candidate for the B. A. (Honours) degree failing to satisfy the Examiners he may be recommended by them for the B. A. degree provided that he obtains not less than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total marks in all the subjects and not less than twenty-five per cent. in each division of the examination.

18. In the event of a candidate failing in the Final Honours Degree Examination, he shall be permitted to appear for the B. A. Degree Examination after a further residence of one academic year at the University and shall be exempted from appearing for Part I of the B. A. Degree Examination.

19. The courses in each optional branch of knowledge shall be as follows:—

(i) *Philosophy.*

The course shall comprise the study of:—

- (i) General Psychology, (ii) One or more Indian Philosophical classics in Tamil or Samskrit

different from the ancient texts in Tamil or Samskrit prescribed under Group A – (5) of this Regulation and (iii) one of the following two groups of subjects according to the candidate's option:

Group A.

- (1) Theory of Knowledge;
- (2) History of European Philosophy;
- (3) Contemporary European Philosophy with special reference to a prescribed work;
- (4) Philosophy of Religion;
- (5) One of the following systems of Indian Philosophy with special reference to prescribed Ancient Texts:—
 - (a) Nyaya – Vaiseshika;
 - (b) Samkya – Yoga;
 - (c) Vedanta (Advaita or Visistadvaita).
 - (d) Saivasiddhanta.
- (6) Essay.

Group B.

- (1) Social and abnormal Psychology;
- (2) Ethics;
- (3) Sociology;
- (4) Political Philosophy;
- (5) Comparative Religion;
- (6) Essay.

The examination shall consist of eight papers, one paper being assigned to each subject. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration. The group of subjects

offered for instruction at the University in any particular year shall be previously notified from time to time.

(ii) *History.*

The course shall comprise the study of:-

- (1) History of India.
- (2) A special subject to be chosen from a prescribed list of subjects bearing on Indian History and Polity;
- (3) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland (with a study of documents from 1485 A. D.)
- (4) A special subject to be chosen from a prescribed list of subjects connected with the History of the West and Politics;
- (5) Political theory including critical study of a classic.
- (6) Modern constitutions with special reference to their historical background.
- (7) General Economics.
- (8) Essay.

The examination shall consist of eight papers, one paper being assigned to each subject. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration,

(iii) *Economics.*

The course shall comprise the study of:-

1. 1. Economics—I.
2. Economics—II. Advanced Economics including Applied Economics with special emphasis on Banking and Currency.

3 Modern Economic History of India from 1800 A. D. and of Britain, Germany, France, and United States of America, from 1700 A. D.

4. Public Economics.

II. Two of the following three subjects:—

1. Politics, *either* A. Political Theory including the critical study of a classic; *or* B. Modern Constitutions with special reference to their historical background.

2. History of India from 1600 A.D.

3. History of Economic Thought (with critical study of a classic).

III. One Special subject (to be selected from a list prescribed* from time to time).

*1. Agricultural Economics and cooperation;

2. Labour Problems;

3. Social Institutions;

4. Statistics;

5. Economic Geography.

IV. Essay.

The examination shall consist of eight papers, one paper assigned to each subject. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration.

(iv) *A English Language and Literature.*

There shall be both a written and a *viva voce* examination. The *viva voce* examination shall be held as soon as possible after the examiners have valued the written answers of the candidate. No fixed proportion

of marks shall be assigned to it. Its purpose is to test the candidates with regard to proper pronunciation, clear expression and lucid exposition and to assist the examiners in placing the candidates.

The written examination shall consist of two divisions.

There shall be seven papers in division (a) and two papers in division (b) each paper of 3 hours' duration.

(a) The History of the English Language, Chaucer Shakespeare and Modern English.

A candidate shall be required to show a general knowledge of the principles underlying the growth of the English Language from its beginnings down to the present day. The scope of the subject is indicated in the syllabus.

In Chaucer there shall be two selections for detailed study and a few others for general study.

In Shakespeare, a candidate shall in addition to the detailed study of the prescribed plays, be required to show a general knowledge of Shakespeare's works and of Shakespearean criticism.

In Modern English there shall be a number of set books in prose, poetry and drama from the 16th to the 20th centuries. A candidate shall be required to make a detailed study of the books printed in italics and to show a general knowledge of the other prescribed texts besides a knowledge of the history of English Literature, life and thought between 1500—1930.

(b) Special Subject.

A candidate shall be required to offer for examination either one special subject from Group A or two special subjects from Group B. Each special subject under Group A shall consist of two papers.

GROUP A.

1. The English Drama.
2. The English Novel.
3. English Literary Criticism.

GROUP B.

1. Gothic and Indo-Germanic Philology
2. Beowulf and other Old English Texts.
3. Middle English Texts.

A candidate choosing Group A shall be required to show a detailed knowledge of the development of the literary chosen form from the beginnings down to 1930. Illustrative text shall be prescribed under each literary form.

A candidate choosing Group B shall be required to study the subjects according to the specified syllabus under each division.

Text-books for the whole course shall be prescribed ordinarily once in three years.

(iv) B. (a) *English Literature, and*

(b) *Either (i) Samskrit Literature, or (ii) Tamil Literature*

The course in IV. (B) shall comprise the study of the following:-

(a) *English Literature.*

- (1) History of English Literature;
- (2) Shakespeare; three plays to be studied in detail;
- (3) Literary Forms with special reference to literary criticism;

(4) Selections in Poetry;

(5) Selections in Prose.

(b) (i) *Sanskrit Literature.*

(1) The History of Sanskrit Literature (Paper I);

(2) Literary Criticism in Sanskrit. (Paper II);

(3) Valmiki, Vyasa and Kalidasa. (Paper III);

(4) Kalidasa and other Dramatists
before 1200 A.D. (Paper IV);

(5) Types of Prose and Verse in Sanskrit
other than the above. (Paper V);

A candidate shall be expected to show a knowledge of the whole course of the History of Sanskrit Literature and Literary Criticism in Sanskrit. He shall also be required to make a critical and detailed study of prescribed selections from the Epics of Valmiki and Vyasa and of all the works of Kalidasa. In Sanskrit Literature before and after 1200 A.D. there shall be a number of set books in Prose and Poetry. A candidate shall be required to make a detailed study of the texts marked with an asterisk and to show a general knowledge of the other prescribed texts.

(ii) *Tamil Literature.*

(1) History of Tamil Literature and Literary Criticism or Poetics, with portions of Porul Adhikaram.

(2) Epics: Silappathikaram, Manimekhalai, Chintamani, Kambaramayanam and Periya puranam.

(3) Sangam Classics other than Epics.

(4) Post-Sangam Poetry other than Epics.

(5) Tamil Prose with a thesis or critical essay on a given literary subject.

A candidate shall be expected to show a knowledge of the whole course of the History of Tamil Literature and Literary Criticism in Tamil. He shall also be required to make a detailed study of certain set books from the Sangam and post-sangam classics earlier than 1200 A. D. A candidate shall be required to make a detailed study of the texts marked with an asterisk and to show a general knowledge of the other prescribed texts.

The scheme of examination shall be as hereunder:-

English Literature.

There shall be 5 papers, each of 3 hours' duration and they shall be as follows:-

- I Paper. The History of English Literature;
- II Paper. Shakespeare: 3 plays to be studied in detail;
- III Paper. Literary forms and literary criticism.
- IV Paper. Selections in Poetry.
- V Paper. Selections in Prose.

Sanskrit Literature.

- I Paper. The History of Sanskrit Literature
- II Paper. Literary Criticism in Sanskrit.
- III Paper. Valmiki, Vyasa and Kalidasa (Epics);
- IV Paper. Kalidasa and other dramatists before 1200 A. D.
- V Paper. Types of Prose and Verse in Sanskrit other than the above.

Ability to correlate, in an intelligent manner, similar literary kinds in Samskrit and English, shall be tested, wherever possible. With reference to the II Paper, a detailed study of certain prescribed Samskrit classics in Literary criticism shall be required.

Tamil Literature.

- I Paper. History of Tamil Literature and Literary Criticism or Poetics with portions of Porulathikaram.
- II Paper. Epics: Silappathikaram, Manimekhalai, Chintamani and Kambaramayanam and Periyapuranam.
- III Paper. Sangam Classics other than Epics;
- IV Paper. Post-Sangam Poetry other than Epics;
- V Paper. Tamil Prose with a thesis or a critical essay on a given literary subject.

Ability to correlate, in an intelligent manner, similar literary kinds in Tamil and English, shall be tested, wherever possible. With reference to the I Paper, a detailed study of certain prescribed Tamil classics in literary criticism shall be required.

(v) Samskrit Language and Literature.

1. The course of studies shall consist of three divisions, the first fitted to equip the student with a scientific knowledge of the modern methods of study as applied to Comparative Philology, Historical Grammar and History of Samskrit Literature, the second division fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the Samskrit Language and Literature, and the third fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of any specified branch or branches of that literature as prescribed from time to time.

2. (a) The course in Division I shall comprise:—

- i. Comparative Philology and the History of Samskrit Language;
- ii. The History of the Literature and the History of India with reference to Samskrit Culture;
- iii. An essay in English on a subject intimately related to the specified branch or branches of Samskrit Literature from which the Text-books on special subjects under Division III are prescribed.

(b) The course in Division II shall comprise:—
Prescribed Text-books—

- i. in Nyaya, Vyakarana and Alamkara,
- ii. and in Drama, Poetry and Prose, the selections in the later being fairly representative of the various stages in the History of the Samskrit Language and Literature

In the papers on Prescribed Text-books—General—there will be questions for testing the candidates' ability to translate into English unseen Samskrit passages.

(c) The course in Division III shall comprise:—

- i. Prescribed Text-books selected from any specified branch or branches of Samskrit Literature.
- ii. A critical and comparative enquiry into the contents and value of the specified branch or branches of the literature taken up for study by the candidate.

Examination:—

There shall be both a written and a viva voce examination. The viva voce examination shall be held as soon as possible after the examiners have valued the written answers of the candidate. No fixed proportion of marks shall be assigned to it. Its purpose is to test the candidates with regard to proper pronounciation clear expression and lucid exposition and to assist the examiners in placing the candidates.

(a) There shall be three papers in Division I each of three hours' duration on each of the following subjects:—

- i. The principles of Comparative Philology and the Elements of Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar and the History of Samskrit Language;
- ii. The History of Samskrit Literature and History of India with reference to Samskrit Culture;
- iii. Essay.

(b) There shall be three papers in Division II each of three hours' duration, distributed as follows:—

- i. Nyaya, Vyakarana and Alanikara;
- ii. Vedic texts, Upanishads and Smrtis.
- iii. Cavya and Nataka.

(c) There shall be four papers in Division III, each of three hours' duration on the prescribed Text-books—Special.

(d) Candidates will be required to answer one question at least in Samskrit in all the papers on Prescribed Text-books, both General and Special.

(vi) *Tamil Language and Literature.*

The course of study shall consist of:—

- (1) Principles of Comparative Philology;
- (2) Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages;
- (3) History of the Tamil Language;
- (4) History of Tamil Literature;
- (5) Composition and prescribed books in Prose;
- (6) Prescribed text-books in Poetry, the selections being representative of several periods of the Literature;
- (7) Prescribed books on Grammar, Prosody; Poetics and Religious Philosophy;
- (8) History of the Tamil People;
- (9) Select inscriptions.

Examination:—

There shall be both a written and a viva voce examination. The viva voce examination shall be held as soon as possible after the examiners have valued the written answers of the candidates. No fixed proportion of marks shall be assigned to it. Its purpose is to test the candidates with regard to proper pronunciation, clear expression and lucid exposition and to assist the examiners in placing the candidates

There shall be nine papers each of three hours' duration, as follows:—

There shall be one paper on Principles of Comparative Philology and Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages; one paper on the History of the Tamil Language; one paper on the History of Tamil Literature; one paper on Composition and prescribed books in Prose; two papers on prescribed textbooks in Poetry, two papers on prescribed books on Grammar, Prosody, Poetics and Religious Philosophy, and one paper on the History of the Tamil People and Select inscriptions.

20. A candidate shall be declared to have taken Honours in one of the branches of knowledge for the B. A. (Honours) degree if he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks and not less than 30 per cent. in each division of the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination for Honours.

The divisions shall be as follows:-

Branch (i) For Group A. (a) General Psychology and Prescribed Indian Philosophical classics in Tamil or in Samskrit—compulsory; (b) Theory of knowledge, History of European Philosophy and Contemporary Philosophy; (c) Philosophy of religion, special paper on Indian Philosophy and Essay.

For Group B. (a) General Psychology and Prescribed Indian Philosophical classics in Tamil or in Samskrit—compulsory. (b) Social and abnormal Psychology, Ethics and Sociology; (c) Political Philosophy, Comparative Religion and Essay.

Branch (ii) (a) History of India; a special subject in Indian History and Polity. (b) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland; A special subject to be chosen from a list of prescribed subjects connected with the history of the West and Polity. (c) Political Theory; Modern Constitutions; and General Economics .

Branch (iii) (a) Economics — General; General Advanced Economics; and Public Economics; (b) Modern Economic History and Special Subject; (c) Optional Subjects.

Branch (iv) A. (a) Chaucer and the History of the English Language, Shakespeare, Modern English and Essay. (b) Special Subject.

Branch (iv) B. (a) English—All the five papers; (b) *Either* Samskrit *or* Tamil—All the five papers.

Branch (v) (a) Comparative Philology, Grammar and Language, History of Literature and Essay, (b) Prescribed Text-books—General, (c) Prescribed Text-books—Special.

Branch (vi) (a) History of Tamil Language, Principles of Comparative Philology and the Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages; (b) Prescribed text-books in Poetry Prescribed books on Religious Philosophy, Composition and prescribed books on Grammar, Prosody and Poetics; (c) History of Tamil Literature, History of the Tamil people and Inscriptions.

21. Candidates obtaining honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes:—

The first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent.; the second, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent.; and the third, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF LETTERS

1. The Degree of Master of Letters (M. Litt.) will be conferred on candidates who in the opinion of duly appointed Boards of Examiners possess exceptional aptitude for original research, and who have completed an approved course of special study and research in conformity with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

2. A Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or a degree of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, may offer himself as a candidate for the degree, provided that he shall have been engaged after registration in special study and research at this University for a period of not less than two years in the case of a Bachelor of Arts and one year in the case of a Bachelor of Arts (Honours).

3. An applicant for registration as a candidate for the M. Litt. Degree shall state in his application:-

- 1 his qualifications, attainments, and previous study and research;
2. the special subject in which he intends to prosecute research;

and 3. the name of the Teacher of this University who will supervise his research work accompanied by the written consent of the Teacher, agreeing to supervise that work.

4. Every such application shall be considered by the Vice-Chancellor, and placed before the Syndicate with his recommendation. If the Syndicate approves of the application, the candidate shall be registered as an applicant for the degree.

5. A candidate so registered shall place himself under the direction of a Teacher of this University for

purposes of special study and research, for a period of not less than two years in the case of a Bachelor of Arts and not less than one year in the case of a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or a Master of Arts, provided however that this period of residence at the University shall be reduced by one year and six months respectively in the case of teachers of not less than 3 years' standing giving the Vice-Chancellor satisfactory evidence of research work on the subject for a period of at least 6 months before they come into residence.

6 In the case of a stipendiary research student who fulfils the requirements of regulations 2 and 5 of this Chapter regarding the period of special study and research, the Syndicate shall have the power to exempt an applicant from registration prior to the commencement of research.

7 After the expiration of the period mentioned in the foregoing Regulation, every candidate shall submit to the Syndicate four copies of the thesis, printed or type-written, embodying the results of the research carried out by him, together with a fee of Rs. 100. The thesis shall further be accompanied by a certificate from the Teacher, under whom he has worked, to the effect, that the thesis submitted is a record of research work done by the candidate, during the period of his study at the University and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar title. The thesis must be forwarded so as to be received by the Registrar either in the month of November or in March of any year.

8. The thesis shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three Examiners. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and the Syndicate shall decide, on the report, whether the candidate is entitled to the degree, and the resolution of the Syndicate shall be final.

CHAPTER XXXIX.DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE AND
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (Honours)

1. Undergraduates who have been declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of this University and have satisfied the requirement of Para 2 of Regulation 6 of Chapter XXXVI or who have passed an examination recognised as equivalent thereto, shall undergo a further course of study in this University varying in length according as they desire to proceed to the Bachelor of Science Degree Examination or Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree Examination.

2. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) shall be held once a year at Annamalai-nagar, Chidambaram, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science and the Bachelor of Science (Honours) Preliminary Examination shall be held twice a year, ordinarily in March and in September at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

3. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has prosecuted a regular course of study as laid down in Regulation 4 of this Chapter and has submitted the prescribed certificates. A candidate shall apply for the Examination in the manner prescribed.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Courses of Study.

4. The course for the B. Sc. degree shall extend over a period of two years, each consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in the following

subjects according to a syllabus to be prescribed from time to time.

Part I English;

Part II A second language;

Parts III and IV. Any two of the following subjects one under each of the two parts to be selected at the option of the candidate.

1. Mathematics;

2. Physics;

3. Chemistry;

4. Botany;

5. Zoology.

5. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree until he has completed the course of study prescribed and passed an examination in the subjects contained in the course of study as detailed in Regulation 4.

6. The course shall comprise:-

(a) a play of Shakespeare

(b) the study in detail of two books on Modern English Prose, and the matter prescribed shall not ordinarily exceed 250 pages.

(c) composition in the main on matter supplied by certain prose books prescribed for nondetailed study.

There shall be three papers, one on Shakespeare, one on Prose each of two and a half hours' duration, and one on Composition of three hours duration.

Part II. A Second Language.

The study of any one of the following Languages at the option of the candidates according to a syllabus or text-books to be prescribed from time to time:—

Indian Languages:	Tamil;
	Malayalam;
	Telugu;
	Kanarese;
Classical:	Sanskrit;
Modern European:	French;
	German.

In the selected language there shall be two papers each of three hours' duration. Each paper shall comprise questions as detailed below:—

In Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, or Kanarese the first paper shall consist of questions on prescribed text-books in Prose and Poetry and the second paper shall comprise:—

- (a) A passage or passages in English for translation into the selected language;
- (b) A subject for essay having reference to modern thought;
- (c) A subject for essay based on books prescribed for non-detailed study.

Note:— One hour shall ordinarily be assigned for translation and one hour for each essay.

In Sanskrit the first paper shall relate to the prescribed text-books in Drama, Poetry and Prose, and elements of Sanskrit Language; and the second paper shall comprise passages in Sanskrit partly from the

text-books and partly from other books for translation into English and a passage or passages in English for translation into Samskrit and a distinct part dealing with the elements of the history of Samskrit Literature to which one hour and thirty marks shall ordinarily be assigned.

In French or German the first paper shall consist of (a) passages for translation from prescribed texts; (b) questions on Idiom and Grammar and (c) questions on the subject matter of prescribed text-books and the second paper shall consist of (a) a subject for composition selected from any of the text-books prescribed for the first paper and (b) unseen passages for translation from French or German into English and *vice-versa*.

Parts III and IV - Optional Subjects.

Two of the subjects mentioned in Regulation 4 of this chapter, the scope and duration of each being in accordance with a prescribed syllabus or text-books.

The course of study and the scheme of examination in each subject shall be as hereunder. (For Syllabus, *Vide* Appendix C)

Mathematics.

The course shall comprise the study of:—

- (i) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations;
- (ii) Analytical Geometry and Calculus;
- (iii) Mechanics and Astronomy;
- (iv) Statistics.

The examination shall consist of four papers one on each of the above subjects, of three hours' duration.

Physics.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects each in accordance with a syllabus to be prescribed from time to time:—

- (i) General Physics;
- (ii) Heat and Light;
- (iii) Sound, Magnetism and Electricity;

The examination in theory shall consist of three papers each of three hours' duration. There shall be a practical examination of six hours' duration. Marks will be allotted to Laboratory note-books to be produced by the candidates on the day of the practical examination and certified by the Head of the Department to be a *bona fide* record of work done by the candidates during the two years immediately preceding the examination.

Chemistry.

A candidate will be required to show that he has made a broad and general study of the more important facts and theories of Chemistry.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects each in accordance with a prescribed syllabus:—

- (i) General and Physical Chemistry;
- (ii) Inorganic Chemistry;
- (iii) Organic Chemistry.

There shall be a written examination in three papers, each of three hours' duration and a practical examination consisting of two tests one of six hours' and the other of three hours' duration.

Botany.

The course shall comprise the study of the subjects detailed in the syllabus to be prescribed from time to time.

The examination shall be both written and practical and the scheme of examination shall be as follows:-

- | | | |
|--|-----|---------|
| 1. Thallophytes; Bryophytes; Pteridophytes; and
Gymnosperms | ... | 3 hours |
| 2. Angiosperms; Physiology; Histology;
and General Principles | ... | " |
| 3. Practical Examination 1 | ... | " |
| 4. Practical Examination II | ... | " |

The candidates shall also submit their laboratory note-books and their collection of plants for examination.

Zoology.

The course shall comprise the study of the subjects detailed in the syllabus to be prescribed from time to time.

The examination shall be both written and practical and the scheme of examination shall be as follows:-

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| 1. Invertebrates | ... | ... | 3 hours |
| 2. Chordata, Embryology and General | 3 | .. | |
| 3. Practical Examination I | ... | 3 | .. |
| 4. Practical Examination II | ... | 3 | .. |

The candidates shall also submit at the time of the examination their laboratory note-books.

7 A candidate shall not be eligible for the degree of the Bachelor of Science unless he has passed the examination in English under Part I, the examination in the selected language under Part II, and the examination in each of the selected optional subjects under Parts III and IV. A candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in Part I shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part I; a candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in the selected language in Part II, shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part II; and a candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks in each of Parts III and IV and not less than 30 per cent of the marks in each division of the examination in the selected subjects under each part as laid down in Regulation 8 of this Chapter shall be declared to have passed the examination in the respective parts.

8. The divisions of examination in the optional subjects under Parts III and IV shall be as follows:—

Mathematics ... (a) Pure Mathematics, (b) Applied Mathematics.

Physics ... (a) Theory, (b) Practical,

Chemistry ... (a) Theory. (b) Practical,

Botany ... (a) Theory, (b) Practical including Laboratory Note Books and collection of Plants.

Zoology ... (a) Theory, (b) Practical including Laboratory Note Books

9. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any part mentioned in Regulation 4 of this Chapter shall be placed in the First Class in that Part. Successful candidates who obtain less than 60 per cent and not less than 50 per cent of the marks in any Part mentioned in Regulation 4 shall be placed in the Second Class in that Part. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the Third Class.

10. A candidate for the B.Sc. Degree Examination may at his option, present himself for the whole or for any part or parts of the Examination at any one time provided however that at his first appearance he shall apply for all the four parts.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS).

A. Course of Study.

11. For the B. Sc. (Hons.) Degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years, each consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in:—

I. English during the first year (Preliminary Examination.)

II. One of the following branches of knowledge during the three years:—

(i) A. Mathematics (i) B. Statistics

(ii) Physics with a Subsidiary subject consisting of the following:—

1. Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations;

2. Analytical Geometry and Calculus;

3. Statistics;

4. Chemistry.

(iii) Chemistry with any one of the following as a Subsidiary subject:—

(a) Mathematics;

(b) Physics;

(c) Zoology;

(d) Botany.

(iv) Botany with any one of the following as a Subsidiary subject:-

(a) Zoology;

(b) Chemistry;

(v) Zoology with any one of the following as a subsidiary subject:-

(a) Botany;

(b) Chemistry.

B. Examination

12. The Examination for the B. Sc. (Honours) Degree shall be held once a year in Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

13. The Honours (English) Preliminary Examination shall be held twice a year ordinarily in March and in September.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he has satisfied the requirements laid down in Regulation 1 of this Chapter and has prosecuted a regular course of study in this University for a period of not less than three years and has submitted the prescribed certificates.

15. A candidate for the B. Sc. (Hons.) Degree may appear for the examination in the subsidiary subject at the end of the second year of the course. The examination in the subsidiary subject shall be the examination in that subject for the B. Sc. Degree.

16. No candidate shall be eligible for the B. Sc. (Honours) Degree unless he has passed an examination in one of the branches of knowledge contained in the course of study.

No candidate, other than those hereinafter exempted shall be admitted to the final examination in Honours unless he has passed the preliminary examination.

This preliminary examination shall be in (1) Composition, (2) Modern English Prose.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent. of the total marks in the two papers taken together. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent. of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

No candidate shall be admitted to the preliminary examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

17. A candidate for the B. Sc. (Honours) degree who has passed the B. A. Degree Examination in a Science subject (Old Regulations) or the B. Sc. Degree Examination shall be permitted to appear for the B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination after a two years' course provided he has passed the B. A. Degree Examination (Old Regulations) or the B. Sc. Degree Examination in the subjects for which he desires to appear. He shall be exempt from passing the preliminary examination and the examination in the Subsidiary subject and shall be credited with the marks which he obtained in that subject at the Pass Degree examination.

18. A candidate for the B. Sc. Honours Degree Examination, shall be required to appear for the Final Examination in Honours:-

- (a) not later than the end of the fourth year after commencing the Honours Degree Course.

OR

- (b) in the case of a Bachelor of Arts or Science proceeding to the Honours Degree Examination, not later than the end of the third year after commencing the Honours Degree Course.

19. No candidate shall be permitted to undergo the complete Final Examination in Honours more than once. A candidate for the Final Examination shall be permitted to withdraw from the examination provided he has not taken the last paper in the examination and provided that information is given to the Registrar within 24 hours of the commencement of the last paper of the examination. He shall be permitted to appear again for the Final Examination in the following year without producing any additional certificate of attendance.

20. In the event of a candidate for the B. Sc. (Honours) degree failing to satisfy the examiners he may be recommended by them for the B. Sc. degree provided that he obtains not less than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total marks and not less than twenty-five per cent. in each division of the examination.

21. The course in each optional branch of knowledge shall be as follows:-

(i) A. MATHEMATICS

A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of:-

(a) Pure Mathematics.

1. Pure Geometry including Projective Geometry;
2. Algebra and Theory of Equations;

3. Plane Geometry;
4. Differential and Integral Calculus, including Riemann integration, Cauchy's theorem on Contour integration and Fourier's series;
5. Elementary differential equations;
6. Co-ordinate Geometry of two dimensions;
7. Solid Geometry—the line, plane, sphere and surfaces of the second degree, curves in space and surfaces.

(b) Applied Mathematics.

1. Statics including the theory of Potentials;
2. Dynamics of a Particle;
3. Dynamics of a Rigid Body – motion in two dimensions;
4. Electricity and Magnetism;
5. Astronomy General and elementary spherical.

(c) Selected topics from any two of the following subjects at the option of the candidate:—

1. Higher Arithmetic.
2. Modern Algebra.
3. Modern Geometry.
4. Differential Geometry.
5. Group Theory.
6. Theory of Functions of a real variable.
7. Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
8. Differential Equations.
9. Probability and Statistics.

10. Mathematical Physics.
11. Mechanics of Continuous media.
12. Advanced Dynamics.
13. Quantum Mechanics.
14. Theory of relativity.
15. Astronomy and Astrophysics.

Three papers shall be set in pure Mathematics, three in applied and one in each of the optional subjects selected. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration and shall contain questions on the principles developed in the ordinary treatment of the subject as well as exercises of moderate difficulty arising therefrom.

1-B STATISTICS.

A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of:-

- [a]
 1. Geometry of two dimensions;
 2. Geometry of three dimensions;
 3. Geometry of n dimensions;
 4. Algebra and Theory of Equations;
 5. Plane and Elementary Spherical Trigonometry;
 6. Finite Differences;
 7. Analysis;
 8. Elementary Differential Equations;
- [b] General Algebra
- [c] Statistical methods including theory of probability and Calculus of finite differences and the application of these methods to Life Insurance, Education, Economics and Crop Experiments.

The Examination shall be both written and practical and the scheme of examination shall be as follows:-

			Marks.
Pure Mathematics	I	3 hours	200
"	II	3 "	200
"	III	3 "	200
General Algebra	IV	3 "	200
Statistics	I	3 "	200
"	II	3 "	200
"	III	3 "	200
Practical	I	3 "	200
"	II	3 "	200
Record Note-Book			100
Total			1,900

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory note-book containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked and certified by him to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted to the Examiners on the first day of the practical examination.

(ii) PHYSICS.

The course shall consist of an advanced study (experimental and theoretical) of the following subjects

- i. Properties of Matter;
- ii. Heat;
- iii. Sound;
- iv. Light;
- v. Magnetism and Electricity;
- vi. Special subject (one of the following:- (i) Wireless communications (ii) x-rays (iii) Spectroscopy (iv) Nuclear physics.

(vii) MODERN PHYSICS.

The examination shall consist of two parts, *viz.*, theoretical and experimental. The theoretical part shall consist of the following seven papers each of three hours' duration:—

- i. Properties of Matter;
- ii. Heat;
- iii. Sound;
- iv. Light;
- v. Magnetism and Electricity;
- vi. Special Subject
- vii. Modern Physics.

The practical part shall consist of four tests each of four hours' duration.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory notebooks containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the Professor or Professors under whom the candidate has worked and certified by him to be *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted to the examiners on the first day of the practical examination

(iii) CHEMISTRY.

The course shall consist of an advanced study of the following subjects each according to a prescribed syllabus:—

1. General and Historical Chemistry;
2. Physical Chemistry;
3. Inorganic Chemistry;
4. Organic Chemistry;

The examination shall consist of two parts, i. e. theoretical and experimental. The theoretical part shall consist of the following five papers each of three hours' duration:-

- i. Inorganic Chemistry;
- ii. Organic Chemistry Part I;
- iii. Organic Chemistry Part II;
- iv. Physical Chemistry general and Historical Chemistry.

The practical part shall consist of three tests each of six hours' duration.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory notebooks containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the Professor or Professors under whom the candidate has worked and certified by him to be a *bona-fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted to the examiners on the first day of the practical examination.

(iv) BOTANY.

A candidate shall be required to have made comprehensive study of the following:-

1. Representative forms, living and extinct in reference to structure, development and taxonomy of the following groups:-

- (a) Algae;
- (b) Fungi;
- (c) Bryophytes;
- (d) Pteridophytes;
- (e) Gymnosperms;
- (f) Angiosperms.

2. Physiology and Ecology.
3. Comparative and Physiological Plant anatomy;
4. General Principles;
5. Botany of South Indian crop plants and Forest Products.
6. Cytology and Genetics.
7. Special Angiosperm-morphology.

Scheme of Examination.

The examination shall be both written and practical and the scheme of examination shall be as follows:-

	Written	Time.
Paper	I. Thallophytes and Bryophytes	3 hrs.
„	II. Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms	3 „
„	III. Taxonomy, Plant anatomy and Economic Botany	3 „
„	IV. Physiology, Econology and General Principles	3 „
„	V. Angiosperm-morphology, Cytology and Genetics	3 „

Practical Examination.

Four tests of three hours each, including micro-preparations.

Laboratory Records.

Collections and Field-notes.

The practical examination will include:—

1. The identification of Indian plants with or without the help of a Flora.

2. The preparation and interpretation of microscopic preparations of plants;

3. Experiments in Plant Physiology and *viva voce*.

Every candidate will be required to submit at the time of the examination:—

1. A collection of named plants collected and preserved by himself;

2. His laboratory Records countersigned by the Head of the Department;

3. Microscopic preparations;

4. A brief account of the Field work done during the course of his study.

Subsidiary subject:—

The course and the examination in the Subsidiary subject shall be the same as those prescribed for the B. Sc. Degree

Special Angiosperm-morphology.

(v) ZOOLOGY

The course of study shall comprise the following:

1. Invertebrate Zoology;

2. Chordate Zoology;

3. General Principles;

4. Entomology or Helminthology;

5. Special Subject: any one of the following:—
i. Embryology;

- ii. Animal Behaviour (including Experimental work);
- iii. Comparative (Animal) Physiology;
- iv. Neurology (Comparative);
- v. Theoretical Zoology;
- vi. Ecology with special reference to estuarine and Freshwater Fauna.

The whole course shall be correlated with laboratory and field studies. The practical work shall comprise the following:

i. *Morphological work*, including dissections, microscopic and other preparations of the more important and common forms (in addition to those mentioned in the B. Sc. Syllabus) belonging to the several Phyla mentioned in the theory syllabus.

ii. *Microtechnique*—methods of staining—mounting—sectioning etc. with reference to the embryology of the chick and histology of the frog.

iii. *Entomological*—including mounting and preservation of insects, entire mounts of the skeletal parts of small insects, mounts of special parts and systems, and general histological methods relating to Entomology, or Practical work relating to Helminthology as indicated elsewhere,

iv. Field work will include collection, identification, making notes of observations on ecological data, reporting on collections with the aid of manuals,

Scheme of examination:

<i>Theory</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1. Invertebrata I	120
2. Invertebrata II	120
3. Entomology.	120

4. Comparative Anatomy and Embryology of Chordata	120
5. General Zoology including cytology Genetics and Evolution.	120
6. Special Subject	120
Total for theory	720
<i>Practical.</i>	
1. Invertebrate Zoology	100
2. Chordate Zoology	100
3. Entomology, Report on Collections Plankton and Museum specimens, Micro-technique etc.	100
4. Laboratory Records and preparations (slides)	100
Preparations and Records relating to special subject and <i>viva voce</i>	50
Field notes	30
Total for practical	480
Subsidiary	400
Total	1600

N. B:- All the micro preparations, all entries in the record book and field note book shall be duly dated by the candidate and certified by the teacher in charge as the bona fide work of the candidate.

Subsidiary subject:- The course and the Examination in the subsidiary subject shall be the same as published for the B. Sc. Degree.

22. A candidate shall be declared to have taken Honours in one of the branches of knowledge for the B. Sc. (Honours) degree if he obtains not less than 40

per cent. of the total marks and not less than 30 per cent. in each division of the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination for Honours.

The divisions shall be as follows:-

Branch (i. A) (a) Pure Mathematics, (b) Applied Mathematics, (c) Optional subjects.

Branch (i. B) (a) Pure Mathematics and General Algebra (b) Statistics (written) (c) Practical and Record.

Branch (ii) (a) Written Examination in Main subject; (b) Practical Examination in Main subject; (c) Subsidiary subject—Written and Practical Examinations.

Branch (iii) (a) Written Examination in Main subject; (b) Practical Examination in Main subject; (c) Subsidiary subject—Written and Practical Examinations.

Branch (iv) (a) Written Examination in Main subject; (b) Practical Examination in Main subject; (c) Subsidiary subject—Written and Practical Examinations.

Branch (v) (a) Written Examination in the Main subject; (b) Practical Examination in Main subject. (c) Subsidiary subject — Written and Practical Examination.

23. Candidates obtaining Honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes:—

The *First* consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent.; the *Second*, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent.; and the *Third*, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks.

CHAPTER XL.

Degree of Master of Science (by Examination).

1. For the M. Sc. Degree the course shall extend over a period of one year, consisting of three terms in the case of B. Sc. Honours graduates. It shall comprise instruction in one of the following branches of knowledge: (i) Mathematics, (ii) Physics; (iii) Chemistry, (iv) Botany and (v) Zoology.

2. The Examination for the M. Sc. Degree shall be held once a year in Annamalainagar, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

3. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he has passed the B.Sc. Honours Degree Examination in that subject of this University or an Examination recognised as equivalent thereto and has prosecuted a course of study in this University for a period of one year and has submitted the prescribed certificates of residence etc.

4. No candidate shall be eligible for the M Sc. Degree unless he has passed an examination in one of the branches of knowledge comprised in the course of study.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of papers and may also be *viva voce* and in subjects which admit of it, candidates shall also be required to undergo a practical examination.

6. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the M. Sc Degree Examination if he obtains not less than 50% of the aggregate marks and not less than 40% in each part of the Examination.

Candidates who obtain not less than 60% of the aggregate marks and get the prescribed minimum of 40% in each part shall be declared to have passed in the First Class and those who pass the examination obtaining less than 50% of the marks shall be placed in the Second Class.

7. The course in each optional branch of knowledge shall be as follows:-

(i) *Mathematics*

A candidate shall be required to choose Statistics or any other subject that may be proposed by the Board of Studies from time to time.

(ii) *Physics.*

A candidate shall be required to choose one of the following subjects:-

(a) Wireless communications;

(b) Atomic and Molecular Magnetism;

and such other subjects as may be prescribed from time to time.

(iii) *Chemistry.*

The examination shall consist of two theory papers in Chemistry, two practical examinations and a thesis on Home-work or Research as the case may be.

(iv) *Botany.*

A candidate shall be required to choose one of the following subjects:-

(i) Structure, development and taxonomy of
Thallophytes and Bryophytes;

(ii) Structure, development and taxonomy of
Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms;

(iii) Cytomorphology and taxonomy of Angiosperms;

(iv) Cytology, Cytogenetics and plant-breeding and such other subjects as may be prescribed from time to time.

(v) *Zoology.*

A candidate shall be required to choose one of the following subjects:-

1 Proto-Zoology;

2. Comparative and Experimental Embryology;

3. Morphology and Taxonomy of Mollusc or Pisces;

4. Animal Genetics,

and such other subjects as may be prescribed from time to time.

CHAPTER XLI.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE. (Research)

1. The Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc) will be conferred on candidates who in the opinion of duly appointed Boards of Examiners possess exceptional aptitude for original research, and who have completed an approved course of special study and research in conformity with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

2. A Bachelor of Science or a Bachelor of Science (Honours) or a Master of Arts of this University or the holder of a degree of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, may offer himself as a candidate for the degree, provided that he shall

have been engaged after registration in special study and research at this University for a period of not less than two years in the case of a Bachelor of Science and one year in the case of a Bachelor of Science (Honours) or of a Master of Arts.

3. An applicant for registration as a candidate for the M. Sc. Degree shall state in his application:—

1. his qualifications, attainments, and previous study and research;
2. the special subject in which he intends to prosecute research;

and 3. the name of the Teacher of this University who will supervise his research work, accompanied by the written consent of the Teacher, agreeing to supervise that work

4. Every such application shall be considered by the Vice-Chancellor, and placed before the Syndicate with his recommendation. If the Syndicate approves the application, the candidate shall be registered as a candidate for the degree.

5. A candidate so registered shall place himself under the direction of a Teacher of this University for purposes of special study and research, for a period of not less than two years in the case of a Bachelor of Science and not less than one year in the case of a Bachelor of Science (Honours) or a Master of Arts. Provided however that this period of residence at the University shall be reduced by one year and six months respectively in the case of teachers of not less than 3 years' standing, who give the Vice-Chancellor satisfactory evidence of research work on the subject for a period of at least 6 months before they come into residence

6 In the case of stipendiary research student who fulfils the requirements of regulations 2 and 5 of this Chapter regarding the period of special study and research, the Syndicate shall have the power to exempt an applicant from registration prior to the commencement of research.

7. After the expiration of the period mentioned in the foregoing Regulation, every candidate shall submit to the Syndicate four copies of the thesis, printed or type-written, embodying the results of the research carried out by him together with a fee of Rs. 100. The thesis shall further be accompanied by a certificate from the Teacher, under whom he has worked, to the effect, that the thesis submitted is a record of research work done by the candidate, during the period of his study at the University and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar title. The thesis must be forwarded so as to be received by the Registrar either in the month of November or in March of any year.

8. The thesis shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three examiners. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and the Syndicate shall decide, on the report, whether the candidate is entitled to the degree and the resolution of the Syndicate shall be final.

CHAPTER XLII.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25 a graduate in

Honours
Graduates
proceeding
to M.A.

Honours may without further examination, proceed to the degree of M. A. after the lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Inter-

mediate Examination in Arts and Science.

CHAPTER XLIII.

(a) DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—(PH.D.)

1. A Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or a Master of Science or a Master of Letters of this University or any other recognised University may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) provided that he shall have been engaged in special study and research at this University under the guidance of the Head of the Department concerned or any person approved by the Syndicate in this behalf for a period of not less than 3 years in the case of a Bachelor or Arts (Honours) or Master of Arts or a Bachelor of Science (Honours) or not less than 2 years in the case of a Master of Letters or a Master of Science; provided further that this period shall be reduced by one year in the case of teachers of not less than 3 years' standing who give the Vice-Chancellor satisfactory evidence of research work on the subject for at least one year before they come into residence.

2. An applicant for registration as a candidate for the Ph. D. shall (on or before the 1st July or 1st January) submit his application to the Registrar stating the special subject chosen by him for the original thesis and the lines upon which the subject is to be treated. No application shall be entertained unless it is recommended by the Head of the Department of Study concerned or by the person under whom he proposes to carry on his special study and research with the certificate that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be registered for the degree.

3. The application shall be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 50/- which shall not be refunded unless the application is rejected by the University.

4. The application shall be placed before the Syndicate for consideration and approval. If the application is entertained by the Syndicate, the

Registrar shall inform the candidate that his name has been registered.

5. The candidate whose name is registered shall pay to the University a fee of Rs. 25 per academic year

6. After the expiration of the period of research mentioned in Regulation 1, the candidate shall submit four printed or typewritten copies of the thesis embodying the results of his research. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to the thesis the portions of the thesis he claims to be original and the extent to which he has utilised the work of others and in what respect his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of knowledge. The candidate shall further certify that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar titles.

7. The thesis together with a sum of Rs. 50 must be forwarded, so as to reach the Registrar between 1st March and 1st April or between 1st October and 1st November.

8. The thesis mentioned shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three Examiners.

9. If the thesis is approved by the Board, the candidate shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board at their discretion to appear before them to be tested orally, or practically, or by both these methods, with reference to the thesis and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis and of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, it shall cause his name to be published with the subject of his thesis and the titles of his published contributions, if any, to the advancement of knowledge.

10. A diploma under the seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be given to the successful candidate.

11. The University may publish the thesis of the successful candidate or authorise him to publish it. In either case it shall bear the inscription "Thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Annamalai University."

12. A thesis that has been rejected may be resubmitted after revision duly certified by the person who directed his research work for the Degree, together with the fee of Rs. 150. The procedure laid down above shall be followed in respect of the thesis so resubmitted.

(b) DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LETTERS—(D LITT.).

1. A candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Letters shall have already taken either the Degree of Master of Letters or the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of this University.

2. A candidate may submit his thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Letters provided two years have elapsed from the date of his qualifying for the Degree of Master of Letters or one year from the date of his qualifying for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

3. A candidate will submit with his application four copies of his thesis which shall be an original contribution of distinguished merit to learning in his branch of study.

4. The thesis shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself and that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or any other similar title.

In the case of candidates who have carried on the work under the supervision of a teacher of the University these declarations shall be endorsed by the teacher.

5. The thesis must embody the results of independent work. Work done jointly with others may, however, be submitted in support of the thesis.

6. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis, and specially in notes, the sources from which information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of his thesis which he claims as original. He shall also state whether his work has been conducted independently or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of knowledge or otherwise form a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject dealt with.

7. The candidate may with the thesis forward printed copies of any contribution to the knowledge of his subject or any cognate subject which may have been published by him independently or conjointly with others and which he desires to offer in support of his candidature.

8. The application and the thesis must be forwarded with the prescribed fee of Rs. 200/- to the Registrar so as to reach him on or before 31st October and after the expiry of the period mentioned in Regulation 2 *supra*.

9. The thesis with the other contributions and papers, (if any) submitted, shall be referred by the Syndicate for report to a Board of three Examiners.

10. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis and of the oral examination if any; and on receipt of the Board's report, the Syndicate shall declare whether the candidate has qualified for the Degree or not. The names of successful candidates shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

CHAPTER XLIV.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

1. A candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall have already taken either the Degree of Master of Science or the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of this University.

2. A candidate may submit his thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Science provided two years have elapsed from the date of his having qualified for the Degree of Master of Science, or one year from the date of his having qualified for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

3. No additional residence in the University will be required in the case of candidates who have already taken a research degree after residence in the University. In the case of others a minimum residence of one year will be required provided however that this period shall be reduced by six months in the case of teachers of not less than 3 years standing, who give the Vice-Chancellor satisfactory evidence of their research work for the purpose of this Degree before coming into residence.

4. A candidate shall submit with his application four copies of his thesis, which shall be an original contribution of distinguished merit, to scientific learning.

5. The Thesis shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself, and by a certificate that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship, or other similar title.

6. The thesis must embody the results of independent research. Work done jointly with others may, however, be submitted in support of the thesis.


7. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of his thesis which he claims as original. He shall also state whether his research has been conducted independently or in co-operation with others, and in what respect his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of Science, or otherwise form a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject dealt with.

8. The candidate may with the thesis forward printed copies of any original contribution to the knowledge of his subject or of any cognate subject which may have been published by him independently or conjointly with others, and which he desires to offer in support of his candidature.

9. The application and the thesis must be forwarded with the prescribed fee of Rs. 200 to the Registrar so as to reach him at any time after the expiry of the period mentioned in Regulation 2 *supra*.

10. The thesis together with any other contributions and papers submitted shall be referred by the Syndicate for report to a Board of three Examiners.

11. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of any oral or practical examination which the Board may prescribe; and on receipt of the Board's report the Syndicate shall declare whether the candidate has qualified for the Degree or not. The names of successful candidates shall be published in *Fort St. George Gazette*.



CHAPTER XLV

TITLES, CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY AND
DEGREE IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

1. There shall be an examination in Oriental Learning with a *compulsory division* for
Exam nation. Titles and *optional division* qualifying
 for certificates of proficiency in the modern methods of
 study.

(i) COMPULSORY DIVISIONS FOR TITLES.

2. The titles shall be as follows:-

Siromani added to *Mimamsa*, *Vedanta*, *Vyakrana*,
Names of *Sahitya*, and *Nyaya* according to the special branch
titles of study selected by the candidate who has
 offered for his examination Samskrit alone;

Vidvan in the case of a candidate who has offered
 for his examination either (a) Samskrit and Tamil or
 (b) Tamil as the main language with Samskrit as a sub-
 sidiary language, or (c) Tamil alone.

Pulavar added to *Ilakkia* *Ilakkana* or *Siddhanta*
 according to the special branch of study selected and
 offered by the candidate.

3. Candidates for the *Siromani* title shall offer for
Subjects their examination Samskrit alone; and
 those for the *Pulavar* title either (a) Sams-
 krit and Tamil or (b) Tamil as the main
 language with Samskrit as a subsidiary language or
 (c) Tamil alone and those for the *Pulavar* Title added
 to *Ilakkia*, *Ilakkana* or *Siddhanta* either *Ilakkia* or
Ilakkana or *Siddhanta* as the case may be

Course of
*** Studies four**
years

4. The course of studies for the
 examination for Titles shall extend over
 four years.

5. The examination for Titles shall be divided into two parts *viz*—Preliminary and Final the Examination preliminary examination in a specified Preliminary portion of the course at the end of the Final. second year and the final in the remaining portion of the course at the end of the fourth year. No candidate shall be admitted to the final examination until he has passed the preliminary examination.

6. Candidates who have qualified under the regulations of this Chapter for Titles in Oriental Learning may continue their studies under the same regulations in order to qualify further (i) for the same title in an additional Branch or in additional Branches, or (ii) for other titles under the following conditions:-

General.

(i) No candidate who has qualified for a Title will be admitted to any further examination for a Title except after the expiry of *two* years from the date of passing the last preceding qualifying examination; provided that candidates who have qualified for (1) the Siromani Title in any one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta included in Branch II shall be admitted to a further examination in any other South Indian School of Vedanta, after the expiry of *one* year from the date of passing the last preceding qualifying examination and after a year's course in the University

(ii) The provisions of Regulation 2 of this Chapter shall apply to all examinations held under this Regulation which shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to be equivalent to either the Preliminary or the Final Examination for a Title as the case may be.

Special.

(i) *Siromani* —

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Siromani in any one of the special branches of study

may further qualify in any other branch by passing an examination in such branch consisting of the question papers set in the special part only for both the Preliminary and Final examinations in that branch; provided that, in the case of candidates who have already qualified in one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedānta and seek to qualify in any other South Indian School of Vedānta and such further examination in the special part alone shall consist only of four papers, *viz.*, (1) the two papers on prescribed text-books relating to the Bhashya Prasthāna included in the Preliminary Examination, and (2) the two papers prescribed on text-books; Special I and Special II relating to the Vāda Prasthāna included under (a) in the Final examination (*vide* Regulation 6, Branch II). Such further examination shall consist of two parts—*viz.*, Preliminary and Final. Each of these two parts shall consist only of the papers set therefor in the subject of the special part in the year in which the candidate appears. These two parts may, at the option of the candidate, be taken in the same year or in separate years, the examination in the final part in the latter case being taken only after passing the examination in the preliminary part. In the case of candidates who take the examination in both the parts in the same year, those who secure the prescribed passing minimum in the preliminary part alone shall be declared to have passed the examination in that part, while those who fail to secure the prescribed minimum in the preliminary part shall be deemed to have failed in the whole examination. The provision of Regulation 14 shall apply to each of these two parts consisting only of the papers mentioned above.

(ii) *Siromani and Vidvan*

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Siromani may further qualify for the Title of Vidvan by passing the examination for that Title in accordance with the regulations, provided that such a candidate who offers for his examination Samskrit and Tamil

shall be exempt from examination in Samskrit and shall be permitted to take the whole examination in the vernacular language in one year, and may qualify for the Title of Vidvan by passing the examination in that language.

(iii) *Pulavar*:—

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Pulavar may qualify in an additional language or in additional languages by passing the examination in such language or languages according to the regulations. A candidate who offers one additional language only may take the whole examination in that language in one year, and a candidate who offers for his examination two Dravidian languages and is exempted by the Syndicate from the production of the required certificates shall be permitted to take the Preliminary and Final Examinations in successive years.

Candidates desiring to qualify in an additional Dravidian language may offer either of the courses in that language detailed in Regulation 8 of this Chapter.

(iv) *Pulavar - Special*

A candidate who had qualified for the title of Pulavar Tamil alone or for the title of Pulavar added to any one of the special branches *Ilakkiya*, *Ilakkana* and *Siddhanta*, may further qualify in any or any other branch by passing an examination in such branch consisting of the question papers set in the special part alone for the Final Examination in that Branch.

7. *Siromani*:—

Siromani course (i) The course of studies shall be as of studies for follows:—

A. *General*.

- (a) The History of Samskrit Language and Literature.

(b) Prescribed text-books.

B. *A Specail Subiect.*

(ii) *For the preliminary examination*, the course in the general part shall comprise

(a) Prescribed text-books relating to the elements of Vyakrana, Alamkara and the systems of Indian Philosophy.

(b) Prescribed text-books chosen from among the Mantras, the Brahmanas, the Upanishads, the Grhya- and Dharma Sutras or the Smritis.

For the final examination, the course in the general part shall comprise the History of Samskrit Language and Literature.

(iii) The course in the special part shall consist of one of the following branches of study taken by the candidate:—

BRANCH I.—*Mimamsa Group.*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to Purvamimamsa, Veda, Sruta and Dharmasastra.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books relating to Purvamimamsa. (b) The application of Mimamsa to Vedic exegesis and to the proper comprehension of the social and the legal aspects of the Dharmastras.

BRANCH II.—*Vedanta Group*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to the *Bushya Prasthanas* of one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta viz.—Advaita, Visistadvaita and Dvaita.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books relating to the Vada Prasthana of one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta; and (b) prescribed text-books relating to Yoga, Sankhya and the elements of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta.

There shall be two papers on the books prescribed under (a) and one paper on the books prescribed under (b)

BRANCH III—*Vyakarana Group.*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to Advanced Vyakarana, including select portions of standard commentaries on the Sidhantakaumudi

For the final examination, prescribed text-books relating to advanced Vyakarana, including Sabdabodha works in Vyakarana and select portions of the Mah bhasya and standard commentaries on the Sidhantakaumudi

BRANCH IV—*Sahitya Group.*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed Kavyas and Natakas and a simple work in Poetics.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics; and (b) prescribed text-books of an advanced character, relating to Alankara Sastra

BRANCH V—*Nyaya Group.*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to Nyaya and Vaiseshika Darsanas including select portions of Purvavada.

For the final examination, prescribed text-books relating to Nyaya and Vaiseshika Darsanas including select portions to Uttaravada and of the Sabdabodha works in Nyaya and Mimamsa.

(iv) *Siromani Examination:-*

(a) In the preliminary examination there shall be in the general part two papers on the prescribed text-books; and in the special part, two papers on the prescribed text-books.

(b) In the final examination there shall be in the general part one paper on the History of Samskrit Language and Literature and in the special part there shall be three papers on the prescribed text-books.

Vidvan—
Course of
Studies for

8. (A.) VIDVAN WITH SAMSKRIT.

i. *Sanskrit:-*

The course shall be:—

For the preliminary examination, prescribed Kavyas, Natakas, a simple work in Poetics and a prescribed portion in Grammar. The text books prescribed under this head shall, as far as possible, be the same as those prescribed for the preliminary examination under Branch IV Sahitya group - Siromani course.

For the final examination, (a) History of Samskrit Language and Literature, and (b) prescribed text books relating to Prakrt Grammar, Samskrit Prosody and Samskrit Poetics. The text-books prescribed under this head shall be the same as those prescribed under (a) and (b) for the Sahitya Siromani final examination.

ii. *Vernacular language:-*

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose and Logic; and (b) Vernacular Composition.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics; and (b) History of Tamil Language and Literature.

iii. *Vidvan examination*,

(a) In the preliminary examination there shall be one paper on the prescribed text-books relating to the selected Vernacular Language and Logic, one paper in Vernacular Composition and two papers on the prescribed Samskrit text-books. The last mentioned papers shall, as far as possible, be the same as the papers on the text-books prescribed for the preliminary examination under the special part of the Sahitya Siromani course, such questions on the prescribed text in Grammar as may be placed in these papers being required to be answered by the Vidvan candidates only. A lower standard than that of the Sahitya Siromani shall be required in the case of the Vidvan candidate.

(b) In the final examination, there shall be:-

(i) A paper on the History of the Samskrit Language and Literature.

N.B.:- This paper shall be the same as the corresponding paper for the Siromani examination a lower standard than that of Siromani being required in the case of Vidvan candidates.

(ii) Two papers on the prescribed Vernacular text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and one paper on the History of Tamil Language and Literature.

(iii) Two papers on prescribed Samskrit text-books.

N.B.:- That under prescribed portions in Grammar for the 8 (a) Vidvan Preliminary examination, Samjna,

Paribhasa, ac-Sandhi, hal-Sandhi, visarga-Sandhi, Svadhi-Sandhi, Stripratyaya and Karaka prakaranas in the Siddhanta Kaumudhi be prescribed.

(B) VIDVAN—WITH TAMIL, AS THE MAIN LANGUAGE AND SAMSKRIT OR ANY OTHER DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE AS A SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE

I. *Tamil*.—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar and Logic; and (c) Composition and Versification.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Versification; (c) History of Language and Literature.

II. *Sanskrit*.—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed texts in simple Poetry and Prose; (b) Elementary Grammar taught in relation to (a); (c) Translation from Sanskrit into the selected Vernacular Language.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Kavyas and Natakas; (b) Elementary Prosody and Poetics taught in relation to (a); and (c) Translation from Sanskrit into the selected Vernacular Language.

III. *Vidvan Examination*.—

- (i) In the preliminary examination in the Vernacular Language there shall be three papers one on the prescribed text-books

in Poetry and Prose and Logic and another on those relating to Grammar and the third paper on Composition and versification. In Samskrit there shall be one paper of two parts, the first containing questions on Samskrit Grammar and Poetry and prose text-books and the second containing passage or passages for translation from Samskrit into the selected Vernacular Language.

- (ii) In the final examination in the Vernacular Language there shall be two papers on Poetry text-books, two papers on text-books relating to Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Versification, and one paper on History of Language and Literature. In Samskrit there shall be one paper containing questions on text-books and Translation.

The standard required in Samskrit shall not be higher than that required for that language taken as an optional subject in Part III of the Intermediate Examination.

(C) TAMIL-VAIYAKARANAM

1. The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose and Logic; (b) prescribed text books relating to Grammar; (c) Composition and Versification; and (d) History of Tamil Country.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Versification; (c) History of Language and Literature, and (d) Inscriptions.

II. (a) In the preliminary examination in Tamil there shall be two Papers one on the prescribed text-books in Poetry and prose and Logic; and the other on those relating to Grammar; one paper on Composition and Versification; and one paper on the History of Tamil country.

(b) In the final examination in Tamil there shall be four papers on text-books relating to Poetry, Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Versification; one paper on History of Language and Literature; and one paper on Inscriptions,

(D) Pulavar-added to *Ilakkiya*, or *Ilakkana* or *Siddhanta*

1. For the Preliminary Examination, the course shall be the same as the course of study for the Preliminary Examination under 8-C *supra*.

For the Final Examination the course shall consist of 2 parts, namely General and Special.

A General.

1. Prescribed text-books in Tamil Grammar and Siddhantam for *Ilakkiya* Pulavar, or in *Sangam* Classics and Siddhantam for *Ilakkana* Pulavar, or in *Sangam* Classics and Tamil Grammar for *Siddhanta* Pulavar.
2. History of Tamil Language and Literature.

B. A Special Subject

The course in the special part shall consist of one of the following branches of study taken by the candidate.

Branch I. *Ilakkiya* Group

1. Prescribed text-books in *Ettuthogai*, *Pattupattu* and *Padinen-kil-kanakku*.

2. Prescribed text-books in Kappiams and Pura-nams.
3. Prescribed text-books in Prabandams, such as Kovai, Ula, Anthathi, Parani. Pillai-t-tamil Kalambagam, Malai, etc., and
4. Prescribed text-books in Prose Composition and Versification.

Branch II. Ilakkana Group

1. Prescribed parts of Tolkappiam, I. Eluthu and Sol.)
2. Prescribed parts of Tolkappiyam II. (Porul)
3. Prescribed text-books in Prosody and Poetics and
4. Prescribed text-books in Grammar other than Tolkappiyam and Essays in Criticism relating to Grammar.

Branch III. Siddhanta Group

1. Meykandar's Nul. Sivagnanabodhaccirurrai and Sivagnanamapadiyam.
2. Prescribed text-books in earlier and later day Siddhanta Canon;
3. Prescribed text-books on allied and alien systems such as Sivadvaitam. Visishtadvaitam, Ekan-mavadam etc.
4. Applied Religious literature.

II. There shall be two papers in the General Part and 4 papers in the Special part, each paper being of 3 hours' duration, and carrying a maximum of 100 marks

9. All the papers in the examination for titles shall be set and answered in the respective languages to which they relate provided that papers in Samskrit as the subsidiary language for the Vidvan course shall be set in Samskrit and answered in Tamil. Devanagari script shall be used for Samskrit.

10. No person shall be permitted to enter upon any of the foregoing Vidvan and Siromani courses of study for titles unless he has passed the admission test conducted by the Educational Department and obtained from the department a certificate of fitness for the course he proposes to take up, in the case of candidates taking Samskrit as one of the two languages mentioned under 2 (a) and (b) of this Chapter.

In the case of candidates for the Pulavar Title selecting Tamil alone or Tamil as the main language the admission test shall consist of three papers each of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' duration; the first paper shall contain questions on text-books prescribed for detailed study, the second paper on Tamil Composition and Grammar and the third paper shall contain questions on Indian History and Indian Geography, in accordance with syllabuses or text-books prescribed from time to time.

Note:—The first paper shall be identical with the first paper in Tamil under Part II of the Intermediate Examination. In the second paper exercises in Composition shall be on subjects drawn from the text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in Tamil under Part II of the Intermediate Examination. Ordinarily one hour shall be assigned for the essay and one and a half hours for grammar.

Candidates obtaining not less than 40 per cent. of the total in all the papers together shall be certified eligible for admission to the respective Pulavar courses.

11. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination if he obtains
 Marks qualifying for a pass. (Preliminary) not less than forty per cent. of the total marks in that examination and not less than 30 per cent. of the total marks in (1) all the Tamil text papers grouped together and (2) all the remaining papers. A certificate of having passed the preliminary examination shall be issued to each successful candidate.

12. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the final examination if he obtains not
 Classification of successful candidates. less than forty per cent. of the total marks in that examination and not less than 30 per cent. of the total marks in (1) all the Tamil text papers grouped together and (2) all the remaining papers grouped together. In the case of a candidate appearing for the Ilakkiya Pulavar or Ilakkana Pulavar or Siddhanta Pulavar, he shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks in that examination and not less than 30 per cent in (i) the General Part and (ii) the Special Part. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed. Successful candidates in the final examination shall be arranged in three classes:

the *first*, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent.;

the *second*, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent.; and

the *third*, of those who obtain less than fifty per cent of the total marks.

(ii) CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN
ORIENTAL LEARNING

13. Candidates for certificates shall offer for their examination one of the following subjects:—
 Subjects examination.

- (1) Literary Criticism as applied to Samskrit or Tamil Literatature.
- (2) Indian Philosophy in its relation to Western Philosophy.
- (3) Indo-European Philology with special reference to Samskrit or Dravidian Philology with special reference to Tamil.
- (4) Samskrit and Prakritic Languages and Literatures in their bearing on Indian History and Culture.
- (5) Tamil Language and Literature in their bearing on Indian History and Culture
- (6) Hindu Law and Jurisprudence.

14. The course of studies for the examination shall extend over a period of two years and shall be taken in an institution or institutions maintained by the University.

Course of Studies--two years.

15 The question papers in the examination for certificates shall be set and answered in English.

Papers set and answered in English.

16. The examination for certificates shall follow immediately the final Examination for Titles in Oriental Learning.

Day of Examination

17. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for certificates until the expiry of two years from the date of his appearing for and passing the preliminary examination for Titles.

Admission

18. Candidates for certificates, who have passed the examination for Titles and have satisfied the Examiners in one optional subject, may present themselves for examination in another optional subject

Candidates may qualify for another optional

after an interval of two years after a further attendance in an institution.

19. In each subject for examination for certificates there shall be one paper of three hours' duration, which candidates shall be required to answer on the morning of the day following the final examination for Titles. The marks for the paper shall be 150.

20. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than 40 per cent. of the marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Sucessful candidates shall be arranged in three classes; the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent, the second of those who obtain less than 60 per cent and not less than 50 per cent; and the third of those who obtain less than 50 per cent.

(iii) DEGREE OF MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

21. A candidate who has qualified himself for the Vidvan or Siromani title of this University and has taken the Certificates of Proficiency in any two of the subjects prescribed in Regulation 13 of this Chapter, may present himself for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning (M. O. L.) two years after passing the examination for the certificates of Proficiency and not earlier than two years from the date of registration by the Syndicate for the purpose of pursuing Research in accordance with the conditions hereinafter laid down.

22. A candidate for the Degree shall apply to the Registrar to be registered as a candidate, stating in his application for registration:-

- (a)** his qualifications and attainments and previous study and research;

- (b) the special subjects in which he intends to prosecute research and
- (c) the name of the teacher of this University under whose supervision and guidance he proposes to work, accompanied by the written consent of the teacher agreeing to supervise the work.

23. Every application shall be considered by the Syndicate and if approved the candidate shall be registered for the degree.

24. After the expiration of the period of research mentioned in Regulation 21, *supra*, every candidate shall submit four copies of the thesis, printed or type-written, embodying the results of the research carried out by him, together with a fee of Rs. 50/-.

The candidate shall also submit with the thesis a certificate from the Teacher under whom he worked that the thesis submitted is a record of research work done by the candidate during the period of study under him and that it has not in any manner previously formed the basis for the award to the candidate of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or other similar Title.

25. The thesis should be forwarded so as to be received by the Registrar on any day in the month of March or October after completion of the period of research work in accordance with Regulation 21 *supra*.

26. The thesis shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three Examiners, The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis and the Syndicate shall decide on the report whether the candidate has qualified for the Degree or not. Its decision shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

27. The thesis whether approved or not may not be published without the sanction of the Syndicate and the Syndicate shall grant permission for the publication on such conditions as it may prescribe.

CHAPTER XLVI.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING (B. O. L.)

1. Candidates for the B. O. L. Degree examination shall be required to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of this University with Group D, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and to have subsequently undergone a prescribed course of study in this University for a period of not less than two academic years or six terms.

2. The course for the B. O. L. Degree shall comprise the following subjects according to syllabuses to be prescribed from time to time.

Part I. English— to be studied for two academic years or six terms.

Part II. Linguistics with special reference to Samskrit or Tamil.

Part III. One of the following Groups to be studied for a period of two academic years or six terms.

Group I. Samskrit with one of the following as an optional subject:—

(a) Mimamsa, (b) Vedanta, (c) Nyaya, (d) Vyākarna or (e) Sahitya.

Group II. (a) Samskrit and Tamil;

or

(b) Tamil as the main language with Samskrit as a subsidiary language;

(c) Tamil.

Part I. English—The same as for B. A. and B. Sc. Degree Examination.

Part II—Linguistics with special reference to Samskrit or Tamil.

Part III—Same as for Siromani or Vidvan or Pulavar (Final) as the case may be.

3. No candidate shall be eligible for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning until he has completed the course of study prescribed and has passed the examination in the subjects prescribed for the course in Regulation 2 *supra*

Eligibility for Degree when

4. A candidate shall be declared to have passed Part I of the examination if he obtains not less than 35 per cent of the total marks.

Passing Minimum,

A candidate shall be declared to have passed Parts II and III of the examination if he obtains not less than 35 per cent of the total marks in each part and 30 per cent in each division of Part III.

The Divisions shall be the same as for Pulavar, Vidvan and Siromani Examinations.

5. There shall be separate lists of successful candidates in each part. Candidates obtaining not less than 60 per cent of the total marks in Part I shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that Part.

Classification of successful candidates.

In Parts II and III, candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed

in the first class, those who obtain less than 60 per cent, but not less than 50 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the Second Class and all other successful candidates shall be placed in the third Class.

Exemptions.

6. (1) A candidate who has qualified for the Pulavar or Siromani title of this University or a corresponding title of any other University and has secured not less than 35% of the marks in English at the Madras S S L.C. examination or a corresponding examination of any University or body recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto shall be exempted from the course and examination in Part III of the B.O.L. Degree, provided however, he has put in at least two years attendance at the University for the study of Parts I and II and provided also that in these two years he shall have put in not less than one year's attendance at the English classes of the Intermediate course of study and thereafter not less than one year's attendance at the English classes of the B. A. or B. Sc. course of study, he shall be credited with a pass in Part III.

(2) A candidate appearing under 6 (1) supra, if he has passed the examination for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental learning with Indo European Philology (with special reference to Sanskrit) or Dravidian Philology (with special reference to Tamil) shall be credited with a pass in Part II.

(3) A candidate taking Tamil or Sanskrit in Part III under Group D of the Intermediate Course of study shall be exempted from the course of study and examination in that language under Part II of the same course

CHAPTER XLVII

- Diploma courses:
- (i) Diploma in Teaching of Tamil
 - (ii) Diploma in Teaching of Sanskrit.

1. No candidate shall be permitted to enter upon a course of study for the Diploma in teaching of Tamil unless he has passed the Vidvan Examination of this University or of the Madras University or the Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam or other examination accepted by this University as equivalent thereto; and for the Diploma in Teaching of Sanskrit unless he has passed the Siromani examination of the University or of the Madras University or other examinations accepted by this University as equivalent thereto: previous experience as a teacher of languages in a recognised School shall be an additional qualification for admission to the course.

2. Every candidate for admission shall submit an application in the prescribed form. His age must be not less than 18 and must not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than 5 years, 35 years, provided however that it shall be in the power of the Vice-Chancellor, in very special circumstances, to admit a candidate whose age does not fall within the above limits. He shall also produce before admission the following certificates.

- (a) Certificate of Health from the University Medical Officer or other medical authority approved by the Vice-Chancellor certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.
- (b) a certificate of general educational qualifications:
- (c) a certificate of conduct signed by the manager or the administrative head of a recognised

institution in which he was last employed or in case he has had no previous teaching experience a certificate from the President of the Local Board or the Chairman of a municipal Council or the District Educational Officer or the Head of a recognised High School or College.

3. No candidate shall be eligible for the Diploma unless he has completed the course of study prescribed and passed the theoretical and practical parts of the examination.

4. The course of study shall extend over a period of one year consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in the following subjects according to a syllabus to be prescribed from time to time:

- (1) A. General principles of Education including current experiments in Indian Education such as the Wardha Scheme, the Shantiniketan and the Hardwar Gurukul;
B. Educational Psychology;
C. General Methods;
D. School Organization and Hygiene;
E. General Knowledge;
F. Method appropriate to the Teaching of Tamil or Sanskrit.
- (2) Practical Training, including observation and practice in teaching; the making of teaching equipment and school organization;
- (3) Drawing with special reference to black-board hand-writing;

(4) Physical Training and the conduct of games.

5. The examination shall consist of two parts, *viz.* Theoretical and Practical.

The theoretical part shall consist of the following three papers:-

	Hours.	Marks.
1. Theory of Education, Educational Psychology, General Methods, School Organization and Hygiene (A. B. C. and D.)	3	100
2. General knowledge, consisting of two parts, the first part of 2 hours duration-Sciences and the second part of an hour duration-History and Geography.	3	100
3. Method of Teaching Tamil or Sanskrit.	3	100

The practical part shall consist of the following:-

1. Teaching of Tamil or Sanskrit.	50
2. Drawing with special reference black-board handwriting.	20
3. Physical Training and the Conduct of Games.	20
4. Note Books: Notes of lessons, criticisms and observations.	10

Total ... 400

Each candidate shall submit his note-books containing the notes of lessons, criticisms and observation work performed during the period of study for the examination.

6. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains (i) not less than 30% of the marks in the theoretical part and (ii) not less than 40% of the marks in both the parts taken together. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

7. Of the successful candidates those who obtain not less than 60% of the total marks shall be placed in the First Class, and those who obtain not less than 50% of the total marks shall be placed in the Second Class. The remaining successful candidates shall be placed in the Third Class.

Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60% of the marks in the paper relating to 3 (Method of Teaching Tamil or Sanskrit) shall be declared to have obtained distinction in that subject.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TITLE OF SANGITA BUSHANA.

1. The course for the Title shall extend over a period of four years, each consisting of three terms and shall be taken at the University in accordance with the regulations hereinafter laid down.

2. The Examination for the Title shall be divided into two parts (*viz.*) Preliminary and Final—the Preliminary Examination in a specified portion of the course at the end of the second year and the final in the remaining portion of the course at the end of the fourth year. No candidate shall be admitted to the Final examination till he has passed the Preliminary Examination.

3. Candidates who have qualified under the regulations of this Chapter for the Sangita Bhushana Title in Vocal or Instrumental Music may continue their studies under the same regulations in order to qualify further for the same Title in an additional branch under the following conditions:-

(a) No candidate who has qualified for the Title will be admitted to any further examination for the same Title except after a course of study for two years in the University.

(b) He shall qualify for the Title in an additional branch by passing an examination consisting of the practical tests prescribed for both the Preliminary and final Parts in that branch under regulations 8 and 9 of this Chapter. He shall be exempted from examination in the theory papers set for the Preliminary and final Examinations under the regulations mentioned above.

The practical tests for the Preliminary and Final Examinations may, at the option of the candidate, be taken in the same year or in separate years, the test for the final part in the latter case being taken only after passing the practical test comprised in the Preliminary part. In the case of candidates who take the practical tests comprised in both the Preliminary and Final parts in the same year, those who secure not less than 40% of the aggregate marks in the tests comprised in each part shall be declared to have passed the whole examination, while those who fail to secure the prescribed minimum in the Preliminary Part shall be declared to have failed in the whole examination.

Successful candidates at the final examination shall be classified in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 12 of this chapter.

4. No candidate shall be qualified for admission to the Title course unless he shall have completed the

age of 15 on the first day of the commencement of the course and shall have passed the Entrance examination conducted in accordance with a prescribed syllabus or books recommended for study.

5. The Entrance examination shall consist of two tests:—

- (i) a written test in (1) Elementary Mathematics, (2) Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam or Urdu and (3) History and Geography of India and;
- (ii) a practical test in vocal or instrumental Music or Mridanga. No candidate shall be permitted to enter upon a course of study for the tests provided, however that students who have been declared eligible for admission to a University course of study shall take only the Music Test.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the Entrance test if he obtains:—

- (i) in the practical test not less than 40% of the marks; and
- (ii) in the written test

either

- (a) not less than 30% of the marks in each paper and 35% in all papers together;

or

- (b) not less than 40% in all the papers together.

6 The course for the Title shall comprise instruction in the following subjects according to syllabuses or text-books to be prescribed from time to time:—

- (i) Theory of Music;
- (ii) Vocal or instrumental Music or Mridan-gam;
- (iii) Tamil."

The aim of the course in Tamil is to facilitate proper pronunciation and full comprehension of the true import of the songs taught.

Candidates fulfilling either of the conditions prescribed below will be exempted from the course of instruction and the examinations in Tamil in the Preliminary and Final Sangita Bhushana examinations:-

- (i) Those who have obtained not less than 25% of the marks in Tamil at the Matriculation Examination of an approved University or any examination equivalent thereto;
- (ii) Candidates undergoing the Sangita Bhushana (Tevaram) course who are also undergoing the Vidvan course after passing the qualifying Entrance Test to the Vidvan course.

7. No candidate shall be eligible for the Title until he has completed the course of study prescribed and passed an examination in the subjects comprised in Regulation 5 *supra*.

8. For the Preliminary Examination there shall be two written papers and two practical tests as hereunder. There shall be an additional practical test in Vina which shall be taken by students offering vocal music.

- (i) One paper in Tamil of two hours duration.

-
- (ii) One paper in Theory of Music of three hours' duration.
 - (iii) Two practical tests (one singing pieces of composition and one in ragas and svaras) of which one shall be taken by all the candidates and the other by those who do not compete for the Tevara Tirumurai Prize. In place of the latter, competitors for the Tevara Tirumurai Prize shall take a special practical test on Tevarams (Final Examination).
 - (iv) One practical test in Vina. (Only for students offering Vocal Music).

For the final examination, there shall be three written papers and three practical tests and a *viva voce* as hereunder.

- i. One paper in Tamil of two hours' duration.
- ii. Two papers in theory of music each of three hours' duration
- iii. Three practical tests, one on kirtanams, one on miscellaneous ragas and one on raga alapana.
- iv. A *viva voce*.

Provided however that in the case of competitors for the Tevara Tirumurai Prize there shall be:—

- (i) two papers in Theory of Music of three hours' duration;
- (ii) two practical tests, one on general Music and the other on Tevara Tirumurais. The latter test shall be on

the 1,200 stanzas prescribed in accordance with the following scheme incorporated in the Endowment by His Holiness Shrilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Svamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal Mutt in memory of Rajaraja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Avergal:—

(a)	For memorising correctly all the 1200 verses of the Tirumurais ...	50 marks.
(b)	For accurate singing in proper pans ...	40 „
(c)	For right expression with comprehension of the import of the songs. ...	10 „
	Total ...	<u>100</u> „

9. All the papers in the examination shall be set in Tamil and answered in Tamil

10. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the Preliminary examination if he obtains not less than 30 per cent. of the total marks in Tamil and not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks of all the other papers and practical tests and not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. A certificate of having passed the Preliminary examination shall be issued to each successful candidate.

11. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the Final examination if he obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks of all the practical tests and not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in

the examination. A diploma shall be issued to each successful candidate at the Final examination.

Candidates passing the Tevara Tirumurai Final Examination for the Sangita Bhushana Title under this Regulation, notwithstanding that they have not passed the Vidvan Preliminary examination in Tamil, shall be deemed to have passed the Sangita Bhushana (Tevara) examination and shall have this fact specially indicated in the Diploma issued to them.

12. Successful candidates in the Final examination shall be arranged in three classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent. and the second of those obtaining not less than 50 per cent and the third of those obtaining not less than 40 per cent of the aggregate marks.

TAMIL MUSIC CERTIFICATE COURSE.

13. The duration of the course shall be one academic year. Tamil songs will be taught. A list of songs to be taught shall be prescribed from time to time by the Academic Council on the recommendations of the Board of Studies in Music.

14. Persons who have passed the Final Examination of Sangita Bhushana Title of this University and those, who by their attainments, are certified fit for admission to the course by a special committee appointed for this purpose, shall be eligible for admission to the course.

15. At the end of the course there will be a practical test; the maximum marks shall be 100. Those securing not less than 40% shall be declared successful at the examination. Candidates securing not less than 60% shall be declared to have passed the examination in the First Class. A certificate shall be issued to the successful candidates.

CHAPTER XLIX.

B. E. Degree; B. Sc. (Tech.) Degree and
Overseer Diploma.*Degree of Bachelor of Engineering:*

1. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering (B. E.), shall be required to have passed the Intermediate Examination of this University with Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry as optional subjects or any other examination recognised as equivalent thereto and to have subsequently attended the University College of Engineering for a period of not less than four academic years. They shall be further required to have passed the examinations mentioned below:—

First year	Intermediate	Engineering	Examination	Part	I
Second year	do	do	do	,	II
Third year	B. E.	Degree	do	„	I
Fourth year	do	do	do	„	II

The syllabuses for the course shall be prescribed from time to time by the Academic Council on the recommendations of the Board of Studies.

2. A candidate appearing for any of the above Engineering examinations shall produce a certificate of good conduct and of having attended at least 80 per cent. of (i) the lectures and (ii) the practical classes. No exemption shall ordinarily be given. In no case will any candidate be admitted to the examination if the attendance is less than 70 per cent.

3. All sessional work is valued and marks awarded by the members of staff and a certificate of progress given by the Head of the department. The Dean of the Faculty shall recommend to the Registrar the names of candidates who can be sent up for the examination on the basis of the conduct and progress in class work during the academic year. Candidates who do not show

satisfactory progress will not be sent for the examination. Such candidates may be permitted to repeat the course once.

Marks will be awarded for work as provided in the scheme of examinations and the lists of marks sent by the Head of the Department to the Registrar before the end of the examinations for transmission to the Chairman of the Board. These marks will be added to the marks obtained in the University examinations in the respective subjects.

3.a. A candidate failing in any year's examination in not more than two papers including practical but securing the aggregate minimum prescribed for the whole examination shall be permitted to proceed to the next higher class and take its examination, together with the examination of the previous year in the subjects in which he failed. The results of the higher examination in the case of such candidates will not be considered if they fail to complete successfully the examination of the previous year.

Intermediate Engineering Examination -- Part I

4. A candidate for the Intermediate Engineering Examination Part I shall be required to have attended the University College of Engineering for a period of not less than one academic year.

5. The scheme of instruction, examination and sessional marks shall be as hereunder:-

Subject.	Instruction Hrs. per week			Examination Durn. Marks		Sessional Marks	Total
	L.	D.	P.	Hrs.	Max.		
1. Mathematics Pure...	6	-	-	3	100	—	100
2. „ Applied ...				3	100	—	100
3. Appl. Mech. (Gr. St.)	1	2	-	3	100	20	120
4. Physics ...	2	-	2	3	100	20	120

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional Marks	Total.
	Hrs. L.	per. week. D. P.		Durn Hrs.	Marks Max.		
5. Chemistry	...	2	- 2	3	100	20	120
6. Civ. Engineering	...	2	- -	3	100	20	120
7. Surveying	...	1	- -	3	100	—	100
8. Geom. Drg	...	-	4 -	3	100	20	120
9. Surv. Practical	...	-	- 4	3	100	20	120
10. Workshop Pract	...	-	- 4	3	100	20	120
11. Field Engg. 1	...	-	- 2*				
12. English Composn*		1	- -				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> 15 6 14=35 1,140 </div>							

1. Records of visits etc may be included here.

* Combines with 6. Civil Engineering.

6. Candidates who obtain not less than 30% of the marks in each subject separately in Theory and Practical and not less than 40% of the aggregate marks assigned for the whole examination shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Engineering Examination in Part I. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Candidates failing in the examination, but passing in any subject or subjects by obtaining not less than 50% of the marks shall be exempted from reappearance for the Examination in that subject or subjects.

Intermediate Engineering Examination -- Part II

7. Candidates for the Intermediate Engineering Examination, Part II shall be required to have attended the second year's course prescribed for a period of not less than one academic year and shall have passed the Intermediate examination, Part I or satisfied the conditions of Regulation 3a.

8. The scheme of instruction and examination shall be as hereunder:—

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional Marks.	Total.
	Hrs. per week	L.	D.	P.	Durn. Hrs.	Max.	
1. Mathematics ...	3	-	-	-	3	100	100
2. Appl Mech. and Gr. St. ...	2	2	-	-	3	100	20 120
3. Civ. Engg. ...	2	-	-	-	3	100	20 120
4. Mech. Engg. ...	2	-	-	-	3	100	20 120
5. Elec. Engg. ...	2	-	-	-	3	100	20 120
6. Survey ...	1	-	-	-	3	100	20 120
7. B. Drg. ...	-	3	-	-	3	100	20 120
8. M. Drg. ...	-	3	-	-	3	100	20 120
9. S. Pract. ...	-	-	4	-	3	100	20 120
10. Wk. Shop Pract. ...	-	-	4	-	3	100	20 120
11. SM. Lab. ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
12. M. E. Lab. ...	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-
13. El. E. Lab. ...	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-
14. Field Engg. ...	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-
15. Survey Camp. ...	2 Weeks*	-	-	-	-	-	-
				12 8 15	35 hrs.		1,180

* Combines with 4, 5, 3, 6, respectively.

9 Candidates who obtain not less than 30% of the marks in each subject separately in Theory and practical and not less than 40% of the aggregate marks assigned for the whole examination shall be deemed to have passed the Examination. There will be no class and ranking. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Exemption from reappearance in subjects passed will be as per sub-para of Regulation 6 above.

B. E. Degree Examination—Part I

10. Candidates for the B. E. degree examination Part I shall be required to have attended the third year's course prescribed in one of the branches Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical, for a period of not less than one academic year and shall have passed the Intermediate examination Part II or satisfied the conditions of Regulation 3a.

11. Candidates in each branch shall be instructed and examined as prescribed in the scheme below:—

1. Civil Engineering.

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional Marks	Total.
	Hrs. per week	L.	D.	P.	Durn Marks. Hrs. Max.		
1. Mathematics*	... 3	—	—	—	3 100	...	100
2. S. M. T. Str.*	... 2	2	—	—	3 100	20	120
3. Hydraulics.*	... 1	—	—	—	3 100	20	120
4. Struc. Engg.	... 2	—	—	—	3 100	20	120
5. Geology	... 1	—	1	—	3 100	20	120
6. Comm. Engg (Rlway & H)...	2	—	—	—	3 100	20	120
7. Surveying.	... 1	—	—	—	3 100	20	120
8. Qty. Survey. (Est)	—	3	—	—	3 100	20	120
9. Desn & Drg. (under 4)	... —	4	—	—	3 100	20	120
10. Surv. Pract.	... —	—	5	—	3 100	20	120
11. Wk. Shop. Pract	—	—	2	—	3 100	20	120
12. S. M. Lab.	... —	—	3*	—	—	—	—
13. Hydr. Laboratory	—	—	3*	—	—	—	—
14. Survey camp	... 2 weeks [†]	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 9 14=35						1,800	

* Common to Civil, Mechanical and Electrical branches.

† Combine with 4, 3, 7 respectively.

2. Mechanical Engineering.

Subject,	Instruction			Examination		Sessional Marks.	Total.
	Hrs. per week	L.	D	P.	Durn. Marks Hrs. Max.		
1. Mathematics. ...	3	—	—		3 100	—	100
2. S. M. & T. St. ...	2	2	—		3 100	20	120
3. Hydraulics. ...	1	—	—		3 100	20	120
4. Str. Engg. (Spl paper)\$...	1	—	—		3 100	20	120
5. Theor. & Mach ...	2	—	—		3 100	20	120
6. Heat Engines \$...	2	—	—		3 100	20	120
7. Elect. Tech ...	2	—	—		3 100	20	120
8. M. Drg & Desn ...	—	4	—		3 100	20	120
9. S. M. Lab. ...	—	—	3		3 100	20	120
10. E. E Lab. ...	—	—	3		3 100	20	120
11. Workshop. ...	—	—	4		3 100	20	120
12. Hydr. Lab. ...	—	—	3*				
13. M. E. Lab. ...	—	—	3*				
	13	6	16	—35			1.300

Note:- \$ Common to Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

* Combining with 3, 5 respectively.

3. Electrical Engineering

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional Marks	Total.
	Hrs. per week	L.	D.	P.	Durn. Marks Hrs. Max.		
1. Mathematics ...	3	—			3 100		100
2 S. M. & Th. Str. ...	2	2			3 100	20	120
3. Hydraulics ...	1	—			3 100	20	120
4. Str. Engg. ...	1	—			3 100	20	120
5. Heat Eng. ...	2	—			3 100	20	120
6. Theory & Calc. of Elec. App. ...	3	—			3 100	20	120

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional Marks	Total
	Hrs. per week			Durn	Marks		
	L.	D.	P.	Hrs.	Max.		
7. Desn. & Drg.	...	-	5	-	3 100	20	120
8. S. M. Lab.	...	-	-	3	3 100	20	120
9. M. E. Lab.	...	-	-	3	3 100	20	120
10. E. E. Lab.	...	-	-	3	3 100	20	120
11. Workshop.	...	-	-	4	3 100	20	120
12. Hydraulic Eng. Lab	-	-	3*				
	12	7	16	(=35)			1,300

* Combines with 3.

12. Candidates who obtain not less than 30% of the marks in each subject separately in Theory and Practical and not less than 50% of the aggregate marks assigned for the whole examination in each branch shall be deemed to have passed the Examination in Part I in that branch. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Exemption from re-appearance in subjects passed will be as per sub-para of Regulation 6 above.

B. E. Degree Examination—Part II

13. Candidates for the B. E. degree examination, Part II, shall be required to have attended the fourth year's course prescribed in the branch already taken for Part I, for a period of not less than one academic year and shall have passed the Part I examination or satisfied the conditions of Regulation 3a.

14. Candidates in each branch shall be instructed and examined as prescribed in the scheme below.

Civil Engineering.

Subject.	Instruction Hrs. per week.			Examination Durn. Marks		Sessional Marks.	Total.
	L.	D.	P.	Hrs.	Max.		
1. Theory of Struct ...	1	2	—	3	100	20	120
2. Str. Engg.	2	4	—	3	100	20	120
3. Hydr.&Hyd. Mach.	1	—	—	3	100		100
4. Sanit. Engg. ...	2	2	—	3	100	20	120
5. Irr, Dock. & Harb ...	3	4	—	3	100	20	120
6. Hydr. El Engg* ...	1	—	—	3	100		100
7. Geodesy. ...	1	—	0	3	100	20	120
8. Desn & Drg.(2,4,5)...	—	—	—	3	100	20	120
9. S. M. Lab. ...	—	—	3	3	100	20	120
10. Hydr. Lab. ...	—	—	3	3	100	20	120
11. Project.§ ...	4 weeks.				200	...	200
12. Quty.Surv.(Est.) ...			3*				
13. Survey Pract. ...	0	—	3*				
11 15 9(—35)						1,360	

* Common to C. & M. E.

§ Existing notes.

; do (Note *: Combine with 8, 7 respectively)

2. Mechanical Engineering

Subject	Instruction Hrs per week			Examination Durn Marks		Sessional Marks.	Total.
	L.	D.	P.	Hrs.	Max.		
1. Heat Engines.+ ...	2	3	—	3	100	20	120
2 Electr. Technology	2	—	—	3	100	20	120
3. Auto-Engg. ...	2	—	—	3	100	20	120
4. Hydr. & H. Mech§	2	—	—	3	100	...	100

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional	Total.
	Hrs. per week	L.	D.	P.	Durn Marks Hrs. Max.	Marks.	
5. Fuels, Gas, Pit. Boilers. ...	2	-	-	-	3 100	20	120
6. Hydro. Elect. Engg.	1	-	-	-	3 100		100
7. Wk. Shop. Pr. & M. Tools.	2	-	-	-	3 100	...	100
8. Engg. Economics ...	2	-	-	-	3 100	...	100
9. Desn. & Drg.*	...	-	4	-	3 100	20	120
10. M. E. Lab.*	...	-	-	3	3 100	20	120
11. Hydr. Lab.*	...	-	-	3	3 100	20	120
12. Workshop *	...	-	-	4	3 100	20	120
13. E. E. Lab.*	...	-	-	3			
	17	7	13	= 35			1,360

+ Common to M and E.

* Lab. workshop, Drawing etc.

\$ Combining with 2

3. *Electrical Engineering.*

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional	Total.
	Hrs. per week.	L.	D.	P.	Durn Marks Hrs. Max.	Marks.	
1. Heat. Engines. ...	2	3	-	-	3 100	20	120
2. El. Th. & Meas. ...	3	-	-	-	3 100	20	120
3. Th. & Cal. of Elec. Apparatus	3	-	-	-	3 100	20	120
4. Hydr. & Hydr. Mech	2	-	-	-	3 100	...	100
5. Gen. & Util ...	3	-	-	-	3 100	20	120
6. Hydro. El. Engg. ...	1	-	-	-	3 100	...	100
7. Trans & Distr. ...	3	-	-	-	3 100	20	120
8. Desn. & Drgg.*	...	-	4	-	3 100	20	120
9. E. Engg. Lab.	...	-	-	3	3 100	20	120
10. H. E. Lab.	...	-	-	3	3 100	20	120

Subject	Instruction Hrs. per week			Examination Durn Marks. Hrs. Max.	Sessional Marks.	Total
	L.	D.	P			
11. Projects.	...	4	Weeks.	200	...	200
12. M. E Lab.*	...	-	- 3 ^(a)			
13. Workshop.*	...	-	- 2 ^(a)			
	17	7	11- 35			1,360

* Laboratory, Workshop, Drawing.

^(a) Combine with 2, 3 respectively.

15. Candidates who obtain not less than 30% of the marks in each subject separately in Theory and Practical and not less than 50% in the aggregate marks assigned for the whole examination shall be deemed to have passed the examination in Part II. All candidates passing Parts I and II of the Degree Examination in Engineering at the first attempt shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by them in both parts and shall be arranged in two classes, the first class consisting of those securing not less than 60% of the aggregate marks and the second class consisting of all the others. Candidates obtaining not less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the aggregate marks shall be deemed to have passed the Degree Examination with Honours.

Candidates failing in the examination but passing in any subject or subjects by obtaining not less than 50% of by the marks shall be exempted from reappearance for the Examination in that subject or subjects.

16. The candidates to obtain the degrees should have completed 6 months practical training of which 3 months may be during the college course.

Note:- During the course in the University College of Engineering and Technology, endeavour will be made to give facilities to the students to visit works of importance and the students will be required to submit notes on visits to those works.

DIPLOMA FOR OVERSEERS.

1. Candidates for this Diploma shall be required to have successfully completed the Madras Secondary School Leaving Certificate with mathematics or physics as optionals and have been declared eligible for admission to a University course of study or have passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognised University or any other examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and to have subsequently attended the University College of Engineering for a period of not less than two academic years. They shall be required to pass the following examinations.

(a) the first examination at the end of the 1st year course and (b) the second and final examination at the end of the second year course.

2. All sessional work will be valued and marks awarded by the members of staff and certificate of progress given by the head of the department. Rules regarding attendance, character and progress of work will be as per regulations 2 & 3 of the Engineering Degree examinations.

3. Candidates for the first examination shall be instructed and examined in the following subjects in accordance with the following scheme.

First Examination.

Scheme of Instruction and Examination.

Subject	Hours of Instruction per week	Examination Duration	Maximum Marks
A. Theory			
1. Plane Trigonometry	3	3 hrs.	100
2. Mensuration & Computation		3 hrs.	100
3. Applied Mechanics (including graphic statics)	1 × 2	3 hrs.	100
4. Building materials	2	3 hrs.	100
5. Building construction (e)	2	3 hrs.	100
6. Surveying (f)	1	3 hrs.	100
B. Practical.			
7. Geometrical drawing	4	3 hrs.	100
8. Sketching & machine drawing	3	3 hrs.	100
9. Building Drawing (e)	4	3 hrs.	100
10. Estimating	2	3 hrs.	100
11. Workshop Practical	2	3 hrs.	100
12. Surveying Practical (f)	6	3 hrs.	100
(5 & 9, 6 & 12 are allied subjects		Total. ...	1200
13. Field Engineering	2	No University examination	
14. English composition	1		
Total		35	

Certificate of progress in field engineering, English composition, drawing and other class work to be produced by the candidates

4. Candidates obtaining not less than 35% in each of the subjects in Theory and Practical separately and not less than 40% in the aggregate shall be deemed to have passed. A candidate failing in the first year

examination in not more than one theory paper and one practical examination not being allied (as shown in the statement attached) but securing the aggregate minimum prescribed above for the whole examination shall be permitted to proceed to the second year course, to appear for the examination at the end of the course and to complete the examination of the previous year in the subject in which he failed. The results of the second year examination in the case of such candidates will not be considered if they fail to complete successfully the 1st year's examination.

5. Candidates for the second and Final examination shall be examined in the following subjects in accordance with the following scheme:-

Subject.	Hours. Instruction per week	Examination Maximum Duration	Marks
A. Theory.			
1. Applied Mechanics (includes graphic statics)	2 + 2	3 hrs.	100
2. Roads & Bridges	3	3 hrs.	100
3. Hydraulic & Irrigation	3	3 hrs.	100
4. Surveying (g)	1	3 hrs.	100
5. Quantity surveying, (estimating) (Roads & Irrigation)	3	3 hrs.	100
B. Practical.			
6 Elementary Electrical & Mechanical Engineering	2	3 hrs.	100
7. Civil Engg. Drawing	4	3 hrs.	100
8. Machine Drawing	4	3 hrs.	100
9. Workshops Practical	3	3 hrs.	100
10. Survey Practical (g)	6	3 hrs.	100
Total			1000
11. Field Engineering	2	No University Examination.	
<hr/>			
85			
(4 and 10 are allied subjects)			

Students will go on survey camps for 2 weeks.

Certificate of progress to be produced for every practical work during the session.

6. The syllabuses for the course shall be prescribed from time to time by the Academic Council on the recommendations of the Board of Studies

7. Candidates who obtain at the above examinations not less than 40% in each subject separately in theory and practical and not less than 50% of the total marks allotted for the written papers and practical examination shall separately be deemed to have passed in that examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Candidates who fail in the second and final examination may rejoin the 2nd year class if permitted.

8. Successful candidates in the final examination shall be arranged in two classes and ranked according to proficiency, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. and the second of those obtaining not less than 50% of the II year marks if each part is completed in the first attempt.

9. Candidates should in addition complete 3 months practical training on works.

10. A Diploma will be granted to each candidate who is successful at the final examination after completion of the above practical training.

Notes: During the course in the University College of Engineering and Technology, endeavour will be made to give facilities to the students to visit works of importance and the students will be required to submit notes on visits to those works.

B. Sc. (Technology) Degree.

1. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Technology B. Sc. (Tech.), shall be required to have passed the Intermediate Examination of this University with Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry as optional sub-

jects or any other examination recognised as equivalent thereto and to have subsequently attended the University College of Technology for a period of not less than four academic years. They shall be further required to have passed the examinations mentioned below:-

First year Intermediate Technology Examination Part I				
Second year	do	do	do	„ II
Third year	B. Sc.	do	do	„ I
Fourth year	do	do	do	„ II

The syllabuses for the course shall be prescribed from time to time by the Academic Council on the recommendations of the Board of Studies.

2. A candidate appearing for any of the above Technology examinations shall produce a certificate of good conduct and of having attended at least 80 per cent. of (i) the lectures and (ii) the practical classes. No exemption shall ordinarily be given. In no case will any candidate be admitted to the examination if the attendance is less than 70 per cent.

3. All sessional work is valued and marks awarded by the members of staff and a certificate of progress given by the Head of the department. The Dean of the Faculty shall recommend to the Registrar the names of candidates who can be sent up for the examination on the basis of the conduct and progress in class work during the academic year. Candidates who do not show satisfactory progress will not be sent for the examination. Such candidates may be permitted to repeat the course once.

Marks will be awarded for work as provided in the scheme of examinations and the lists of marks sent by the Head of the Department to the Registrar before the end of the examinations for transmission to the Chairman of the Board. These marks will be added to the marks obtained in the University examinations in the respective subjects.

3.a A candidate failing in any year's examination in not more than two papers including practical but securing the aggregate minimum prescribed for the whole examination shall be permitted to proceed to the next higher class and take its examination, together with the examination of the previous year in the subjects in which he failed. The results of the examination in the case of such candidates will not be considered if they fail to complete successfully the examination of the previous year.

Intermediate Technology Examination—Part I

4. A candidate for the Intermediate Technology examination Part I shall be required to have attended the University college of Technology for a period of not less than one academic year.

5. The scheme of instruction shall be as hereunder

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional Marks	Total
	Hrs. per week	Durn.	Marks	Hrs.	Max.		
	L.	D.	P.				
1. Inorg Chem.	...	1	-	-			
2. Org. Chem.	...	2	-	-			
3. Physical Chem.	...	1	-	-			
4. Physics.	...	3	-	-	3 100	20	120
5. Mathematics	...	2	-	-			
6. Engg Mech.	...	1	-	-	3 100	20	120
7. Qual Analy I & II	...	2					
terms	...	9x-	*				
		3					
8. Quant. Analy.	...	1					
III Term	...	9x-	*				
		3					
9. Physics Pract	...	--	3		3 *100	20	120
10. Drawing	...	-4	-		3 100	20	120
11. Workshop	...	--	2*				
10=4-14 (=28)							480

* Combine with 4 and 6 respectively.

9. Candidates who obtain not less than 30% of the marks in each subject separately in Theory and Practical and not less than 40% of the aggregate marks assigned for the whole examination shall be deemed to have passed the Examination. There will be no class and ranking. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Exemption from re appearance in subjects passed will be as per sub-para of Regulation 6 above.

B. Sc. (Technology) Degree Examination Part I.

10. Candidates for the B. Sc. (Tech) Degree Examination in Technology Part I shall be required to have attended the third year's course prescribed in one of the branches for a period of not less than one academic year and shall have passed the Intermediate examination Part II or satisfied the conditions of Regulation 3a.

11. Candidates shall be instructed and examined in the following subjects prescribed in accordance with the schemes detailed below:-

Subject.	Instruction			Examination		Sessional Marks	Total.
	Hrs.	per week		Durn.	Marks		
	L.	D.	P.	Hrs.	Max.		
1. Gen Chem Engg. ...	3	-	-	3	100	20	120
2. Gen Ch. Tech. ...	3	-	-	3	100	—	100
3. Fuel Tech. ...	1	-	-	3	100	—	100
4. Ind. Stoichion. ...	1	-	-				
5. Appl Phys. Chem	2	-	-	3	100	—	100
6. Heat Eng. ...	1	-	-	3	100	—	120
7. Gen. Chem Tech. ...	-	-	10	I 6	100	20	120
				II 6	100	20	120
8. Fuel Tech. ...	-	4	1	6	100	20	120
9. Appl. Phys. Chem	-	-	4				
10. Engg. Lab. ..	-	-	4	HEng.			
				3	100	20	120
11. Drawing. ...	-	2*	-				
	11	2	19=32				
Combine with 1							1,000

12. Candidates who obtain not less than 30% of the marks in each subject separately in Theory and Practical and not less than 50% of the aggregate marks assigned for the whole examination shall be deemed to have passed the Examination in Part I. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Exemption from reappearance in subjects passed will be as per sub para of Regulation 6 above.

B. Sc. (Tech) Degree Examination Part II

14. Candidates for the B. Sc. (Tech) Degree Examination Part II shall be required to have attended the fourth year's course prescribed for a period of not less than one academic year and shall have passed the Part I examination or satisfied the conditions of Regulation 3a.

* Combine with 1.

Subject.	Instruction Hrs per week			Examination Durn. Marks		Sessions Marks	Total.
	L.	D.	P.	Hrs.	Max		
A. 1. Ind Econ. etc. ...	3	—	—	3	100	—	100
B. 2. Chem Engg. I. ...	2	—	—	3	100	20	120
3. " " II ...	2	—	—	3	100	20	120
4. " " III ...	2	—	—	3	100	20	120
5. " " IV ...	2	—	—	3	100	20	120
6. Drg Ch. Plants ...	—	4	—	4	100	20	120
7. Dissertation ...	—	—	3	Months	100	—	100
C. 8. Pract ...	—	—	15	3 days	100	—	300
9. Surveying ...	1	—	3x*				
	12	4	16	—	32	1	100

= Vide syllabus.

* Combine with 2, 3, 4, 5 respectively.

15. Candidates who obtain not less than 30% of the marks in each subject separately in Theory and Practical and not less than 50% in the aggregate marks assigned for the whole examination shall be deemed to have passed the examination in Part II. All candidates passing Parts I & II of the Degree Examination in Technology on the first attempt shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by them in both parts and shall be arranged in two classes the first class consisting of those securing not less than 60% of the aggregate marks and the second class consisting of all the others. Candidates obtaining not less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the aggregate marks shall be deemed to have passed the Degree Examination with honours.

16. The candidates to obtain the degree should have completed 6 months practical training of which 3 months may be during the college course.

Candidates failing in the examination but passing in any subject or subjects by obtaining not less than 50% of the marks shall be exempted from reappearance for the examination in that subject or subjects.

Note:- During the course in the University College of Engineering & Technology, endeavour will be made to give facilities to the students to visit works of importance and the students will be required to submit notes on visits to those works.

CHAPTER L.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The University awards, subject to the provision made therefor in the budget of the year, a certain number of scholarships annually to students of decided ability. Special consideration may, however, be shown to students belonging to backward communities. In making the selection, preference will be given to those students who cannot continue their studies without such help.

2. The amount of the scholarship shall be either Rs. 90 or Rs. 45 per annum for each student for the Intermediate class and Rs. 120 or Rs. 60 per annum for the B. A. Pass and Honours Classes.

3. To be eligible for a scholarship in the first and third year classes applicants should have enrolled themselves as students of the University not later than the tenth working day of the first term of the academic year

4. The scholarship shall be payable in six equal instalments in July, August, October, November, January and February of every year

5. To be eligible for a scholarship, the following age limits are prescribed:-

Junior Intermediate Class—18 and under at the last birthday;

Third year Class (Pass and Honours)—20 and under at the last birthday;

6. These scholarships shall not be tenable along with any Government, Labour, Backward Community, or other scholarships.

7. Applications for scholarships shall be considered and disposed of by a Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans of Faculties.

8. Scholarships awarded in the first, Third year (Pass) and Third year (Honours) Classes will be normally continued for the rest of the course,—Intermediate B.A. or B.A. (Honours) as the case may be—provided the holders' progress and conduct are satisfactory

9. In addition to the scholarships awarded to students in the Junior Classes, two special Scholarships of the value of Rs. 95 and Rs. 125 per annum will be awarded to the students who stand first, at the Annual Examinations in the first, and third year classes respectively.

10. The University fees of all holders of scholarships paid by or through the University, shall be deducted from the amount of their scholarships and only the balance if any, will be paid to them. If the amount of scholarship is less than the fees due, the holder will pay as fees, the difference between the fees and the scholarships.

In either case, the student will sign a receipt in full for the amount of his scholarship, and receive a receipt for the amount of the fee.

CHAPTER LI.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) The Founder's Prizes.

These prizes were endowed in the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, during the years, 1921—29. A transfer of these endowments to the University was offered by the Founder on certain conditions and they were accepted by the Syndicate at its meeting held on 14-3-1930. New courses instituted after that date, *i.e.* between

14-3-1930 and 1-9-1937, have necessitated alterations in the conditions of the award of the prizes. The alterations have been approved by the Founder as also by the Syndicate and the Senate.

1. The endowment consists of Rs. 13,000 invested in Public Utility concerns and the interest on them is to be utilised for the award of the prizes annually.

2. The Prizes may be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.

3. To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination prescribed as the test.

4. If no award of a Prize is made in any year, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

5. The Syndicate shall have power to make such changes in the terms of the award, consistent with the intentions of the Founder and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

6. The classification of the prizes and the terms of their award shall be as follows:—

(i) The R. G. Grieve Intermediate (English) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day of every year to the student who, among the candidates successful in the Intermediate Examination held in March-April, secures the highest number of marks in English in that Examination, having passed in all parts at his first appearance.

(ii) The Sir T. E. Moir (English) prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who

among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest per-centage of marks in Part III (English) of the B. A. Degree Examination, having passed in all parts at his first appearance.

- (iii) The Lady Simpson (Intermediate Arts) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student who, among the successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination held in March-April, secures the highest percentage of marks in the Arts subjects of Part III of that Examination, having passed in all parts at his first appearance.
- (iv) The Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu (Philosophy) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Philosophy, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (v) The Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu (Philosophy Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Philosophy.
- (iv) The C. Ramalinga Reddy (History and Politics) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subjects of History and Politics, having passed all parts at his first appearance.

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- (vii) The C. Ramalinga Reddy (History and Politics Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subjects of History and Politics.
- (viii) The Sir J. Simpson (Economics) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Economics, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (ix) The Sir J. Simpson (Economics Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Economics.
- (x) The Mrs. Littlehailes (Intermediate Science) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student who, among the successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination held in March—April secures the highest percentage of marks in the Science subjects of Part III of that examination, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xi) The R. Littlehailes (Mathematics) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. or B. Sc. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of

Mathematics having passed all parts at his first appearance.

- (xii) The R. Littlehales (Mathematics Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Mathematics.
- (xiii) The J. F. Bryant (Physics) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.Sc. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Physics, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xiv) The J. F. Bryant (Physics Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the degree secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Physics.
- (xv) The Viscount Goschen (Chemistry) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. Sc. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Chemistry, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xvi) The Viscount Goschen (Chemistry Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the

highest percentage of marks in the B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Chemistry.

- (xvii) The Founder's (Botany) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Botany, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xviii) The Founder's (Zoology) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Zoology, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xix) The Founder's (Tamil) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. or B. Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Tamil under Part II, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xx) The Founder's (Tamil Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Tamil.
- (xxi) The Dr. Subbarayan (Tamil Pulavar) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Pulavar Title secures the highest

percentage of marks in the Examination in Tamil

- (xxii) The Founder's (Sanskrit) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Samskrit under Part II, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xxiii) The Founder's (Sanskrit Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Samskrit.
- (xxiv) The Sir P. S. Sivasvami Ayyar (Sanskrit Siromani) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Siromani Title, secures the highest percentage of marks in the Examinations in Samskrit.
- (xxv) The Founder's (Urdu) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student who, among the successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination held in April secures the highest percentage of marks in Urdu Language under Part II of that examination, having passed all the parts at his first appearance.
- (xxvi) The V. Venugopala Chettiar (English Essay) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student of the third or fourth year class (Pass or Honours) or Fifth year (Honours) who writes the best essay in

English in an essay-writing examination to be held annually for the purpose.

- (xxvii) The Sir A. P. Patro (English Essay-Junior) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student of the first or second year class who writes the best essay in English in an essay-writing examination to be held annually for the purpose.
- (xxviii) The Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar (Tamil Essay) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student who writes the best essay in Tamil in an essay-writing examination to be held annually for the purpose.
- (xxix) The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar (English Elocution-Senior) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student of the B. A. or B. Sc. Classes (Pass or Honours) who shows the highest proficiency in public speaking in English at a contest to be held annually for the purpose.
- (xxx) The Mrs. Lamb - (English Elocution-Junior) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student of the Intermediate classes or of the Oriental Title Classes who shows the highest proficiency in English Elocution at a contest to be held annually for the purpose.
- (xxxi) The Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Tamil Elocution) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day, to the student who shows the highest proficiency in public speaking in Tamil at a contest to be held annually for the purpose.

TERMS OF AWARD OF PRIZES.

In addition to the prizes endowed in the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram and transferred to the University in 1930, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad Kt., LL D., the Founder Pro-Chancellor of the University, decided to endow the following four prizes:-

(2) **His Excellency the Madras Governor's Prize**—(on the occasion of the first visit of His Excellency the Hon'ble Captain Sir Arthur Hope, Chancellor from May, 1940) to the University on the 16th November, 1940.

- (i) The prize shall be styled the Madras Governor's Prize.
- (ii) The endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in 3½% non-terminable Government paper.
- (iii) The prizes shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the candidate who stands first at a competition in Music open to all the students of the University and who is considered the best singer in Tamil of songs either composed or sung by him.
- (iv) If in any year the prize be not given, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
- (v) The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize, etc., as new circumstances may render desirable.

(3) **The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Lionel Leach Prize**—(on the occasion of his visit to the University on the 16th November, 1940).

- (i) The prize shall be styled the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Lionel Leach (Malayalam) Prize.
- (ii) The endowment consists of Rs.500/- invested in $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ non-terminable Government Paper.
- (iii) The prize shall be awarded annually at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B A. or B. Sc. Pass Degree Examination in Part II, Malayalam, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (iv) To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination.
- (v) The prize may be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.
- (vi) If in any year the prize be not given, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
- (vii) The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize etc., as new circumstances may render desirable.

(4) The Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu Prize—(Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1st June 1940.)

- (i) The prize shall be styled the Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu (Telugu) Prize.
- (ii) The endowment consists of Rs. 500/- invested in $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ non-terminable Government Paper.

- (iii) The prize shall be awarded annually, at Convocation to the student who among the candidates qualifying for the Degree secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. or B. Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Telugu under Part II, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (iv) To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination.
- (v) The prize may be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.
- (vi) If in any year the prize be not given, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund
- (vii) The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize etc., as new circumstances may render desirable.

(5) The Sir R.K. Shanmugham Chettiar
(Tamil Research) Prize.

1. The Prize shall be styled the Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar's (Tamil Research) Prize.

2. The Endowment consists of Rs. 500 invested in 3½% non-terminable Government paper.

3. The competition will be open to all those that are students of the University in the first week of March when the subject for Research will be announced

4. The Prize shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the student of the University who

produces the best thesis as a result of his research in the University.

5. The research essay will cover not less than 50 pages of foolscap size and should reach the Registrar by the 1st of August succeeding March in which the subject was announced.

6. The result should be announced by the first week of September and the prize shall be awarded to the student that writes the best essay on the subject prescribed for research. The prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day.

7. The prize shall be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.

8. If in any year the prize be not given the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

9. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize etc. as new circumstances may render desirable.

In addition to the prizes endowed in the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, and transferred to the University in 1940, and the Prizes endowed by the Founder on the 16th November, 1940, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, *Kt.*, LL.D., of Chettinad, the Founder Pro-Chancellor, was pleased to institute the following prizes:-

(6) The Right Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar Prize.

This Prize was founded in memory of the visit of the Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., D.C.L., to preside over the Founder's 61st Birth Day Celebrations at the University on the 28th of September, 1941.

1. The Prize shall be styled "The Right Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar Samskrit Prize."

2. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in 3½ per cent. non-terminable Government Paper.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to a Non-Brahman student passing the B. A. Honours Degree Examination of the Annamalai University with the highest marks in Samskrit, or to a non-Brahman student passing the B. A. or B. Sc. Pass Degree Examination with the highest number of marks in Samskrit under Part II.

4. If in any year the prize be not awarded the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make, with the consent of the Founder, such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(7) The Principal Nilakanta Sastriar Prize.

This Prize was founded in memory of the services of Prof. K A. Nilakanta Sastriar who from 1920 to 1928 was Principal of the Sri Minakshi College, the nucleus of this University.

1. The Prize shall be styled "Principal Nilakanta Sastriar Prize".

2. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in 3½ per cent. non-terminable Government Paper.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to a student passing the B. A. Honours Degree Examination of the Annamalai University with the highest number of marks in Indian History.

4. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make, with the consent of the Founder, such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(8) **The Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyavacaspati,
S. Kuppuswami Sastriar Prize**

This Prize was founded in memory of Brahmasri Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyavacaspati S. Kuppuswami Sastriar's services to the University as Professor of Samskrit at the University from the 24th June, 1936 to the 27th June, 1940.

1. The Prize shall be styled "The Mahamahopadhyaya Kuppuswami Sastriar Prize".

2. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in 3½ per cent. non-terminable Government Paper.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Vidvan title, secures the highest percentage of marks in the final part of the examination for the Vidvan Title. in the Vidvan group comprising Samskrit and Tamil, as co-ordinate subjects of study, under Regulation 8 (A) of Chapter XLV; in case no such candidate is available in any year, this prize may be awarded on the Founder's Day to that student who, among the candidates successful at the Intermediate Examination held in March-April, secures the highest number of marks in Samskrit under Part II of that examination, provided he has passed in all the parts at his first appearance.

4. If in any year the prize be not awarded the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the terms of the awards, consistent with the intentions of the Donor and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

(9) Competitions for the Rajah of Chettinad
Tamil Songs Prizes.

On the 16th of November, 1940, the Rajah Saheb of Chettinad, the Founder Pro-Chancellor of this University made a gift of Rs. 10,000/- to this University to be utilised for the composition of new Tamil songs and for the popularization of old songs now preserved only in the memory of those who had heard them sung in odd corners of the country and also for the publication of such songs as might be judged worthy of publication. For this purpose annual competitions both for composition of new songs and for popularizing old and new Tamil songs will be arranged for a period of four years and prizes of various values will be awarded. Sums out of the funds placed at the disposal of the University for this purpose may be spent for holding a Conference of musicians, for subsidies to Sabhas, organizing Katcheris for durations of about four hours where the songs sung will be all in Tamil and payment to propagandists in various parts of the Tamil Country. Sums will also be allotted for the purpose of publishing selections of songs that won the prizes and other select songs collected from various parts of the Country.

Terms of award of Prizes.

1. The contest shall be conducted in September, every year, in the Annamalai University by the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Syndicate.

2. The contest shall be open to all who sing Tamil songs.

3. Competitors may be either composers of new songs or reciters of songs composed by others.

Competitors who are composers may send in their compositions and be present to sing the new songs themselves or they may depute some one to sing their song or songs.

Competitors who are not composers should be present to sing their songs themselves.

4. The winner of a prize in one year shall not be debarred from competing in successive years.

5. There will be 9 prizes in all each year, 3 of the value of Rs. 200/- each, 3 of the value of Rs. 150/- each and 3 of the value of Rs. 100/- each.

One set of prizes will be for the composers, another set for the reciters, but not composers, among men and another set of three prizes for reciters but not composers, among women.

6. Each composer-competitor shall be required to send in at least 6 songs, if possible with their notations, a fortnight before the contest, in a sealed cover addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University. He may be required to sing or get sung not less than 4 of them on a day to be notified a week in advance of the actual date of the competition. He may sing himself or get them sung by another chosen by him.

Each reciter (not being composer) shall be required to send in at least 15 songs with their notations a fortnight before the contest, in a sealed cover, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University and will be required to sing not less than 5 of them.

7. No song shall take more than 20 minutes.

8. No competitor shall be allowed merely to read his songs.

9. The songs shall not contain matter likely to cause offence to any individual or community or injure

the susceptibilities of the adherents to any religion or cause disaffection towards the Crown or the established Government of the country.

10. In judging the competitors and in deciding the winners, the decision of the Syndicate on the report of the Judges whom the Syndicate may appoint shall be final.

11. The songs which win the Prize shall be the property of the University.

12. The Syndicate may decide not to award the prizes if the compositions do not come up to standard of excellence expect of them.

Rajah of Chettinad's Endowments in memory of the visit of Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Travancore and Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore.

This endowment was founded by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Founder Pro-Chancellor in memory of the visit of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore to deliver the convocation Address on the 9th of December, 1942, and of Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore.

This endowment consists of Rs. 6,000 invested in 3½% non-terminable Government paper, the interest on which is to be utilized for the award annually of two medals and two prizes under the following conditions:-

(10) His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore Medal.

1. The Medal shall be styled 'His Highness the Maharaja Sir Balarama Varma of Travancore Medal'.

2. The medal shall be of the value of Rs. 35 and shall be awarded annually on the Convocation Day, to

the student who, among the candidates passing the Intermediate Examination, secures the highest percentage of marks in Part II—Malayalam—having passed all parts at his first appearance.

3. To be eligible for the award the candidate should have secured at least 50% of the marks in the Examination.

4. If in any year the medal be not awarded the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(11) His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore Chemistry Research Prize

1. The Prize shall be styled 'His Highness the Maharaja Sir Balarama Varma of Travancore Chemistry Research Prize'.

2. The competition shall be open to the Graduates of the University. The Prize will be for original research in a subject relating to Applied Chemistry.

3. The Prize shall be of the value of Rs. 75 and shall be awarded annually on the Convocation Day to the author of the best thesis submitted.

4. The thesis should not cover more than 50 pages of foolscap size and should reach the Registrar by the 1st July every year. The result will be announced by the 1st week of September.

5. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

6. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the Prize etc. as new circumstances may render desirable provided such changes are consistent with the objects of the Donor.

**(12) Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi
Music Medal**

1. The Medal shall be styled 'Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi Music Medal'.

2. The Medal shall be of the value of Rs. 35/- and shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the candidate who stands first at a singing competition in Music open to all the students of the University.

3. If in any year the Medal be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

4. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of the award as new circumstances may render desirable, provided such changes are consistent with the objects of the Donor.

**(13) Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi
Research Prize**

1. The Prize shall be styled 'Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi Historical Research Prize'.

2. The Prize shall be of the value of Rs. 75 and shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the author of the best Research Thesis on a subject relating to the History of India.

3. The competition for the Prize shall be open to the Graduates of the University.

4. The Research Thesis should not cover more than 50 pages of foolscap size and should reach the Registrar by the 1st of July of each year. The result of the competition will be announced by the 1st week of September.

5. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

6. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of the award and the value of the Prize, etc., as new circumstances may render desirable, provided such changes are consistent with the objects of the Donor.

(14) His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha
Thambiran Swamigal Avergal Scholarship.

This Endowment was founded by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt., LL. D, D. Litt., in grateful appreciation of the services of His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Swamigal of Tiruppanandal for the cause of Tamil literature, Grammar and Music by donating already nearly two lakhs of rupees to the cause of Tamil learning and Music at the Annamalai University and making other endowments to the Madras University and other educational institutions.

The endowment consists of Rs. 3,000 invested in Government Securities the interest on which should be utilised for a scholarship awardable to a student taking up the Sangita Bhushana Tevara Tirumurai course of the University.

1. The Scholarship shall be styled 'His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Swamigal Scholarship.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the Scholarship to the poor deserving student of the First Year Sangita Bhushana Class qualifying for the Tevara Tirumurai Title Examination who stands highest in his class amongst the students taking up the Tevara Tirumurai course.

3. The Scholarship shall be tenable for a period of one year.

4. The amount of the Scholarship shall be Rs. 99/- (Ninety-nine) payable in equal monthly instalments in the months from July to March.

5. On the student's continuing to show satisfactory progress, the Scholarship may be continued for the second year of his Tevara Tirumurai course.

In the year in which the Scholarship is to be continued in the second year class, there will be no award in the first year class.

6. It shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor to declare that the holder of any Scholarship has forfeited it for misconduct, irregular attendance or unsatisfactory progress in studies. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

7. The holder of the Scholarship may be entitled to other stipends either from the funds of the University or from special funds for the purpose of encouragement of music or Tamil studies.

8. If in any year the Scholarship be forfeited under 6 above, the amount available may be utilised for awarding a Scholarship in the first or second year class of the Sangita Bhushana Tevara Tirumurai Course on the same conditions.

9. The Syndicate shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances

may render desirable from time to time, provided such changes are consistent with the objects of the Donor.

Rajah of Chettind's Endowment in honour of the visit of His Highness the Rajah of Pudukottah and of Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi M. A., I. C. S. to the University, in December. 1943.

This endowment was founded by the Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt., Founder Pro-Chancellor, in honour of the visit of His Highness the Rajah of Pudukottah to the University on the 4th of December, 1943.

This endowment consists of Rs. 2,000 invested in 3½% non-terminable Government paper, the interest on which is to be utilised for the award annually of a medal and a prize under the following conditions:

**(15) His Highness the Rajah of Pudukottah
Cricket Medal.**

1. The medal shall be styled 'His Highness the Rajah of Pudukotah Cricket Medal'.
2. The medal shall be of the value of Rs. 35 and shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the student of the University who is adjudged the best cricketeer for the year by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Games Advisory Committee.
3. It shall be competent for the Vice-Chancellor to declare in consultation with the Games Advisory Committee that no student has come up to the standard to merit the award in any particular year.
4. If in any year the medal be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of award consistent with the intentions of the Founder and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

(16) His Highness the Rajah of Pudukottah Music Prize.

1. The Prize shall be styled 'His Highness the Rajah of Pudukottah Isai Tamil Prize.
2. The Prize shall be of the value of Rs. 35 and shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the candidate who stands first at a singing competition in Tamil Isai open to all the students of the University.
3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
4. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of award consistent with the intentions of the Founder and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

(17) The S. V. Ramamurti Mathematics Prize.

The Prize was founded in honour of the visit of Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, M.A., I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Madras on the occasion of the Annamalainagar session of the Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society held under the auspices of the University in December 1943.

1. The Prize shall be styled "The S. V. Ramamurti Mathematics Prize".
2. The endowment consists of Rs. 500 invested in 3½% non-terminable Government paper.
3. The prize shall be awarded annully at a Convocation to the student of the University who stands first in Mathematics among the successful candidates securing a First Class in the Intermediate Examination.
4. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the unexpended amount shall be added to the corpus of the fund.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of award consistent with the intentions of the Founder and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

(18) THE SIR THOMAS AUSTIN PRIZE.

An Endowment in memory of the visit of Sir Thomas Austin to the University.

The Endowment was founded by the Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, D. Litt, Founder Pro-Chancellor, in memory of the Visit of Sir Thomas Austin I. C. S., K. C. I. E., to the University.

The Endowment consists of Rs. 1000 invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper the interest on which is to be utilized for the award annually of a prize under the following conditions

Conditions of award.

1. The Prize shall be styled "The Sir Thomas Austin Prize".

2. The Prize shall be of the value of about Rs. 35 and shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the student of the University who secures the highest number of marks in the paper on Co-operation in the B. A. [Hons] degree; Examination in Branch III-Economics, having secured a first class in that examination.

3. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended amount shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

4. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award consistent with the objects of the Donor and with his approval as new circumstances may render desirable.

(19) THE SIR NORMAN STRATHIE PRIZE.

An Endowment in memory of the visit of Sir Norman Strathie, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., to the University.

This Endowment was founded by the Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, D. Litt., Founder Pro-Chancellor, in memory of the visit of Sir Norman and Lady Strathie to the University on the 27th November, 1945.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1000 invested in 3½ per cent Government paper the interest on which is to be utilized for the award annually of a prize under the following conditions:—

Conditions of Award.

1 The Prize shall be styled "The Sir Norman Strathie Prize".

2. The prize shall be of the value of about Rs. 35 and shall be awarded annually at a Convocation to

the student of the University who stands first in Statistics among the successful candidates securing a First Class in Branch 1 (Mathematics) of the B Sc. (Hons) Degree examination.

3. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended amount shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

4 The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award consistent with the intentions of the Donor and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

(20) THE LADY STRATHIE PRIZE

This Endowment was founded by Sir Norman Strathie, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras

The Endowment consists of Rs 200 invested in 3½ per cent Government paper the interest on which is to be utilized for the award annually of a prize under the following conditions.

Conditions of award.

1. The Prize shall be styled "The Lady Strathie Prize"

2. The Prize shall be in the form of books to the value of the interest accrued annually on the endowment and shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the student of the University who among the successful candidates at the intermediate Examination held in March—April secures the highest percentage of marks in Elements of Economics under Part III of that examination, having passed all parts at the first appearance.

3. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended amount shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

4. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award consistent with the intentions of the Donor and with his consent, as new circumstances may render desirable.

**(21) The Hon'ble Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam
Engineering (I Year) Prize.**

This endowment was founded by the Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Founder, Pro-Chancellor in memory of the visit to the University of The Hon'ble Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar on the occasion of the Annual Convocation in November 1946.

1. The endowment consists of Rs. 1,000/- invested in 3% Government of India Bonds 1966-68, the interest on which is to be utilized for the award annually of a prize under the following conditions:—

2 The Prize shall be styled the Hon'ble Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Engineering (First year) Prize.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually at the Founder's Day to the candidate who, among the successful candidates at the Intermediate, Engineering Part I Examination secures the highest percentage of marks in the aggregate having passed all the subjects at the first appearance.

4. The Prize may be in the form of cash or of books or other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55 per cent of the aggregate marks at the University Examination.

5. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

6. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the Prize etc., as new circumstances may render desirable.

(22) The M. A. Master Engineering (Second Year) Prize.

This Endowment was founded by the Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Founder, Pro-Chancellor in memory of the visit to the University of Mr. M. A. Master in January. 1947.

1. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1000/- invested in 3% Government of India Bonds 1966-68, the interest on which is to be utilised for the award annually of a prize under the following conditions:-

2. The Prize shall be styled The M. A. Master, Engineering (Second Year) Prize.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually at the Founder's Day to the candidate who, among the successful candidates at the Intermediate Engineering Examination - Part II, secures the highest percentage of marks in the aggregate having passed all the subjects at the first appearance.

4. The Prize may be in the form of cash or of books or other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate. To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55 per cent of the aggregate marks at the University Examination.

5. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

6. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the Prize etc. as new circumstances may render desirable.

(23) The Hon'ble Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar
Engineering (III Year) Prize.

This Endowment was founded by the Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Founder Pro-Chancellor in memory of the visit to the University of the Hon'ble Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar on the occasion of the annual Convocation in October 1947.

1. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,000/- invested in 3% Government of India Bonds 1966-68, the interest on which is to be utilised for the award annually of a prize under the following conditions:-

2. The Prize shall be styled The Hon'ble Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar (Engineering III Year) Prize.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually at the Founder's Day to the candidate who, among the successful candidates at the B. E. Degree examination Part I, secures the highest percentage of marks in the aggregate in any one of the three branches having passed all the subjects at the first appearance.

4. The Prize may be in the form of cash or of books or other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55 per cent of the aggregate marks at the University Examination.

5. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the Corpus of the Fund.

6. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions

of award, the value of the prize etc. as new circumstances may render desirable.

(24) Excellency Sir Archibald Edward Nye Prize.

(Founded on the occasion of the first visit of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Archibald Nye, G.C.I.E., K. C. B., K. B. E., M. C., Chancellor (from April 1946) to the University on the 15th October, 1946).

1. The Prize shall be styled the Sir Archibald Nye Prize.

2. The endowment consists of Rs 1,000/- invested in 3% non-terminable Government Paper.

3. The prize shall be awarded annually at the Convocation to the candidate who among the candidates qualifying for the final B. E. Degree Examination secures the highest percentage of marks in any of the three branches, having passed all the subjects at his first appearance.

4. The prize may be in the form of cash or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.

5. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the aggregate marks at the examination.

6. If in any year the prize be not given the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

7. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize etc. as new circumstances may render desirable.

(25) **Mr. T. Sundra Rao Naidu (Technology
III Year) Prize.**

This Endowment was founded by the Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Founder, Pro-Chancellor in memory of the visit to the University of Rao Bahadur T. Sundara Rao Naidu in September, 1947.

1. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,000/- invested in 3% Government of India Bonds 1966-68 the interest on which is to be utilised for the award annually of a prize under the following conditions:-

2. The Prize shall be styled "Mr. T Sundara Rao Naidu (Technology III Year) Prize.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually at the Founder's Day to the candidate who, among the successful candidates at the B. Sc. (Tech) degree Examination, Part I, secures the highest percentage of marks in the aggregate having passed all the subjects at the first appearance

4. The Prize may be in the form of cash or of books or other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55 per cent of the aggregate marks at the University Examination.

5. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

6. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the Prize etc. as new circumstances may render desirable.

(26) The Goschen Memorial Scholarship.

This endowment was founded by the subscribers to the Goschen Memorial Fund and was accepted by the Syndicate on the 26th April. 1930.

The endowment consists of Rs. 4,400 invested in Public Utility Concerns, the interest on which is to provide for a scholarship awardable each year to a student studying in this University for the B. A. Degree (Honours) Examination taking Branch III (Economics) as his optional subject, under the following considerations:-

The Scholarship shall be called the Goschen Memorial Scholarship.

It shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the Scholarship annually to the poor deserving student who, after passing the Intermediate Examination of the year, studies in this University with a view to qualifying for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Branch III Economics in the University.

The scholarship shall be tenable for a period of *three* consecutive academic years. The amount of the scholarship shall be about Rs. 88 per annum payable in monthly instalments at the end of each month in the academic year.

It shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor to declare that the holder of any scholarship has forfeited it for misconduct, irregular attendance, or unsatisfactory progress in his studies. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

If in any year the scholarship be not awarded, or after having been awarded, it is forfeited, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

The Syndicate shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable, and as it may deem best adapted, from time to time, to carry out the intention of the Founders.

(27) K. V. Al Rm Alagappa Chettiar Endowment.

Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan English Prize.

This Endowment was founded by Mr. K. V. Al. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar and consists at present of Rs. 580 invested in Public Utility concerns, the interest of which is to be utilised for the award of a prize annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Prize shall be named “Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan English Prize”
2. The Prize which will be of the value of about Rs. 25 shall be awarded annually at Convocation or on the Founder's Day to the student who among the candidates passing the B. A. or B. Sc. (Pass) Degree Examination or the Preliminary Examination, B. A. or B. Sc. (Honours) held in March—April at their first appearance, secures the highest percentage of marks in Part 1 (English) of the B. A. or B. Sc. Degree Examination or at the Preliminary Examination.
3. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination prescribed as the test.
4. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University Shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(28) Sri Nataraja Gold Medal.

This Endowment was founded by Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Kt., B. A., B. L., and consists at present of Rs. 1,430 invested in Public Utility concerns, the interest of which is to be utilised for the award of two medals annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Medals shall be styled "The Sri Nataraja Gold Medals."
2. The Medals shall be awarded (i) one to the student who among the candidates qualifying for the degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B. A. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Economics, having passed all parts at his first appearance, and (ii) one to the candidate who secures the highest number of marks at the B. A. Honours Degree Examination of this University selecting Branch III (Economics).
3. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination prescribed as the Test.
4. If in any year the medal be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes

in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(29) The Kumara Raja of Chettinad Endowment.

This Endowment was founded by Kumara Raja Sir M. A. Muthia Chettiar Avl., Kt., B.A., of Chettinad and consists of Rs 1,000 invested in Public Utility concerns, the interest on which is to be utilised for the award of two prizes annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Prizes shall be styled "The Founder's Day Prizes"
2. The Prizes shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the two best students of the University selected by the Vice-Chancellor to be deserving of the award as judged chiefly (i) one by his academic and social attainments, on the recommendations of the Deans of Faculties, the Wardens of the Hostels and the Managing Committee of the Union and (ii) one by his athletic and sports attainments on the recommendations of the Games Committee.
3. Failure to pass all parts of the examination of the previous year shall be a disqualification for purposes of these prizes.
4. If in any year the prizes be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(30) The Subrahmanyam Memorial Scholarship.

This endowment was founded by M.R.Ry. A. Ramana Ayyar Avl., B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, in

memory of his late son R Subrahmanyam, a student of the University during the years 1929-31.

The endowment consists of Rs 1,200 invested in Public Utility concerns the interest on which is to be utilised for a scholarship awarded annually to a student studying in this University for the B.A Degree Examination, taking Economics. under the following conditions:

1. The Scholarship shall be styled the "Subrahmanyam Memorial Scholarship."
2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the scholarship to the poor deserving student of the Senior B. A. Class, who stands highest in all the class Examinations of the Junior B.A. Class of this University having secured not less than 40% in Part I and not less than 50% in the other two parts.
3. The scholarship shall be tenable for a period of one year. The amount of the scholarship shall be Rs. 60 payable in equal monthly instalments commencing from July.
4. It shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor to declare that the holder of any scholarship has forfeited it for misconduct irregular attendance or unsatisfactory progress in his studies.

The decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

5. If in any year the scholarship be not awarded or after having been awarded it is forfeited, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

6. The Syndicate shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of the award as new circumstances may render desirable from time to time consistent with the object of the donor.

(31) The Sir George Stanley Endowment

This endowment was founded by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Chancellor of the University from 1930—1935 and consists of Rs. 1,250 invested in Public Utility concerns, the interest on which is to be utilised for the award of a prize annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Prize shall be styled "The Sir George Stanley Prize."
2. The Prize shall be awarded annually at Convocation to the candidate who secures the highest number of marks in the B. A. Honours Degree Examination of this University selecting Branch IV, English Language and Literature.
3. If in any year the prize be not awarded the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
4. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(32) The Music Conference Prize.

This endowment was founded by the members of the working Committee of the Music Conference held at Annamalainagar in February, 1936 and consists of Rs. 731-10-6 invested in fixed deposit with the Urban Bank, Chidambaram, yielding an interest of 5% per annum; the interest is to be utilised for the award of a prize annually under the following conditions:—

1. The prize shall be styled "The Sangita Vidvāns' Conference Prize."
2. The prize shall be awarded annually to the candidate who, after a course of study of not more than four years at the University stands first in the list of successful candidates for the year qualifying for the Sangita Bushana Title, and has obtained not less than 45% of the total marks in the three Practical Tests taken together and not less than 50% of the aggregate marks, at the final examination
3. If in any year the prize be not given the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
4. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value and number of the prizes out of the endowment as new circumstances may render desirable.

(33) The Rajah of Chettinad Shashtiabdapurti Memorial Prizes.

The Rajah Annamalai Shashtiabdapurti Memorial (61st Birthday) Prizes Endowment by Sri S. Markhandam Pillai Avergal, Mill Owner and Rice Merchant, Chidambaram.

This Endowment was founded by Sri Markhardam Pillai, Mill Owner and Rice Merchant, Malaikatti Street, Chidambaram, to encourage the study of Tamil and History.

The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,001 invested in Government Securities, the interest of which is to be utilised for the award of 2 prizes annually under the following conditions:-

1. The Prizes shall be named "Raja Annamalai Shashtiabhapuri Prizes".

2. The two prizes, which will be of the value of about Rs. 15/- each, shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day (i) to the student of Third, Fourth or Fifth year Honours Class in History and Politics who writes the best essay on a topic in the History of South India or Politics in an essay writing competition to be held for the purpose and (ii) to any student of the University who writes the best essay in Tamil on any topic on Banking and Commerce at an essay writing competition held for the purpose.

3. The Prize may be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.

4. To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination prescribed as the test

5. If no award of a Prize is made in any year, the unspent interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund

6. The syndicate shall have power to make such changes in the terms of the awards, consistent with the intentions of the Donor and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

(34) Sri Sivasubrahmanya Pillai Scholarship at the Annamalai University

1. This Scholarship was founded by Sri Tirunavukkarasu Pillai Avergal of Tirulokki in memory of his revered father Sri Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, of Tiruvavaduthurai.

2. The Endowment for the Scholarship consists of 3½% (Three and a half per cent) Non-terminable Government Promissory Notes (Nos. MS. 001867 to 1869 of 1000 each) of the face value of Rs 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only). The interest on this investment should be utilised for Scholarship to a student taking up the Oriental Pulavar course Tamil alone in the Annamalai University.

3. This Scholarship shall be styled as "Sri Sivasubrahmanya Pillai Scholarship."

4. It shall be competent to the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to award the Scholarship to a poor deserving student who takes up Pulavar course Tamil alone.

5. The Scholarship shall be tenable for a period of four years.

6. The amount of Scholarship shall be Rs. 99/- (Rupees Ninety-nine only) payable in equal monthly instalments in the months from July to March and excess of income over the amount of Scholarship will be added to the corpus of the Fund.

7. The following are the terms of award of Scholarship:—

- (a) It shall be awarded to a poor deserving Non-Brahmin student of the Saivite Sect admitted in the Preliminary Pulavar Course Tamil alone in the Annamalai University.

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- (b) It shall be continued so long as the holder obtains promotion to the Senior Class in the Preliminary and the Final courses and passes in the Preliminary Examination and prosecutes, his studies and shows satisfactory progress.
- (c) It shall not be continued if the holder thereof fails to obtain promotion to the Senior Class in the Preliminary or Final Course or to pass in the Preliminary Examination. It shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor to declare, that the holder of any Scholarship has forfeited it for misconduct irregular attendance or unsatisfactory progress in studies. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.
- (d) If in any year the Scholarship is forfeited by the holder thereof for failure to secure promotion to the Senior classes in the Preliminary and Final courses or to pass the Preliminary Examination or for the other reasons it shall be awarded to another deserving Non-Brahmin Saivite student selected by the Syndicate out of the students admitted into the Preliminary Pulavar course Tamil alone.
- (e) If no Non-Brahmin Saivite student be available in any year, the Scholarship shall be awarded to any other Non-Brahmin Hindu deserving student.

8. When the income over the amount of annual scholarship added to the corpus of the fund as per para 6 *supra* accumulates to a sufficient sum, it shall be within the discretion of the Syndicate of the University to dispose it either by increasing the amount of the Scholarship or by raising the number of Scholarships.

9. All awards of Scholarships or changes in the award shall be intimated to the Donor or his heirs as and when they are made.

35. Dr. Narasinga Rao's Prize for General Knowledge.

1. The Prize shall be called "Dr. Narasinga Rao's Prize for General Knowledge".

2. The endowment consists of Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 500/- bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum and of such sums as may be added to it from time to time.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually at Convocation to the student who is adjudged most deserving of it as the result of an examination held for the purpose. All students pursuing their studies in the University at the time (including research students) shall be eligible to compete for the prize. The examination shall test, so far as it is possible,

- (i) the candidate's range of extra curricular studies and familiarity with those items of knowledge which should be the Hall-mark of a young man or woman of education and culture at the present day.
- (ii) the candidate's mental alertness, the fertility of his ideas and the ripeness of his judgement.

The examination shall be so conducted that students pursuing any particular course of studies shall not have a decided advantage over others in winning the award.

4. If no award is made in any year, the unspent interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

36. Mahamahopadhyaya S Dandapaniswami Dikshitar Prize.

This Endowment was founded in December 1942, by Sri S. D. Minakshinatha Dikshitar and Sri D. M. Sivasankara Dikshitar, son and grandson respectively of Mahamahopadhyaya Brahmasri S. Dandapaniswami Dikshitar, for a long time Principal of the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram, and Prathamacharya in the University and consists of Rs. 500 invested in Government Securities the interest of which is to be utilised for the award of a Prize annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Prize shall be named Mahamahopadhyaya S. Dandapaniswami Dikshitar Prize'

2. The Prize shall be awarded annually at Convocation to the student who stands highest among those securing a first class in the Vyakarana Branch of the Siromani Examination. Should there be no first class candidate in that Branch in any year, the prize shall be awarded to the student who stands first among the successful candidates securing a first class in the Advaita Branch of the Siromani Examination of that year.

3. If there be in a year no candidate passing in the first class either in the Vyakarana or in the Advaita Branch of the Siromani Examination of the year, the Prize shall be awarded to the student who takes first rank among the 2nd classes in the Vyakarana Siromani of that year; if there is no Second class in the Vyakarana side the Prize shall be awarded to the student who takes first rank among the candidates of that year in the Advaita Vedanta Branch.

4. If in any year the prize could not be awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

37. The Thiakesar Trust Scholarship.

This Endowment was founded by Mr. Karumuthu Thiagarajan, Trustee, Thiakesar Trust, Ramnad and it consists of Rs. 5,000/- invested in the 3% Funding loan Government of India Bonds 1966—68 the interest on which is to be utilised for the award annually of a scholarship under the following conditions.

1. The Scholarship shall be styled "The Thiakesar Trust Scholarship".

2. The Scholarship shall be of the annual value of Rs. 50/- or such larger amount as the interest from the Endowment Fund may permit and shall be awarded annually to the poor deserving student proficient in Tamil, who after passing the Intermediate Examination of this or any other University, studies in this University with a view to qualifying for the B. A. (Hons.) Degree Examination in Branch VI-Tamil Language and Literature.

3. The Scholarship shall be tenable for a period of three consecutive academic years and the amount of the scholarship shall be paid in three instalments one at the end of each term, September, December, and March of the academic year.

4. It shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor to declare the holder of any scholarship has forfeited it for

misconduct, irregular attendance or unsatisfactory progress in his studies. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

5. If in any year the Scholarship be not awarded, or after having been awarded, it is forfeited, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

6. The Syndicate shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable and as it may deem best adapted from time to time, to carry out the intentions of the donor.

(38) The Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment.

BY

HIS HOLINESS SRILASRI KASIVASI SWAMINATHA THAMBIRAN
SWAMIGAL AVERGAL.

*Thevara Tirumurai Prize and Publication of works of
Tamil Literature and Grammar.*

PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME RS.500+RS. 1,250.

1. The object of the Endowment is to foster the growth of the Science of Tamil Music in the Tevara Tirumurais and publish works of Tamil Literature and Grammar.

This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srila Sri Kasivasi Swaminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal to perpetuate the memory of Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Avergal, due to whose solicitude the Tevara Tirumurais have been preserved to the world.

2. The Endowment consists of 114.3 acres of wet and 4.72 acres of Dry land (ie) 118 acres 75 cents, in Kayalur, Melasethi, forming parts of vattoms 21 and 23 of Sirugudi and Kilmandur of Kumbakonam Taluk, Tanjore District, now in the sole enjoyment of His Holiness. The present value of the property is Rs 75,000 and the net annual income is Rs. 1,750 at present market rates. Rs. 500 out of this sum shall be set apart for a Prize and the rest shall be utilised for publication of Tamil works of literature and grammar, listed in the schedule attached in pursuance of conditions detailed hereunder.

I. The following are the terms of award of the Prize.

- (i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of considerations of sex, caste, religion and nationality
- (ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:
 - (a) A pass in the Preliminary examination of the Pulavar course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or other equivalent examination in any University to be newly established.
 - (b) Success at the first appearance in the Sangita Bhushana (Tevara Tirumurai) Title (Final) Examination of the Annamalai University.
 - (c) First rank with a First class in a test in memorising and singing 1,200 verses prescribed from the Twelve Tirumurais in proper pans.
- (iii) The said 1,200 verses shall consist of selections at the rate of 100 verses from each of the

first 7 Tirumurais and 500 verses chosen from other Tirumurais in proportion to their numbers. This selection of 1,200 verses shall vary either from year to year or for a series of years and they shall be illustrative of the 24 pans.

The scheme of marks for the Tevaram Tirumurai test shall be as follows:—

For memorising correctly
all the 1200 verses of the
Tirumurai 50 marks

For accurate singing in
proper pans 40 ..

For right expression with
full comprehension of
the import of the songs 10 ..

Total. 100 marks.

(iv) If in any year, two or more candidates shall be eligible for the Prize, the marks at the Sangita Bhushana Preliminary examination shall be taken additionally into account in deciding this award. Should there be a tie even then, their Sangita Entrance Examination marks and their age shall be taken into account and the prize shall be awarded to the candidate who gets higher marks and is junior in age.

(v) The Prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize-amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to

him, the prize-amount shall be paid to his legal heir of heirs.

(vi) The prize-amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not, under any circumstances be either divided, reduced or otherwise altered.

(vii) If in any year or series of years the prize be not awarded, the prize-amount shall be funded and the entire amount so funded shall be awarded in any subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award.

11. The terms and conditions for the publication of Tamil books shall be as follows:—

(i) After setting apart the amount needed for the award of the prize under (I) above, the balance of the annual income from the Endowment shall be utilised for the publication of Library editions of royal size in good paper and bold letters of the texts, the texts with notes and prose-works of the 27 sets of Tamil books listed in the schedule properly edited with as many correct readings as are necessary. The prose and poetical works grouped in the schedule may be regrouped or published in parts in a suitable manner. The verses shall be so split as to indicate the proper metrical divisions. Each volume in the series shall consist of not less than 750 pages and shall be in high class binding.

In every one of the publications in the series and in every edition thereof there shall be printed the figures of Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja and His Majesty King George V and the deeds relating to this Endowment and the Rs. 1000

Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V, instituted by the same Donor in the Madras University.

- (ii) Fifty copies of each publication and every edition thereof shall be sent soon after their publication, to the Donor or his successors in interest. The remaining copies shall be sold. The price of each copy shall be fixed at a fourth of the actual cost.
- (iii) Incidental administrative expenses relating to the arrangements for the award of the Prize or the sale of the books shall not be debited against either the income from the Endowment or the accumulations thereof.
- (iv) The sale-proceeds of the publications shall be funded until such time as an annual yield of Rs. 1,250 by way of interest on the capital is realised.
- (v) The Syndicate shall then enhance the value of the Raja Raja Tirumurai Prize to Rs. 1,000 and fix the sale-price of each publication at one-eighth of the actual cost. The excess over the said Rs. 1,000 in the income from the Endowment, the interest on the funded capital and the sale proceeds of the publications shall be utilised for the further publication of the books under the conditions laid down.
- (vi) The Syndicate may vary from time to time the order in which the books or groups of books as indicated in the schedule shall be published and decide from time to time the number of books to be published and the number of editions for each publication.

Should there be a demand for a particular book or a group of books, in the schedule, from an individual or individuals or an association, the Syndicate may, finances permitting, publish it, provided they pay in advance the cost of publication of not less than 500 copies. This publication may be made in advance of the scheduled time and whether the edition is the first or a later one.

- (vi.) When all the 27 groups of books scheduled have been published, it shall be open to the Syndicate to publish the most important of the books or groups of books with commentaries, on the same conditions as have been laid down. Thereafter it shall be competent for the Syndicate to publish books not mentioned in the schedule with texts, texts and notes and prose-versions etc., provided all the conditions for the publication of the series are observed.
- (viii) The Syndicate shall at the end of each year publish in a prominent Tamil Daily (a) the name and address of the prize-winner with his photograph and (b) a statement showing the names and numbers of copies of each book published or under publication, the number of copies sold, the balance in stock and the investments of the publication fund and furnish a copy thereof to the Donor or his successors in interest.
- (ix) The income from the endowed properties and their accumulations shall not be diverted to any purposes other than those specifically mentioned herein namely, the award of the prize and the publication of books.

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- (x) The Donor or his successors in interest shall have the power of recommending to the Syndicate each year a suitable person for appointment as examiner for the Tevaram test.
- (xi) Five per cent of the annual net income from this Endowment shall be set apart to form a reserve Fund till the interest thereof yields a sum equal to annual kist and cess etc., on the endowed property. After the constitution of such a reserve Fund, the sums thus released shall be set apart to build up two other distinct Funds yielding incomes sufficient to award (i) stipends towards boarding and lodging expenses, to 48 poor deserving students preparing for the Sangita Bhushana Tevara Tirumurai Examination at the rate of 12 stipends for each of the 4 classes of the said course, and (ii) similar stipends to 48 students preparing for the Pulavar Preliminary (Tamil alone) examination, at the rate of 24 for each of the 2 classes of the course. After these reserve funds have been constituted, the entire annual income from the Endowment shall be utilised for the publication of books under the conditions already prescribed.
- (xii) For the first four years till candidates qualifying for the Prize are available, the Prize amount may be utilised for the publication of books and of selections from the Twelve Tirumurais.

**தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பரிசும்
தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண வெளியீடுகளும்
விவரமும் விதிகளும்**

ஸ்ரீலங்கா காசிவாசி சாமிநாதத் தம்பிரான் சுவாமிகள் அவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட இராஜராஜ அபயகுலசேகர சோழ மகாராஜா அவர்களின் ஞாபகார்த்த என்டென மெண்டிஸ் தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பரிசும் தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களின் வெளியீடுகளும்.

தற்கால வருஷ வருமானம் ரூ 500 + ரூ. 1.250.

தேவாரத் திருமுறைகளின் தமிழ் இசைக்கலையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தலும், தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களை வெளியிடுதலும் இதன் நோக்கமாகும். திருமுறைகளை வெளிப்படுத்தக் காரணமாயிருந்தவர்களான இராஜராஜ அபயகுலசேகர சோழ மகாராஜா அவர்களுடைய ஞாபகம் என்றும் குன்றுதிருந்து வளம்பொருட்டு இந்தப்பரிசு, திருப்பனந்தாள ஸ்ரீலங்கா காசிவாசி சாமிநாதத் தம்பிரான் சுவாமிகள் அவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

இதன் மூல சொத்து தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா, தம்பகோணம் தாலூக்கா, 21-ம் நம்பர் சிறுகுடி, 23-ம் நம்பர் சிழ்மார்தூர் இந்த வட்டங்களில், நாம் பட்டாமிராசுடன் சர்வ சுகந்திரமாக அநுபவத்து வருகிற, கயலூர் மேலசேத்தி கிராமத்தில நன்செய் ஏக்கர் 114 செண்டு 3, பன்செய் ஏக்கர் 4 செண்டு 72 ஆக ஏக்கர் 118-ம் செண்டு 75-ம் ஆகும். அது ரூபா எழுபத்தையாயிரம் (ரூ. 7 5000) பெறுமானமுள்ளது. தற்கால நிலைமையை அநுசரித்து வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபா ஆயிரத்தேழுநூற்றைம்பது (ரூ. 1,750) வரை நிகர வருமானம் வரக்கூடியது. இந்த வருமானத்திலிருந்து ரூபா ஐந்துநூறு (ரூ 500) ஒரு பரிசு கொடுக்க ஒதுக்கப்படவேண்டும். மூல சொத்தின் வருமானத்தின் எஞ்சிய தொகையை, இதனுடன் சேர்த்துருக்கிற ஷெடியூல்களின் படி கீழ்க்கண்ட ஷரத்துக்களை அனுசரித்துத் தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களை அச்சிட உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

I. பரிசு அளிப்பதற்குரிய விதிகளும் நிபந்தனைகளும் வருமாறு:—

1. இப்பரிசு ஆண்பாலார் பெண்பாலாராகிய யாவருக்கும் ஜாக, மத, தேச வேறுபாடு கருதாமல் அளித்தற் குரியது.

2. அண்ணாமலை யுனிவர்ஸிட்டியிலாவது, சென்னை யுனிவர்ஸிட்டியிலாவது, அல்லது இவைகளில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிற தனித்தமிழ்ப் புலவர் பரீட்சையின் ரிபந்தனைகளுக்குக் குறையாமல் இனி ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் வேறு எந்த யுனிவர்ஸிட்டியிலாவது, ஷே தனித்தமிழ்ப் புலவர் பிரிலிமினரிப் பரீட்சையில் தேறினவரும் அண்ணாமலை யுனிவர்ஸிட்டி சங்கீத பூஷணத் தேவாரத்திருமுறை டைடில் முடிவுப் பரீட்சையில் முதல் முறையிலேயே தேறினவரும், பன்னிரண்டு திருமுறைகளிலும் பாடமாக வைக்கப்பெறும் ஆயிரத்திருநூறு (1200) க்குக் குறையாத செய்யுட்களைப் பாராயணம் (நெட்டுரு) செய்வதிலும் அவற்றிற்குரிய பண்முறைகளோடு பாடுவதிலும் முதல் வகுப்பில் முதல்வராக வருபவரும் ஆகிய ஒருவருக்கே இப்பரிசு அளிக்கப்படும்.

3. எல்லாப்பண்களும் அமைய ஒன்று முதல் ஏழு திருமுறைகளிலும் திருமுறை ஒன்றுக்குப் பாடல் நூறு விகிதம் எழுநூறும், ஏனை ஐந்து திருமுறைகளிலும் அத்திருமுறை நூல்களின் பாடல் மிகுதி குறைவுகளுக்கு ஏற்றபடி பாடல் ஐந்நூறுமாக ஆயிரத்திருநூறு (1200)க்குக் குறையாத பாடல்கள் பாடமாக வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். அந்நவன் பாடமாக வைப்பது ஆண்டு தோறுமாவது தொடர்ந்த சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு ஒரு முறையாவது, ஷே ஆயிரத்திருநூறு ஆகிய அளவுக்குக் குறையாதபடி, எல்லாப்பண்களிலுமாகத் திருத்தியமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஷே திருமுறை ஆயிரத்திருநூறு பாசரங்களையும் எழுத்துப்பிழை யில்லாமல் திருத்தமாகப் பாராயணஞ் செய்வதற்கு அம்சம் 50, பண்முறை பிறழாமல் ஒழுங்காகப் பாடுவதற்கு அம்சம் 40, பொருள் உணர்ச்சியுடன் பாடுவதற்கு அம்சம் 10-இவ்விதம் ஏற்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும்.

4. எந்த வருஷத்திலாயினும் இருவரேனும் இருவருக்கு மேற்பட்டவரேனும் பரிசுக்குரியவரானால், சங்கீதப் பிரிலிமினரிப் பரீட்சையில் பெற்ற அம்சங்களையும் சேர்த்துப் பார்த்து மொத்தத்தில் அதிக அம்சம் பெற்றவருக்கு இப்பரிசு அளிக்கப்பெறும். அப்படியும் தீர்மானிக்க முடியாவிட்டால் அவர்களுடைய சங்கீத என்ட்ரன்ஸ் பரீட்சையின் அம்சங்களையும் (Marks) வயதையும் பார்த்து, அதிக அம்சம் உள்ள

வருக்கும் வயதில் குறைந்தவருக்கும் பரிசைக்கொடுக்க வின்றிகேட் சபையார் தீர்மானிப்பார்கள்.

5. வின்றிகேட் சபைக்கூட்டம் ஒன்றில் இந்தப்பரிசு உரியவருக்கு வழங்கப்பெறும். எந்த வருஷத்திலேனும் பரிசுக்குரியவர் நேரில் வந்து பரிசைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாமற் போனால் வின்றிகேட் சபையார் பரிசுத் தொகையை அவருக்கு அனுப்புவதற்குரிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வார்கள். பரிசு வழங்குவதற்கு முன் அப்பரிசுக்குரியவர் இறக்குர்ப்படி நேர்ந்தால் அத்தொகை சட்டப்படி அவருடைய வாரிசாச இருப்பவரிடம் சேர்ப்பிக்கப்படும்.

6. இப்பரிசுத் தொகை பணமாகவேனும் செக்காகவேனும் அளிக்கப்பெறும். இந்தப்பரிசுத் தொகையை எக்காரணத்தாலாவது பகுக்கவும், குறைக்கவும், மாற்றவும் கூடாது.

7. எந்த ஒரு வருஷத்திலேனும், அல்லது தொடர்ந்த பல வருஷங்களிலேனும் பரிசு கொடுக்கப்படாமலிருந்தால், அவ்வாறு கொடுக்கப்படாமலிருந்த பரிசுத்தொகை முழுவதும் சேர்த்து, எந்த வருஷத்தில் பரிசு வழங்கப்படுகிறதோ அவ் வருஷத்தில் பரிசுக்குரியவருக்கே அளிக்கப்பெறும்.

II. 1. மேற்கண்ட 1-வது அயிட்டத்திற்குண்ட பரிசுத் தொகை ரூபா ஐந்து (ரூ. 500) போக மூல சொத்தின் பெருமான பாக்கியை, இதனுடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிற அட்டவணியில் இருபத்தேழு (27) தொகுதிகளாகத் தொகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற படி பன்னிரு திருமுறை முதலிய தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களின் மூலங்களையும்-மூல உரையையும், வசனங்களையும், அவைகளின் தகுதிக்கேற்பத் தொகுத் தொகுதியாகவும் அல்லது பிரித்தும் சேர்த்தும் பகுதி பகுதி களாகவும் செய்யுட்களைச் சேர்பிரித்தும் கூடியவரை பெரிய எழுத்துக்களில் கருத்தமான இன்றியமையாத பாடபேதங்களுடனும் லைப்ரரியிலுள்ள களாக வெளியிட உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும். ஹெட் வெளியீடுகள் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் நல்ல உயர்ந்த காகிதத்தில் ராயல் சைசில் வால்பூம் ஒன்றுக்கு எழுநூற்றைப்பது (750) பக்கங்களுக்கு குறையாமல் லைப்ரரிக்கு உபயோகப்படுமா தகுதியில் நல்ல உயர்ந்த பைண்டு செய்தல் வேண்டும். மேற்கண்ட வெளியீடுகளில் ஒவ்வொரு புத்தகத்திலும் ஒவ்வொரு பதிப்பிலும் இராஜராஜன் பிளாக்குகளுடன் இந்த மூலம், ஐந்தாம் ஜார்ஜ்

பிளாக்குடன் சென்னை யூனிவர்ஸிட்டியில் நம்மால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஐந்தாம் ஜார்ஜ் சக்ரவர்த்தியன் ரூபகார்த்தமாக ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்த் தமிழ்ப் பரிசின் மீடும் சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

2. இந்த மடில்கண்ட விவரப்படி வெளியிடப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு புத்தகத்தின் ஒவ்வொரு பதிப்பிலும் ஐம்பது (50) பிரதிகள் விசிடம் நமக்கும் நமக்குப்பின் வரும் உரிமையுள்ள வர்களுக்கும் (Successors-in-interest) புத்தகங்கள் தயாரானவுடன் அனுப்பி வரவேண்டும். தவிர மீதியிருக்கும் புத்தகங்களில் ஒவ்வொன்றும் அடக்க விலைக்கு நான்கில் ஒன்றாக விற்கப்படவேண்டும்.

3. இந்த மடில்கண்ட விவரப்படிக்குள்ள பரிசு கொடுப்பது, புத்தகங்கள் வெளியிடுவது முதலிய காரியங்களை நிறுவகிப்பதனால் ஏற்படும் நிறுவாகச் செலவுகளை மூல சொத்தின் வருமானத் தொகையிலாவது, அதனுடைய விருத்தியாய்சம் முதலிய எவ்வித வருமானங்களிலாவது கழிக்கக்கூடாது.

4. மேற்கண்ட வெளியீடுகள் வற்ற வருமானம், ஷே புத்தகங்கள் அச்சிடுவதற்கு வருஷந்தோறும் ஷே என்டொளமெண்டின் வருமானத்திலிருந்து ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு வரும் தொகையை வட்டியாகவுள்ள மூலதனத் தொகையாகும் வரையிலும் சேர்க்கப்படல்வேண்டும்.

5. அப்படி ஒரு மூலதனத்தொகை ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு, இராஜராஜத் திருமுறைப் பரிசை ரூபா ஆயிரமாகக் கொடுக்கவும் புத்தக வெளியீடுகளை முன் சொல்லப்பட்ட கண்டிஷன் களுக்குப்பட்டு அடக்க விலைக்கு எட்டில் ஒன்றாக விற்கவும் வேண்டும். மேற்கண்டபடி ஆயிர ரூபாய் பரிசுத்தொகை போக ஷே என்டொளமெண்டிலிருந்து வரும் பாக்கித்தொகையையும், வட்டியையும், புத்தகங்கள் வற்ற வருமானங்களையும், புத்தக வெளியீடுகளுக்கே உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

6. இதனுடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிற அட்டவணையிற் கண்ட புத்தகத்தொகுதிகளின் வரிசைச்சுரமம் எவ்விதமிருந்தபோதிலும், அந்தந்தக் காலங்களில் தேவைக்குத் தகுந்தபடி எந்தத் தொகுதி எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் எவ்வளவு பதிப்புக்கள் வேண்டுமானாலும் அச்சிட என்னடிகேட் தீர்மானிக்கலாம். தனிப்பட்டவர்களாவது அல்லது ஒரு கூட்டத்தாராவது இந்த

அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட தொகுதிகளில் எந்தத் தொகுதிப்புத்தகங்களை விரும்பினாலும், விலைக்கு ஐந்நூறு (500) காப்பிகளுக்குக் குறையாதபடி எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாகவும், அதற்கு முன்பு பணம் கொடுப்பதாகவுமிருந்தால், பொருள் நிலை இடம் கொடுக்கும் பட்சத்தில், முதல் பதிப்பாயிருந்தாலும் அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட பதிப்புக்களாக இருந்தாலும் அந்தத் தொகுதியை முன்னதாக அச்சிட என்டிசு கேட் தீர்மானிக்கலாம்.

7. அதன் பிறகு இன்னுடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிற அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட புத்தகங்களின் தொகுதிகள் இருபத்தேழாம் (27) அச்சிட்டுக் காப்பிகள் செலவழிந்தபின் ஷே அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட புத்தகங்களில் இன்றியமையாதவைகளை அவைகளின் தகுதிக்கேற்றபடி அரும்பதவுரை முதலிய உரைகளுடன் மேற்கண்ட விவரங்களின்படியே வெளியிடவேண்டும். பின்பு இந்த அட்டவணையிற்கண்டபடி வேறு எந்தத்தகுதியுள்ள தமிழ்ப் புத்தகங்களின் மூலங்களையும்—மூல உரைகளையும், வசனங்களையும், ஷே அட்டவணையிற்கு கண்ட புத்தகங்களை அச்சிடுவதற்கும் செலவழிப்பதற்கும் ஏற்பட்ட விவரப்படிக்குள்ள நபந்தனைகளுக்குட்பட்டு என்டிசு கேட்டார் அபிப்பிராயப்படி வெளியிட்டு வரலாம்.

8. ஒவ்வொரு வநஷத்திலும் ஷே பரிசைப் பெறுபவரின் பெயர், விலாசம், போர்ட்டோ இவைகளோடு அச்சிட்ட புத்தகத்தின் பெயரையும், அதன் பிரதிகளின் எண்ணிக்கையையும் அச்சிடப்படும் புத்தகத்தின் பெயரையும் விற்கப்பட்ட புத்தகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கையையும், மீதியிருக்கும் புத்தகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கையையும் புத்தக வெளியீடுகளின் கணக்கிற்குண்ட பணம் எவ்விதப் பாதுகாப்பில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதையும். ஒரு பிரபல தமிழ்த்தினசரிப்பத்திரிகையில் வெளியிடுவதுடன், நமக்கும் நமக்குப்பின் வருந் உரிமையுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் அனுப்பிவரவேண்டியது.

9. மேற்குறித்த பரிசுக்காகவும், வெளியீடுகளுக்காகவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட எண்டௌமெண்டுகளையும் அவற்றின் விருத்தியாம்சங்களையும் இந்த டீடிவ கண்ட விவரப்படிக்குள்ள பரிசு கொடுத்தல், புத்தகங்கள் வெளியிடுதல் இவைகளைத்தவிர வேறு எந்தக் காரியத்துக்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்தக் கூடாது.

10. தேவாரப் பரிட்சைகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் பரிட்சாதிக்காரிகளில் ஒருவராகச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளும்படி தகுதி

யுடைய ஒருவரைக் குறிப்பிட்டு என் னி டிகேட்டாருக்குச் சிபார்சு செய்ய நமக்கும், நமக்குப்பின்வரும் உரிமையுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் பாத்தியதையுண்டு.

11. இந்த எண்டௌமெண்டிலிருந்து கிடைக்கும் அந்த அந்த வருஷ நிகரவருமானத்திலிருந்து நூற்றுக்குஐந்து ரூபா விகிதம் ரிசர்வ் பண்டாக இதன் மூல சொத்தின் ஒரு வருஷத் திய சர்க்கார் கிஸ்தி வசையறவை வட்டியாகவுடைய முதல் தொகையாகும் வரை ஒதுக்கி வைக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி ஒரு மூலதனத் தொகை ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு, அதனால் 'ரிகுதிப்படுத் தொகையை தேவாரத்திருமுறைப் பரிட்சைக்குப் படிக்கும் மாணவர்களில் எளிய குகுதியுடைய மாணவர்களுக்கு வகுப்பு ஒன்றுக்கு பன்னிரண்டு (12) பேர்கள் வீதம் நான்கு வகுப்புக் கும் நார்பத்தெட்டு (48) பேர்களுக்கு இலவச உண்டி உறை யுளுக்காக (Stipend) பிரதி வருஷத்திலும் கொடுத்து வருவ தற்கு வேண்டிய தொகையையும், இவ்வாறே தனித்தமிழ்ப் புலவர் பிரிலினரிப் பரிட்சைக்குப் படிக்கும் மாணவர் களில் வகுப்பு ஒன்றுக்கு இருபத்து நான்கு (24) பேர்கள் வீதம் இரண்டு வகுப்புக்கும் நார்பத்தெட்டு (48) மாணவர்களுக்குப் பிரதி வருஷமும் கொடுத்து வருவதற்கு வேண்டிய தொகையையும், வட்டியாகவுடைய தனித்தனி முதல் தொகைகளாகும் வரை ஒதுக்கிவைக்க வேண்டும். மேற்கண்டபடி மூலதனத் தொகைகள் பூர்த்தியான பிறகு, இந்த எண்டௌமெண்டின் மூலசொத்தின் அந்த அந்த வருஷவருமானம் முழுவதையும் முன் சொல்லப்பட்ட கண்டிஷன்களுக்குட்பட்டுப் புத்தக வெளியீடுகளுக்கே உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

12. மேற்கண்ட பன்னிரு திருமுறைத் தேவாரப்பரிசைப் பெறத் தகுதியுடையவர்கள் கிடைக்கும் வரையுள்ள முதல் நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்கு எண்டௌமெண்டின் வருமானத்திலிருந்து ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பரிசுத்தொகையைப் புத்தகவெளியீடு களுக்கும் பன்னிரு திருமுறைகளின் ஸெலக்ஷன்களுக்கும் (Selections) உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம்.

புத்தகங்களின் அட்டவணை.

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்	
1	1 2	பன்னிரு திருமுறைகள்—மூலம் பன்னிரு திருமுறைகள் அரும் பதவுரை முதலிய உரைகளுட னும் ஆராய்ச்சிகளுடனும்	
2	1 2 3 4 5	பெரிய புராணம் திருவிளையாடற் புராணம் கந்தபுராணம்—மூலம் உபதேசகாண்டம் கந்தபுராணச் சுருக்கம்	பரஞ்சோதிமுனிவர் கோனேரியப்பர் சம்பந்த சரணுலயர்
3	1 2 3 4 5	கம்பராமாயணம்—உத்தர காண்டத்துடன் பாகவதம்—மூலம் வில்லிபுத்தூரார் பாரதம் அரங்கநாதகவி பாரதம் நல்லாப்பிள்ளை பாரதம்	செவ்வைச்சூடுவார்
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	விநாயக புராணம் தணிகைப் புராணம் கோயிற் புராணம் இலிங்க புராணம் சிவதருமோத்தரம் வாயுசங்கிதை குத்சங்கிதை பிரமோத்தர காண்டம் கூர்ம புராணம் காசி காண்டம் சேது புராணம்—மூலம் திருப்பரங்கிரிப் புராணம் காஞ்சிப் புராணம் திருவாணக்காப் புராணம் பேரூர்ப் புராணம்	கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள் கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள் உமாபதி சிவாசாரியார் குலசேகர பாண்டியர் மறைஞான சம்பந்தர் வரகுணராமபாண்டியர் தேவராஜ பிள்ளை வரதுங்கராமபாண்டியர் அதிவீரராமபாண்டியர் அதிவீரராமபாண்டியர் நிரம்ப அழகிய தேசிகர் நிரம்ப அழகிய தேசிகர் சிவஞான சுவாமிகள் [கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள் கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள் கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள்]

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கீதம்	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்	
4	16	திருக்குற்றாலத் தலபுராணம்	திரிகூடராஜப்பக் கவி [ராயர்]
	17	மாக புராணம்	அதிவீரராம பாண்டி [யர்]
	18	மச்ச புராணம்	வடமலையப்பப் பிள்ளை [யன்]
	19	திருப்பறியலூர்ப் புராணம்	வேலப்ப தேசிகர்
	20	திருவாப்பனூர்ப் புராணம்	கந்தசாமிப்புலவர்
	21	வசவ புராணம்	---
	22	இரகுவமிசம்	அரசகேசரி
	23	குளாமணி	தோலாமொழித்தேவர்
	24	மேருமந்தர புராணம்	வாமன முனிவர்
	25	யசோதர காவியம்	
	26	சீரூப்புராணம்	உமறுப் புலவர்
	27	தேம்பாவணி	வீரமாமுனிவர்
5	1	திருக்குறள் முடிவதும் எல்லாருடைய உரையுமுள்பட	
	2	மற்றப் பதினெண் கீழ்க்கணக்கு நூல்கள்—உரைகளுள் [பட]	
6	1	சகலகலாவல்லிமாலை—மூலம்—பாக்கெட் சைஸ்	
	2	பதினெண் கீழ்க்கணக்கு நூல்கள்	
7	1	நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற காவியங்கள், நீதி நூல்கள் முதலிய இலக்கியங்களிலுள்ள திருக்குறளின் கருத்துக்களமைந்த சிறந்த செய்யுட்களைத் திருக்குறள் அதிகார அடைவில் வகுத்து அமைத்த தொகுதி— மூலம்	
8	1	கந்தர் கலிவெண்பா	
	2	திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை	
	3	சகலகலாவல்லிமாலை—மூலம் பாக்கெட்சைஸ்	
	4	ஆத்தீஞ்சூடி முதலிய நூல்கள்—பதினென்று—மூலம்	
	5	பதினெண் கீழ்க்கணக்கிலுள்ள நீதிநூல்கள்—பதினெ [ன்று]	
9	1	பிள்ளைப்பெருமாள் ஐயங்கார் பிரபந்தங்கள் (அஷ்டப் பிரபந்தம்)	
	2	சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள் பிரபந்தங்கள்	

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9	3	சிவஞான சுவாமிகள் பிரபந்தங்கள்	
	4	குமரகுரபர சுவாமிகள் பிரபந்தங்கள்	
	5	சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர் பிரபந்தங்கள்	
	6	திருப்போரூர்ச் சந்திதிமுறை சிதம்பர சுவாமிகள்	
	7	திருத்தணிகைச் சந்திதிமுறை— மூலம்—கந்தப்ப தேசிகர்	
	8	பிரபுலிங்க லீலை	சிவப்பிரகாசசுவாமிகள்
	9	பிரபோத சந்திரோதயம்	திருவேங்கடசுவாமிகள்
	10	திருவாதலூர் புராணம்	கடவன்மா முனிவர்
	11	திருக்கவப் புராணம்	சிவப்பிரகாசசுவாமிகள்
	12	சீகாளத்திப் புராணம்	கருணைப்பிரகாசர், சிவப் பிரகாச சுவாமிகள், வேலைய சுவாமிகள்
	13	திருநாகைக்காரேணப் புராணம்	மீனாஷிசந்தரம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள்
	14	திருவிடைமருதூர்த் தல புராணம்	சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர்
10	1	நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற இலக்கியங்களிலுள்ள விநாயகர் தோத்திரம் முதலிய தோத்திரங்களின் சுவையுள்ள பாடல் தொகுதி	
	2	தாயுமான சுவாமிகள் பாடல்	
	3	பட்டினத்தார் பாடல்	
	4	இராமலிங்கசுவாமிகள் பாடல்	
	5	மஸ்தான்சாகிப் பாடல்	
11	1	நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற இலக்கியங்களிலுள்ள பாராயணம், (நெட்டுரு) பண்ணக்கூடிய சரித்திரச்சுவையுள்ள பாடங்களின் செய்யுட்களையும் சொற்சுவையுள்ள செய்யுட்களையும், பொருட்குவையுள்ள செய்யுட்களையும், பக்திச்சுவைமுதலிய சுவையுள்ள செய்யுட்களையும், மேற்கண்ட சுவைகளுள்ள தனிப்பாடல்களையுமுடைய தொகுதி—மூலம்	
12	1	கந்தர் கலிவெண்பா	
	2	திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை	
	3	சகலகாவல்லிமாலை	
	4	நாலடியார்	

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விபரம்
12	5 6 7 8 9	நீதிநெறிவளக்கம் - மூலம்--பாக்கெட் சைஸ் திருக்குறள் நன்னூல் உவமான சங்கிரகம் இரத்தினச் சுருக்கம்
13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	கோவை உலா தூது 1 முதல் ஐந்து முடிய கலம்பகம் { -125 பிரபந்தங்கள் பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்—மூலம் { வரையில் குடாமணி நிகண்டு 11, 12 தொகுதிகளும் திரிபு யமகம் நிரோட்டகம் பதிற்றுப்பத்து வெண்பா அந்தாதி கவித்துறை அந்தாதி—மூலம் 7 முதல் 19 முடிய— சிலேடை { -125 பிரபந்தங்கள் மடல் { வரையில் குறவஞ்சி குறம் பள்ளு பரணி வண்ணம் சதகம்—மூலம் 20 முதல் 27 முடிய— மாலை { 125 பிரபந்தங்கள் நான்மணி மாலை { வரையில் மும்மலிக் கோவை இரட்டைமணி மாலை நவமணி மாலை பதிகம் சிறந்த சில்லறைப் பிரபந்தங்கள்
14	1 2 3	வேழமுகம் பிள்ளையார் சிந்தனை சரஸ்வதி சிந்தனை

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- 4 சகலகலாவல்லிமாலை
- 5 ஆத்திச்சுடி.
- 6 கொன்றைவேந்தன்
- 7 மூதுரை
- 8 நறுந்தொகை
- 9 உலகநீதி
- 10 நல்வழி
- 11 நன்னெறி
- 12 நீதிவெண்பா
- 13 அறநெறிச்சாரம்
- 14 நீதிநெறி விளக்கம்
- 15 சோமேசர் மூதுமொழி வெண்பா
- 16 விவேக சிந்தாமணி
- 17 நீதிசாரம்
- 18 நீதிநூல் வேதநாயகம்பிள்ளை
- 19 குமரேச சதகம்
- 20 அறப்பன் சுவரர் சதகம்
- 21 குடாமணி நிகண்டு 12 தொகுதிகளும்
- 22 வருஷாதிநூல்
- 23 திருப்புகழ்
- 24 நன்னூல் வசனச் சுருக்கம்
- 25 கந்தர் கவி வெண்பா
- 26 சாஸ்வதியந்தாதி
- 27 அருணாநியந்தாதி
- 28 அபிராமியந்தாதி
- 29 திருப்புகலாரந்தாதி
- 30 திருவேங்கடத்தந்தாதி
- 31 பழமலையந்தாதி
- 32 மறைசையந்தாதி
- 33 கல்வனாயந்தாதி
- 34 திருவரங்கத்தந்தாதி
- 35 திருச்செந்தில் நிரோட்டகயமகவந்தாதி
- 36 திருக்கருவைப் பதிற்றுப்பத்தாதி
- 37 மதுரைப்பதிற்றுப் பத்தந்தாதி
- 38 கலைசைச் சிலேடை வெண்பா
- 39 சிங்கைச் சிலேடை வெண்பா
- 40 திருவரங்கத்துமாலை

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புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்

- 14 41 சோணசைலமாலை
42 பெரியநாயகியம்மை திருவிருத்தம்
43 மதுரை மீனாட்சியம்மை இரட்டை மணிமாலை
44 சிதம்பர மும்மணிக்கோவை
45 நால்வர் நான்மணிமாலை
46 திருவாரூர் நான்மணிமாலை
47 செங்கழுநீர் விநாயகர் பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்
48 முத்துக்குமாரசுவாமி பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்
49 அமுதாம்பிகை பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்
50 மீனாட்சியம்மை பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்
51 திருவிடைமருதூர் வலா
52 தஞ்சைப் பெருவுடையாரூலா
53 நெல்லிடுஞ் சூது
54 பண்ணிடுஞ் சூது
55 வநனாகுலாதித்தன்மடல்
56 சித்திரமடல்
57 வெங்கைக்கலம்பகம்
58 மதுரைக்கலம்பகம்
59 சமுத்திர விஸாலம்
60 சந்திரவீலாஸம்
61 கலிங்கத்துப்பராணி
62 வலாதி
63 சிறுபஞ்சமூலம்
64 நான்மணிக்கடிகை
65 திரிகடுகம்
66 இன்ன நாற்பது
67 ஆரியவை நாற்பது
68 ஆசார்க்கோவை
69 முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி
70 பழமொழி நாற்பது
71 நாலடியார்
72 திருக்குறள்
73 நன்னூல் காண்டிகையுரை
74 நன்னூல் விருத்தியுரை
75 பஞ்சலட்சணம் வச்சணந்திமாலையுடன் வசனம்
76 தஞ்சைவாணன் கோவை
77 வெங்கைக் கோவை

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1.க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
14	78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96	<p>கோமச்சுரக் கோவை சிகாழிக் கோவை கல்லாடம் அருணாசல புராணம் அரிச்சந்திர புராணம் நைடதம் நளவெண்பா சிவராத்திரி புராணம் ஏகாதசி புராணம் முக்கூடற் பள்ளு கதிரைமலைப் பள்ளு திருக்குற்றாலக் குறவஞ்சி சரபேந்திர பூபாலக் குறவஞ்சி அருணாசலக்கவி இராமநாடகக் கீர்த்தனை நந்தனார் சரித்திர கீர்த்தனை குசேலோபாக்கியானம் பாகவதம் - செவ்வைச்சூடுவார் வில்லிபுத்தூரார் பாரதம் அஷ்டாவதானம் அரங்கநாதகவி பாரதம் நூல்களின் தகுதிக்கேற்பக் குறிப்புரை, அரும். பதவுரை, பதவுரை, பொழிப்புரை கருத்துரை, இன்றியமையாத இடங்களில் விசேட உரை முதலியன இவைய, எளிய நடையில்.</p>
15	1	<p>நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற இலக்கியங் களிலுள்ள பெருங்காப்பிய உறுப்புக்களின் செய்யுள் தொகுதி—மூலம்</p>
16	1	<p>தொல்காப்பியம் முழுவதும் எல்லாருடைய உரையு முள்ளபட</p>
17	1 2	<p>சகல கலாவல்லிமாலை பாக்கெட்சைஸ் ஒரு பைண்டு தொல்காப்பியம்—மூலம்</p>
18	1 2 3	<p>கந்தர் கவி வெண்பா திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை சகல கலாவல்லிமாலை</p>

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கீதம்	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
18	4 5 6 7	தொல்காப்பியம் எழுத்ததிகாரம் தொல்காப்பியம் சொல்லதிகாரம்--மூலம்--பாக்கெட்- நேமிநாதம் [சைஸ் ஒருபைண்டு வீரசோழியம்
19	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	சகல கலாவல்லிமாலை நன்னூல் நம்பி அகப்பொருள் இறையனார் அகப்பொருள் புறப்பொருள் வெண்பாமாலை யாப்பருங்கலம் உரைகளுள்பட டெம்மி சைஸ் யாப்பருங்கலக்காரிகை தண்டியலங்காரம் வச்சணந்திமாலை
20	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	கந்தர் கலிவெண்பா சகலகலா வல்லிமாலை பஞ்சலட்சணம் மூலம் பாக்கெட்சைஸ் ஒரு வச்சணந்திமாலை [பைண்டு--மூலம் வரையறுத்த பாட்டியல் உலமான சங்கிரகம் இரத்தினச் சுருக்கம்
21	1	எழுத்து, சொல், பொருள், யாப்பு அணி, பாட்டியல் முதலியவைகளின் இலட்சணங்களைக் கூறச் சூத்திரங்களாகவும் செய்யுட்களாகவும், வசனங்களாகவும் நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற சிறந்த நூல் களுடன் அவற்றிற்குப் போதுமான தகுந்த உதாரணங்களோடு கூடிய நூற்றொகுதி.
22	1	நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற இலக்கிய இலக் கணங்களிலுள்ள உரைகளில் உதாரணங் களாகக் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும் செய்யுட்களின் தொகுதி.

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
22	2 3	பழைய சாசனங்களிலுள்ள செய்யுள் தொகுதி தமிழ்ச்சாசனங்களின் தொகுதி
23	1 2 3	இந்த அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட நூல்களின் ஆசிரியர்கள், உரையாசிரியர்கள், இவர்களை ஆதரித்தவர்கள் முதலியவர்களுடைய சரித் திரம், காலம், இவைகளைப்பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சி களின் தொகுதி. இந்த அட்டவணையிற் கண்டிராத தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களின் ஆசிரியர்கள், உரை யாசிரியர்கள், இவர்களை யாதரித்தவர்கள் முதலியவர்களுடைய சரித்திரம், காலம், இவை களைப்பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சிகளின் தொகுதி. தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களைப்பற்றிய பல் வித ஆராய்ச்சிகளின் தொகுதி.
24	1	அன்னிய தேசங்களுள்பட இந்தியா முழுவதற்கும் கெப்டும் டைரெக்டரியும் (நகரங்கள் விளக்கம்)
25	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	தருக்க சாஸ்திரம் (Logic) தத்துவசாஸ்திரம் (Philosophy etc.) வானசாஸ்திரம் (Astronomy) கணிதம் (Mathematics etc.) பௌமிய சாஸ்திரம் (Geology etc.) பூகோளம் (Geography etc.) தாவர சாஸ்திரம் (Botany etc.) பிராணிவர்க்கம் (Zoology etc.) தேகதத்துவ நூல் (Physiology etc.) பிரகிருதி சாஸ்திரம் (Physics etc.) சுகாதார முறை (Sanitary Science etc.) ரஸாயனம் (Chemistry etc.) விவசாயம் (Agriculture etc.)

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சந்தியை	புத்தகங்களின் விபரம்
25	14 தேச சரித்திரம் (History etc.) 15 ராஜாங்கமுறை (Politics etc.) 16 அர்த்த சாஸ்திரம் (Economics etc.) 17 சந்தேதம் (Music etc.) 18 இயந்திர சாஸ்திரம் (Engineering etc.)	தமிழில் கூடிய வரையில் சுருக்கமாகவும், விளக்கமாகவும், தமிழ் மட்டும் தெரிந்தவர்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படும் தகுதியில்
26	1	தமிழ் அகராதி பிரயோகமுட்பட (தமிழுக்குத் தமிழ்)
27	1	தமிழ் வித்யாமண்டம் (என்னைக்களோபிடியா)

செய்தியை

தஞ்சாவூர் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு குத்தாலம் சட்டமன்றத்தின் 21-ம் நம்பர்
சிறு குடி வட்டம் 132-ம் நம்பர் பட்டாவினும், 23-ம் நம்பர் கீழ்மாநகர் வட்டம்
47 ம் நம்பர் பட்டாவினும் உள்ள நன்செய் புன்செய்

நிலங்களின் விபரம்.

சிறு குடி வட்டம்	வட்டம் நம்பர் பெயர்.	ரிசர்வே நம்புதல் உள் நம்புதல்	விபரம்.	விஸ்திர் ணம் ஏ. செ.	ஆக மொத்தம் ஏ. செ.
1	21 நெ. சிறு குடி	373—1	நன்செய்	5	40
2	"	373—3	"	0	4
3	"	374—2	"	2	4
4	"	375—1	"	5	7
5	"	376—1	"	2	76
6	"	377—1	"	2	79
7	"	377—3	"	0	48
8	"	378—2	"	1	91
ஆக நன்செய்				20	49

9	21 நெ. சிறுகுடி	378—1	புன்செய்	0	22	0	22
			புன்செய்			20	71
			ஆக நன்செய் } புன்செய் }				
10	23 நெ. கீழ்மாந்தூர்	198	நன்செய்	4	91		
11	"	199	"	3	59		
12	"	200—2	"	3	46		
13	"	201	"	6	7		
14	"	202—2	"	3	8		
15	"	203—2	"	4	41		
16	"	204—2	"	5	56		
17	"	205—2	"	3	51		
18	"	206	"	4	40		
19	23 நெ. கீழ்மாந்தூர்	207—2	நன்செய்	4	8		
20	"	208—2	"	3	18		
21	"	209—2	"	3	3		
22	"	210—2	"	2	35		
23	"	211—2	"	2	3		
24	"	213—1	"	0	58		
25	"	214	"	2	48		
26	"	215—4	"	0	40		
27	"	216—2	"	3	6		
28	"	217—2	"	3	88		

ஷேடியூல்—தொடர்ச்சி.

தஞ்சாவூர் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு குத்தாலம் சப்ரீஜில்ல்ட்டரைச் சேர்ந்த 21 ம் நெம்பர்
சிறுகுடி வட்டம் 132-ம் நம்பர் பட்டாவிலும், 23-ம் நம்பர் கீழ்மாந்தூர் வட்டம்
47-ம் நம்பர் பட்டாவிலும் உள்ள நன்செய் புன்செய்

நிலங்களின் விபரம்—தொடர்ச்சி.

தஞ்சாவூர் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு	வட்டம் நம்பர் பெயர்.	நீர் சர்வே நம்பரும் உள் நம்பரும்	விபரம்.	விஸ்தீர் ணம் வ. செ. ஏ. செ.	ஆக மொத்தம்
29	"	218	"	2	31
30	"	219	"	1	80
31	"	221	"	2	99
32	"	222—2	"	2	93
33	"	223	"	3	65
34	"	227—2	"	3	87
35	"	236—2	"	3	24
36	"	239	"	2	86
37	"	240	"	2	59
38	"	241—2	"	2	74
ஆக நன்செய்				93	54

39	23 நெ. கீழ்மாந்தூர்	111—5	புன்செய்	0	53	கிட்டங்கி	
40	"	212—2	"	1	18	வகையரா	
41	"	213—2	"	1	3		
42	"	220	நத்தம்	1	76		
			ஆக புன்செய்			4	50
			ஆக நன்செய் புன்செய்			98	4
			ஆக வட்டங்கள் இரண்டுக்கு			118	75

39. The Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nool Prize.

By HIS HOLINESS SRILASRI KASIVASI SWAMINATHA TAMBIRAN
SWAMIGAL AVERGAL OF TIRUPPANANDAL.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of Tirukkural and other books of ethics in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the Prize consists of 3 per cent Government Promissory Notes of 1949-52 (Defence War Loan) of the face value of Rs. 3,500/ (No MS, 004054, Rs. 500/- and MS. 00405, 04056 and 004057, Rs. 1,000/- each). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a Prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the Fund. When the above pronotes mature, the proceeds shall be invested in other Government Securities yielding a higher total income for the Endowment.

3. The following are the terms of award of the Prize:—

- (i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.
- (ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—
 - (a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar course, Tamil alone of the Annamalai or the Madras, University or any other examination (of any University which may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities abovenamed, or the Bala Pandita Examination of the

Madura Tamil Sangam, as a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

- (b) First rank at the first appearance among competitors in a test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University securing not less than 60% of marks. The test will be on the Tirukkural of Tiruvalluvar and 21 other text-books of proverbs and maxims of ethics given in the list appended hereto. The candidates shall be expected to be intimately acquainted with the various commentaries and elucidations; the meaning of words, paraphrase, purport of verses and the special extant notes on the texts shall be mastered by those that compete. In Tirukkural, in particular, they shall have memorised the text in the orthodox form. A recital of a portion or portions of the text chosen by the examiners shall form part of the oral test for the award of the Prize.

- (iii) If two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize amount. If the prize winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If, in any year, the prize be not awarded, the interest on the endowment accrued for that year, *minus* Rs. 50/- shall be added to the corpus of the fund. In the next succeeding year in which a prize is awarded, the value of that year's prize will be Rs. 150/-, i.e. to the sum of Rs. 100/- (value of the prize for each year) shall be added Rs. 50/- which has been reserved as above.

If for a series of years the prize could not be awarded, sums at the rate of Rs. 50/- per each year of no award shall be set apart to be given to the successful competitor of the year when an award is possible, *i.e.*, the successful competitor of the year preceded by a series of years of no award will get Rs. 100/- of the year in which he competes, plus Rs. 50/- for each preceding year of no award.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an addition to income results either by addition or unspent amounts under Clause (6) above, or such reinvestments, such additional income may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute second and third prizes and, thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall, at the end of each year, communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize, and if in any year, the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. This deed shall be published along with the deeds relating to the Rs. 1,000 Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the Memory of King George V in the Madras University and the Raja Raja Abhaya

Kulasekhara Chola Moharaja Memorial Endowment in the Annamalai University by the same Donor in every one of the publications made under the last mentioned Endowment.

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

1. ஆத்திச்சுடி,
2. கொன்றைவேந்தன்,
3. முதுரை,
4. நறுந்தொகை,
5. உலகநீதி,
6. நல்வழி,
7. நன்னெறி,
8. நீதி வெண்பா,
9. அறநெறிச்சாரம்,
10. நீதிநெறிவிளக்கம்,
11. சோமேசர் முதுமொழி வெண்பா,
12. ஏலாதி,
13. சிறுபஞ்ச மூலம்,
14. நான்மணிக்கடிகை,
15. திரிநடுகம்,
16. இன்ன நாற்பது,
17. இனியவை நாற்பது,
18. ஆசாரக்கோவை,
19. முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி,
20. பழமொழி நானூறு,
21. நாலடியார்,
22. திருக்குறள்.

**(40) Kavichakravarti Kambar Memorial
Tamil Prize.**

BY HIS HOLINESS SRILASRI KASIVASIVASI SWAMINATHA
TAMBIAN SWAMIGAL AVERGAL OF TIRUPPANANDAL.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Swamigas Avergal of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of Kamba Ramayanam and 34 other selected books in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the Prize consists of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ non-terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a Prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund.

3. The following are the terms of award of the Prize:—

(i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities above-named or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam, as a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

- (b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. A selection of 3,000 (Three Thousands) lines of which 400 lines or 100 stanzas from Kamba Ramayanam, 400 lines or 100 stanzas from Jivaka Chintamani, 200 lines from Sirappathikaram and the remaining 2,000 lines or 500 stanzas from the other 32 books in the list appended hereto, will be made once in every four years by the Annamalai University — the selections for one period of 4 years being different from those for the next periods of four years. At the competition (i) The first part will consist of a memory test of selections made by the examiners out of the 3,000 lines. In this oral memory test special credit will be awarded for singing the verses in correct music; for this singing the marks will be 10; (ii) The second part will consist of a test of the meaning and the purport of the 3,000 lines above referred to, wherein a knowledge of the meaning of words, paraphrase, purport of the verses and the special extant notes will be tested; and (iii) The third part of the competition will consist of giving explanations with reference to the context to portions of the whole of Kamba Ramayanam including Uttara Kandam chosen by the examiners.
- (iii) If two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years the prize be not awarded, from out of the annual interest of the endowment, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart. The entire amount so set apart, shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year.

7. If in the process of investments, the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University be utilised to institute second and third prizes and, thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize amount and the capital amount of the Endowment in case the Government securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize and if in any year the prize be not awarded the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper This deed shall be published along with the deeds relating to the Rs. 1,000/- Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V in the Madras University, the Promotion of Tamil Learning in the Province of Madras Endowment Fund at Tanjore for Rs 100,000/- the Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment, the Tiruvalluvar Neethi Noot Prize Endowment, the Sekilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment and the Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara Swamigal Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment in the Annamalai University made by the same Donor in everyone of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd Endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose

தொடர்ந்த நம்பர்.	தூல்களின் பெயர்கள்	நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
1	திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை.	
2	பொருநராற்றுப்படை.	
3	சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை.	
4	பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படை.	
5	முல்லைப்பாட்டு.	
6	மதுரைக்காஞ்சி.	
7	நெடுநல்வாடை.	
8	குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு.	
9	பட்டினப்பாலை.	

தொடர்ந்த நம்பர்.	நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.	நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
10	மலைபடுகடாம்.	
11	நற்றிணை.	
12	குறுந்தொகை.	
13	ஐங்குறு நூறு.	
14	பதிற்றுப்பத்து.	
15	பரிபாடல்.	
16	கலித்தொகை.	
17	அகநானூறு.	
18	புறநானூறு.	
19	யசோதரகாவியம்.	
20	குளாமணி.	தோலாமொழித்தேவர்
21	மணிமேகலை.	
22	சிலப்பதிகாரம்.	
23	சீவகசிந்தாமணி.	
24	பெருங்கதை.	
25	மேருமந்தர புராணம்.	கொங்குவேளிர்
26	வசவ புராணம்.	வாமன முனிவர்.
27	தணிகைப் புராணம்.	கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள்
28	கல்லாடம்.	கல்லாடனார்.
29	தேம்பாவணி.	வீரமாமுனிவர்.
30	சீரூப்புராணம்.	உமறுப்புலவர்.
31	திருவிடைமருதூர்த் தலபுராணம்.	சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர்.
32	இரகுவம்மிசம்.	அரசகேசரி.
33	பாகவதம்.	செவ்வைச் சூடுவார்.
34	பாரதம்.	வில்லிப்புத்தூரார்.
35	கம்ப ராமாயணம்— உத்திரகாண்டத்துடன்.	

(41) The Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize.

By His Holiness SRILASRI KASIVASI SVAMINATHA
TAMBIRAN SWAMIGAL AVERGAL OF TIRUPPĀNANDAL.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness
Srilasri Kasivasi Svaminatha Thambiran Swamigal

Avergal of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of *Periyapuranam* and 27 other selected books in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the Prize consists of 3% Government Promissory Notes of 1949-52 (Defence War Loan) of the face value of Rs. 3,500/- (Rupees Three Thousand and five hundred only). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to corpus of the fund. When the above pro-notes mature, the proceeds shall be invested in other Government Securities yielding a higher total income for the Endowment.

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:-

- (i) The prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex caste, religion and nationality.
- (ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—
 - (a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities above named, or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam, as a condition precedent to appearance for the test.
 - (b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. A selection of 750 stanzas in all, 250 of which will

be from *Periyapuranam*, and the remaining 500 from the other 27 books in the list appended hereto, will be made once in every 4 years by the Annamalai University – the selections for one period of four years being different from those for the next period or periods of four years. At the competition (i) the first part will consist of a memory test of selections made by the examiners out of the 750 stanzas. In this oral memory test, special credit will be awarded for singing the verses in correct music; for this singing the marks will be 10. (ii) The second part will consist of a test of the meaning and the purport of the 750 stanzas above referred to, wherein a knowledge of the meaning of words, paraphrase, purport of the verses and the special extant notes would be tested. (iii) The third part of the competition will consist of giving explanations with reference to the context to portions of the whole of *Periyapuranam*, *Tiruvilayadalpuranam* and *Kandapuranam* chosen by the examiners.

- (iii) If two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.

5. The Prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years, the prize be not awarded, from out of the annual interest of the Endowment, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart. The entire amount so set apart, shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an addition to income results either by adition of unspent amount under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income may at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute second and third prizes and, thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize and if in any year the prize be not awarded the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. This Deed, shall be published along with the deeds relating to the Rs. 1,000/- Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V in the Madras University and the Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment and the Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment in the Annamalai University made by the same Donor in every one of the editions of the publications made under the 2nd Endowment mentioned above

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 1. விநாயக புராணம். | கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள். |
| 2. திருப்பரங்கிரிப் புராணம். | நிரம்ப அழகிய தேசிகர். |
| 3. திருக்கூவப் புராணம். | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 4. மாயூரப் புராணம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 5. திருநாகைக்காரோணப் புராணம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 6. திருக்கழுக்குன்றத் தல புராணம். | அந்தகக்கவி வீரராகவ முதலியார். |
| 7. திருவிடைமருதூர்த் தல புராணம். | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 8. காசிரகசியம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 9. பேரூர்ப் புராணம். | கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள். |
| 10. சேது புராணம். | நிரம்ப அழகிய தேசிகர். |
| 11. திருக்குற்றாலத் தல புராணம். | திரிகூடராசப்ப கவிராயர். |
| 12. கோயிற் புராணம். | உமாபதி சிவாசாரியார். |
| 13. இலிங்க புராணம். | குலசேகர பாண்டியர். |
| 14. சிவதருமோத்தரம். | மறைஞான சம்பந்தர். |
| 15. காசி காண்டம். | -அதிவீரராமபாண்டியர். |
| 16. மச்ச புராணம். | வடமலையப்ப பிள்ளையன். |
| 17. கூர்ம புராணம். | அதிவீரராம பாண்டியர். |
| 18. பிரமோத்தர காண்டம். | வரதுங்கராம பாண்டியர். |
| 19. சூதசங்கிதை. | தேவராச பிள்ளை. |
| 20. வாயுசங்கிதை | வரதுங்கராம பாண்டியர். |
| 21. காஞ்சிப்புராணம். | சிவஞான சுவாமிகள். |
| | கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள். |
| 22. திருவாணக்காப் புராணம். | கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள். |
| 23. தணிகைப் புராணம். | கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள் |
| 24. கந்த புராணச் சருக்கம். | சம்பந்தசரணலயர். |
| 25. கந்த புராணம். | கச்சியப்ப சிவாசாரிய சுவாமிகள். |
| 26. உபதேச காண்டம். | கோனேரியப்பர். |
| 27. திருவிளையாடற்புராணம் | பரஞ்சோதி முனிவர் |
| 28. பெரிய புராணம். | சேக்கிழார் நாயனார். |

**(42) Sri Kasivasi Athi Kumarakurupara Swamigal
Memorial Tamil Prize.**

**BY HIS HOLINESS SRILASRI KASIVASI
SWAMINATHA TAMBIRAN SWAMIGAL AVERGAL
OF TIRUPPANANDAL.**

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Svaminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of 64 selected books in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the Prize consists of 3% Government Promissory Notes of 1949-52 (Defence War Loan) of the face value of Rs. 3,500/- (Rupees Three Thousand and five hundred only). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund. When the above pro-notes mature, the proceeds shall be invested in other Government Securities yielding a higher total income for the Endowment.

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:—

(i) The prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary

Pulavar Examination of the two Universities above named, or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam, as a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

- (b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. A selection of 750 stanzas of which 200 from *Tiruvilayadal Puranam* 50 from *Teruvidamarudur Thala Puranam* and the remaining 500 stanzas or 2,000 lines from the other 62 books in the list appended hereto. will be made once in every four years by the Annamalai University—the selections for one period of four years being different from those for the next period or periods of four years. At the competition (i) the first part will consist of a memory test of selections made by the examiners out of the 750 stanzas. In this oral memory test special credit will be awarded for singing the verses in correct music; for this singing the marks will be 10. (ii) The second part will consist of a test of the meaning and the purport of the 750 stanzas above referred to, wherein a knowledge of the meaning of words, paraphrase, purport of the verses and the special extant notes will be tested. (iii) The third part of the competition will consist of giving explanations with or without reference to the context to portions of all the 64 books chosen by the examiners.

- (iii) If two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots

be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs

5. The Prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years, the prize be not awarded, from out of the annual interest of the Endowment, Rs 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart. The entire amount so set apart, shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an addition to income results either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income may at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute second and third prizes and, thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes,

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to the Donor's successor in interest the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize and if in any year the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important

Tamil Daily Newspaper. This Deed, shall be published along with the deeds relating to the Rs. 1,000/- Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V in the Madras University and the Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment, the Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment, and the Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment in the Annamalai University made by the same Donor in every one of the editions of the publications made under the 2nd Endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 1. கந்தர் கலி வெண்பா. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 2. சகலகலாவல்லி மாலை. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 3. குமரேச சதகம். | குருபாத தாசர். |
| 4. தண்டலையார் சதகம். | படிக்காசுப்புவலர். |
| 5. சரஸ்வதியந்தாதி. | கம்பர். |
| 6. அருணகிரியந்தாதி. | குவை நமசிவாய தேவர். |
| 7. அபிராமியந்தாதி. | அபிராம பட்டர். |
| 8. திருப்புகலூர் அந்தாதி. | நெற்குன்றவாண முதலியார் |
| 9. திருவேங்கடத்தந்தாதி. | பிள்ளைப்பெருமானையங்கார் |
| 10. பழமலையந்தாதி. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 11. மறைசையந்தாதி. | சின்ன தம்பிப் புலவர். |
| 12. கல்வனையந்தாதி. | சின்ன தம்பிப் புலவர். |
| 13. திருவரங்கத்தந்தாதி. | பிள்ளைப்பெருமானையங்கார் |
| 14. திருச்செந்தில் நீரோட்ட
கயமகவந்தாதி. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 15. திருக்கருவைப் பதிற்றுப்
பத்தந்தாதி. | அதிவீராம பாண்டியர். |
| 16. மதுரைப்பதிற்றுப்
பத்தந்தாதி. | பரஞ்சோதி முனிவர். |
| 17. கலைசைச்சிலேடை
பெண்பா | தொட்டிக்கலை சுப்பிரமணிய
கம்பிரார் |

தேரடந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 18 | சிங்கைச்சிலேடை
வெண்பா. | நமச்சிவாயப் புலவர். |
| 19. | இங்கித மாலை. | இராமலிங்க சுவாமிகள். |
| 20. | திருவரங்கத்து மாலை. | பிள்ளைப்பெருமானையங்கார். |
| 21. | சோணசைல மாலை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 22. | பெரியநாயகியம்மை
திருவிருத்தம். | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 23. | மதுரை மீனாட்சியம்மை
இரட்டைமணி மாலை. | |
| 24. | சிதம்பர மும்மணிக்
கோவை. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 25. | நால்வர் நான்மணி மாலை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 26. | திருவாரூர் நான்மணி
மாலை. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 27. | செங்கழுநீர் வினாயகர்
பிள்ளைத் தமிழ். | சிவஞான சுவாமிகள். |
| 28. | முத்துக்குமரசுவாமி
பிள்ளைத் தமிழ். | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 29. | அமுதாம்பிகை பிள்ளைத்
தமிழ். | சிவஞான சுவாமிகள். |
| 30. | மீனாட்சியம்மை பிள்ளைத்
தமிழ். | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 31. | திருவிடைமருதூருலா. | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 32. | தஞ்சைப்பெருவிடை
யாருலா. | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 33. | திருவெங்கையுலா. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 34. | இராசராச சோழனுலா. | ஓட்டக்கூத்தர். |
| 35. | நெல்விடுதூது. | |
| 36. | பணவிடுதூது. | |
| 37. | நெஞ்சவிடுதூது. | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 38. | தமிழ்விடுதூது. | |
| 39. | வருணாகுலாதித்தன்
மடல். | |
| 40. | சித்தர மடல். | காளமேகப் புலவர். |

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 41. வெங்கைக் கலம்பகம். | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 42. மதுரைக் கலம்பகம். | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 43. காசிக் கலம்பகம். | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 44. அழகர் கலம்பகம். | |
| 45. சிதம்பரச்செய்யுட்
கோவை. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 46. சமுத்திர விலாசம். | கடிகை முத்துப் புலவர். |
| 47. சந்திர விலாசம். | மாப்பழக்கவிச் சிங்கநாவலர் |
| 48. முக்கூடற்பள்ளு. | |
| 49. கதிரைமலைப்பள்ளு. | |
| 50. திருக்குற்றாலக் குறவஞ்சி. | திரிகூடராசப்பக் கவிராயர். |
| 51. சரபேந்திர பூபாலக்
குறவஞ்சி. | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 52. கலிங்கத்துப்பரணி. | சயங்கொண்டான். |
| 53. சீகாழிக் கோவை. | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 54. வெங்கைக் கோவை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 55. கோடச்சுரக் கோவை. | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 56. தஞ்சைவாணன் கோவை. | பொய்யாமொழிப் புலவர். |
| 57. அரிச்சந்திர சரிதை. | ஆசுகவிராசர். |
| 58. நளவெண்பா. | புகழேந்திப் புலவர். |
| 59. நைடதம். | அதிவீர ராம பாண்டியர். |
| 60. இரகு வம்முசம். | அரசகேசரி. |
| 61. பிரபலிங்க லீலை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 62. சீகாவித்திப் புராணம். | கருணைப்பிரகாசர். |
| | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| | வேலைய சுவாமிகள். |
| 63. திருவிடைமருதூர் தல
புராணம். | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 64. திருவினையாடற்
புராணம். | பரஞ்சோதி முனிவர். |

43. The Sri Nambiandarnambi Memorial Panniruthirumurai Prize.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Thambaran Swamigal Avl., of Tirupanandal to encourage the study of Tamil Music in Tevara Tirumurais and the special intensive study of 5 books, *i. e.* *Siva Dharmotharam* and others in the list appended hereto.

2. The Endowment for the prize consists of 3½% (Three-and-a-half per cent) Non-terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only). No. MS. 002107, 8 and 9—Rs. 1,000/- each) The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund.

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:—

(i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) The production of a certificate of regular training in any Tevara Patasala or under a recognised Tevara Pandit will be a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

(b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. The test will consist of 2 parts. (i) a memory test and (ii) a written test.

Memorising and accurate singing in proper pans, chosen verses out of 1,200 (one thousand and two hundred) songs selected from the 12 Tirumurais by the Annamalai University from time to time under the Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment for Tevara Tirumurai Prize and Publication of works of Tamil Literature and Grammar, founded by the same Donor in this University, and right expression with full comprehension of the import of the songs will form the first part of the test. The second part will consist in giving the meaning and purport of verses chosen by the examiners out of the 5 (five) books in the list.

- (iii) If in any year two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded to the winner at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall make arrangements to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be payable to his or her legal heir or heirs.

5. The Prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years, the prize be not awarded, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart from out of the annual interest of the endowment payable as prize. The entire amount so set apart

shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year. It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize-amount and the capital-amount of the endowment, in case the Government Securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute second and third prizes and thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest, the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize, and if in any year the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year, and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper.

The deeds relating to;—

1. The Rs. 1000/- (Rupees One Thousand) Tamil Prize In the Madras University.
Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V.

i.e., these 8 deeds shall be published in everyone of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

ஷெடியூல்.

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

1. சிவதருமோத்தரம்

மறைஞானசம்பந்தர்.

2. சைவசமயநெறி.

மறைஞானசம்பந்தர்.

3. பெரியபுராணம்.

சேக்கிழார் நாயனார்.

4. திருவிளையாடற்புராணம்.

பரஞ்சோதி முனிவர்.

5. கந்தபுராணம்.

கச்சியப்பசிவாசாரிய

சுவாமிகள்

44. Kottaiyur Sri Sivakkolundu Desikar Memorial Isai Tamil Prize.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasai Swaminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tirupanandal, to encourage the study of Tamil Music in memory of Sri Sivakkolundu Desikar of Kottayur. Kumbakonam Town, Tanjore District, Muttamil Scholor and Chief Poet in the Court of Sarabhoji Maharaja of Tanjore and the author Koteesvarakovai, of which, the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Avl, writes in the preface to his scholarly edition as simple and elegant in style and abounding in suggestive meanings more than any other work in Tamil, and other eminent prabandhas like Thanjaiperuvudayarula and Sarabhendra Bhupala Kuravanji Natakam, puranams such as Tiruvidamaruthur Thalapuram about which the learned Doctor writes

in the same preface as containing all the essential features of a Kavya, and other works.

2. The Endowment for the prize consists of 3½% (Three-and a half per cent) Non-terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only). No MS.—002110, 002111 and 002112 Rs. 1,000/- each). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund.

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:—

(i) The prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Sangita Bushna Title Course of the Annamalai University or in the Preliminary Examination of a Musical Course in any other University which has already been or may be established hereafter, or the production of a certificate of a regular training under a famous Sangita Vidvan will be a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

(b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. The Annamalai University will for the purpose publish a book of selections once in every 4 years containing (i) 15 kirtanais from Sarabhendra Bhupala

Kuravanchi, (ii) 60 Tamil kirtanais representative of famous composers, (iii) 5 songs from Tiruppugal and (iv) 5 verses each from the compositions of (a) Thayumana Swamigal (b) Pattinathadigal, (c) Ramalinga Swamigal and (d) Masthan Sahib i.e., in all 100 kirtanais, songs and verses; the selections of one set of 4 years should as far as possible be different from those of the next period or periods of 4 years. In each term of 4 years there should be a selection of 15 kirtanais from No. (i) Sarobhendra Bhupala Kuravanchi. At the test the candidate's ability to sing all or some of the songs in these selections correctly in their appropriate *raghas*, *mettus* and to the proper *thalas* will be examined.

- (iii) If in any year, two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded to the winner at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year, the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize the Syndicate shall make arrangements to send him the prize-amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him the prize amount shall be payable to his or her legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year or a series of years the prize be not awarded, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be

set apart from out the annual interest of the endowment payable as prize. The entire amount so set apart shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year. It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other Securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize amount and the capital amount of the endowment, in case the Government Securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

7. If in the processs of investments the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute 2nd and 3rd prizes and thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize, and if in any year the prize be not awarded the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. The deeds relating to :

1. The Rs.1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand) Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V. In the Madras University.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. The Promotion of Tamil Learning Endowment Fund for Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh).</p> | <p>Scheme approved by Madras Government Notification No 215 published in the Fort St. George Gazette Part I-B Educational dated 21st October, 1941.</p> |
| <p>3 The Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment for Tevara Tirumurai Prize and publication of work of Tamil Literature and Grammar.</p> | |
| <p>4. The Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment.</p> | |
| <p>5. The Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> | |
| <p>6. The Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaraguruparaswami-gal Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> | <p>In the Annamalai University,</p> |
| <p>7. The Kavichakravarti Kambar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment</p> | |
| <p>8. The Sri Nambi Andar Nambi Memorial Panniruthirumurai Prize Endowment.</p> | |
| <p>Made by the same Donor, and</p> | |
| <p>9. This the Kottaiyur Sri Sivakkolundu Desikar Memorial Isai Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> | |

i.e. these 9 deeds shall be published in everyone of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

45. Sri Manickavachaka Swamigal Memorial Ahapporul Tamil Prize.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Saminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tirupanandal to encourage the study of *Ahapporul* in Tamil.

2. The Endowment for the prize consists of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ (Three and-a-half per cent) Non-terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,000/- Rupees Three Thousand only). (No. MS 002113, 002114 and 002115 Rs. 1,000/- each). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund,

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:-

- (i) The prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.
- (ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:-
 - (a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar course (Tamil alone) of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities above-named or the Bala Pandita Examination

of the Madura Tamil Sangam will be a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

- (b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. For this test which will have two parts, the texts shall be selected by the said University. The first part will contain the texts of the seven grammatical works bearing on Ahapporul in the list No. I appended hereto with their commentaries excluding the illustrative stanzas. The second part will contain illustrative stanzas chosen from the 38 books in the list No. II appended and similar stanzas from Prabandhas that are not included in the list and other stray verses bearing on the subject. These stanzas shall be arranged in the order of Thurais found in Narkavi Raja Nambi Ahapporul and the illustrative stanzas under each Thurai shall be arranged in the order of their relative literary merit. From this second part one set of stanzas illustrative of all the Thurais found in Narkavi Raja Nambi Ahapporul will be selected once in every 4 years by the Annamalai University. The selections for one period of 4 years should as far as possible be different from those for the next period or periods of 4 years.

At the competitive examination conducted annually (i) the first part will consist of an oral memory test in all the sutras in Narkavi Raja Nambi Ahapporul as well as the illustrative stanzas in the abovementioned selection. In this memory test

special credit will be given for reciting the verses in correct music; for this recital 10 marks will be allotted; (ii) the second part will consist of a test in giving exhaustive explanations and annotations of all the portions prescribed for the memory test. A knowledge of the old commentaries now extant on the above portions will also be tested. The candidate is expected to be thorough specially in Tirukkovayar and its old commentary in which there will be an examination every year; (iii) the third part will be a test in giving the meaning and purport of verses chosen by the examiners in all the other 43 books *i. e.*, 6 from list No. I and 37 from list No II.

- (iii) If in any year, two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded to the winner at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year, the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize the Syndicate shall make arrangements to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him the prize amount shall be payable to his or her legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year or a series of years, the prize be not awarded, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart from out of the annual interest of the endowment payable as prize. The entire amount so

set apart shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year. It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other Securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize amount and the capital amount of the endowment, in case the Government Securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results, either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute second and third prizes and thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year, communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest, the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize and if in any year the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. The deeds relating to:

1. The Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand) Tamil Prize In the Madras University.
Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V.
2. The Promotion of Tamil Learning Endowment Scheme approved by Madras Government
Fund For Rs. 1,00,000/- Notification No. 215

(Rupees One Lakh.)

published in the Fort
St. George Gazette
Part I-B—Educational
dated 21st October,
1941.

3. The Raja Raja Abhaya
Kulasekhara Chola Ma-
haraja Memorial Endow-
ment for Tevara Tiru-
murai Prize and publi-
cation of works of Tamil
Literature and Grammar
4. The Tiruvalluvar Neethi
Nul Prize Endowment.
5. The Sekkilar Nayanar Me-
morial T a m i l Prize
Endowment.
6. The Srilasri Kasivasi Adi
Kumaraguruparaswami-
gal Memorial T a m i l
Prize Endowment.
7. T h e Kavichakravarti
Kambar Memorial Tamil
Prize Endowment.
8. The Sri Nambi Andar
Nambi Memorial Pan-
niruthirumurai P r i z e
Endowment.
9. The Kottaiyur Sri Sivak-
kolundu Desikar Memo-
rial Isai Tamil Prize
Endowment.

In the Annamalai
University.

Made by the same Donor,
and

10. This the Sri Manicka-
vachaka Swamigal
Memorial Ahapporul
Tamil Prize Endow-
ment,

i. e., these 10 deeds shall be published in everyone of
the editions of the publications made under the 3rd
endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the endowment and the accu-
mulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other
purpose.

அட்டவணை நம்பர்—1.

தொடர்ந்த நம்பர்	நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்	நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
1.	தொல்காப்பியம்-பொரு ளதிகாரம்-அகத்திணை யியல், களவியல், கற்பி யல்-மெய்ப்பாட்டியல்.	தொல்காப்பிய முனிவர்
2.	இறையனார் அகப்பொருள்	புத்தமிழ்திரனார்.
3.	வீரசோழியம்-பொருட் படலம்.	
4.	தமிழ்நெறிவிளக்கம்	திருக்குருகைப்பெருமாள் கவிராயர்
5.	மாரணப்பொருள்	
6.	இலக்கண விளக்கம்— பொருளதிகாரம்-அகத் திணையியல்.	வைத்தியநாததேசிகர்.
7.	நாற்கவிராசநமய்யகப்— பொருள் விளக்கம்	

அட்டவணை நம்பர்—II.

- | | | |
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| 1. | முல்லைப்பாட்டு | நப்பூதனார் |
| 2. | குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு | கபிலர். |

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 3. பட்டினப்பாலை. | கடியலூர் உருத்திரங்
கண்ணனார். |
| 4. நற்றிணை. | |
| 5. குறுந்தொகை. | |
| 6. ஐங்குறுநூறு. | |
| 7. பரிபாடல். | |
| 8. கலித்தொகை. | |
| 9. அகநானூறு. | |
| 10. கார்நாற்பத்து. | மதுரைக்கண்ணங்குத்தனார். |
| 11. ஐந்திணை ஐம்பது. | மாறன்பொறையனார். |
| 12. ஐந்திணை எழுபது. | மூவாதியர். |
| 13. திணைமொழி ஐப்பது. | கண்ணன் சேந்தனார். |
| 14. திணைமாலையுந்நூற்றைம்பது | கணிமேதாவிடார். |
| 15. கைநிலை. | புல்லங்காடனார். |
| 16. நாலடியால்-காமத்துப்
பால். | சமணமுனிவர்கள். |
| 17. திருக்குறள்-காமத்துப்
பால். | திருவள்ளுவர். |
| 18. தஞ்சைவாணன் கோவை. | பொய்யன்மொழிப்புலவர். |
| 19. குலத்துங்கசோழன்
கோவை. | |
| 20. அர்ப்பிகாபதிந் கோவை. | |
| 21. மதுரைக் கோவை. | நிம்பைச்சங்கரநாரணர். |
| 22. மாறன்கோவை. | திருவேங்கடதுறைவான்
கவிராயர். |
| 23. திருப்பதிக் கோவை. | திருக்குரகைப்பெருமாள்
கவிராயர். |
| 24. திருவெங்கைக் கோவை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 25. திருவாரூர்க் கோவை. | எல்லப்பநயினார். |
| 26. திருவாவடுதுறைக்-
கோவை | தொட்டிக்கலை சுப்பிரமணிய
முனிவர். |
| 27. கலைசைக்கோவை | தொட்டிக்கலை சுப்பிரமணிய
முனிவர். |
| 28. தணிகைப்புரர்ணம்-
களவுப்படலம் | கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள். |

தொடர்ந்த
நட்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்

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| 29. | பழமைக்கோவை. | துறைமங்கலம் சாமிநாதைய
தேசிகர். |
| 30. | சீகாழ்க்கோவை. | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை |
| 31. | சிராமலைக்கோவை. | |
| 32. | திருச்செந்திற்கோவை. | தண்டபாணி சுவாமிகள். |
| 33. | கோடசுரக்கோவை. | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 34. | நெல்லைருக்கக்கோவை. | அம்பிகாபதி. |
| 35. | பாம்பலங்காரர் வந்தக்கக்
கோவை. | படிக்காசுப்புலவர். |
| 36. | இராமநாதசேதுபதி ஒரு
துறைக்கோவை. | அமிர்தகவிராயர். |
| 37. | கல்லாடம். | கல்லாடனார். |
| 38. | திருக்கோவையார். | ஸ்ரீ மாணிக்கவாசகசுவாமிகள். |

46. Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara Swamigal Memorial Tamil Prosody Prize.

1. This endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Saminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avl. of Tirupanandal to encourage the study of Tamil Prosody.

2. The Endowment for the prize consists of 3½% (Three-and-a-half per cent) Non-terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only.) (No. MS. 002116, 17 and 18 Rs. 1 000/- each). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund.

3. The following are the terms of award of the Prize—

- (i) The prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.
- (ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:-
 - (a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar course (Tamil alone) of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities above-named or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam, will be a condition precedent to appearance for the test
 - (b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. For this test, (i) the texts of 11 books in the list appended hereto with their commentaries excluding the illustrative stanzas and (ii) a collection of stanzas chosen from literary works illustrative of *Pas and Pavinams* in Yapparunkalakkarigai up to 100 for each will be prescribed by the Annamalai University. Out of the above, a set of illustrative stanzas for all *Pas and Pavinams* up to 10 for each will be selected once in every four years by the said University. The selections of one period of 4 years should as far as possible be different from those for the next period or periods of 4 years.

At the competitive examination conducted annually

- (i) the first part will consist of an

oral memory test in all the sutras in Yapparungalakkarigai and in the illustrative stanzas up to 10 for each *Pa and Pavinam* selected as above. In this memory test special credit will be given for reciting the verses in correct music; for this recital 10 marks will be allotted; (ii) the second part will consist of a test in giving exhaustive explanations and annotations of all the portions prescribed for the memory test and giving the meaning and purport of the verses chosen by the examiners in all the other 10 books found in the list. The candidate is expected to have a knowledge of the old commentaries, now extant, on the 11 books in the said list; (iii) the third part will be a test of the ability in composing *Pas and Pavinams* illustrative of the theories found in Yapparungalakkarigai. Special value will be attached to the quality of the verses which should be in the names of the presiding deities in, and concern the sacred places of Chidambaram, Madura, Tirupanandal and Kottaiyur.

- (iii) If in any year, two or more competitors, should be considered equally eligible for the award lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded to the winner at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year, the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall make arrangements to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him the prize amount shall be payable to his or her legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year or a series of years, the prize be not awarded, Rs 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart from out of the annual interest of the endowment payable as prize. The entire amount so set apart shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year. It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize amount and the capital amount of the endowment in case the Government Securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

7. If in the process of investments, the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results, either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute 2nd and 3rd prizes and thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize winner and the amount of the prize, and if in any year the prize be not awarded the amount at credit at the end of the year, and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily News paper. The deeds relating to:

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| <p>1. The Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand) Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V.</p> | <p>In the Madras University.</p> |
| <p>2. The Promotion of Tamil Learning Endowment Fund for Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh.)</p> | <p>Scheme approved by the Madras Government Notification No. 215 published in the Fort St. George Gazette Part I-B Educational dated 21st October, 1941.</p> |
| . | |
| <p>3. The Raja Raja Abhaya Kula-sekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment for Tevara Thrumurai Prize and Publication of works of Tamil Literature and Grammar.</p> | |
| <p>4. The Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment.</p> | |
| <p>5. The Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> | <p>In the Annamalai University</p> |
| <p>6. The Srilasri Kasivasai Adi Kumaragurupara Swamigal Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> | |
| <p>7. The Kavichakravarti Kambar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> | |

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| <p>8. The Sri Nambi Andar Nambi Memorial Pan-niruthirumurai Prize Endowment.</p> <p>9. The Kottaiyur Sri Sivakolundu Desikar Memorial Isai Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> <p>10. The Sri Manickavachaka Swamigal Memorial Ahapporul Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> | } | <p>In the Annamalai University.</p> |
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Made by the same Donor,
and

11. This the Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaraguruparaswamigal Memorial Tamil Prosody Prize Endowment.

i.e., these 11 deeds shall be published in everyone of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

அட்டவணை.

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| <p>1. தொல்காப்பியம்—பொருளதிகாரம்—செய்யுளியல்</p> <p>2. வீரசோழியம்—யாப்புப்படலம்</p> | <p>தொல்காப்பிய முனிவர்.</p> <p>புத்தமிழ்த்திரனார்.</p> |
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தொடர்ந்த
நட்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.	நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
3. யாப்பெருங்கலக்காரிகை.	அமிர்தசாகரர்.
4. யாப்பெருங்கலவிருத்தி.	அமிர்தசாகரர்.
5. இலக்கண விளக்கம்-- செய்யுளியல் பாட்டியல்	வைத்தியநாததேசிகர்
6. பன்னிரு பாட்டியல்	
7. வெண்பாப்பாட்டியல்	வச்சணந்திதேவர்
8. நவநீத பாட்டியல்	
9. சிதம்பரப்பாட்டியல்	பரஞ்சோதியர்
10. பாப்பாவினம்	திருக்குருகைப்பெருமாள் கவிராயர்
11. சிதம்பரச்செய்யுட்கோவை	குமரகுருபரசுவாமிகள்

47. The Srilasri Kasivasi Chokkalinga Swamigal Memorial Rhetoric Tamil Prize.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Saminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avl., of Tirupanandal to encourage the study of *Rhetoric* in Tamil, in memory of his immediate predecessor 18th in succession, Srilasri Chokkalinga Swamigal Avl., through whose grace the founder has been fortunate enough to enrich his knowledge in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the prize consists of 3½% (Three-and-a-half per cent) Non-terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only). (No. MS. 001317, 18 and 19 Rs 1,000/-each). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund.

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:—

(i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar course (Tamil alone) of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities above-named or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam will be a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

(b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. For this test which will have two parts the texts shall be selected by the said University. The first part will contain the texts of the 7 books on *Ani Ilakkannam* shown in list No I appended hereto with their commentaries excluding the illustrative stanzas. The second part will contain illustrative stanzas 100 for each of the figures of speech according to Dandi Alankara sutras, chosen from 96 Tamil Literary works shown in list No. II appended and from other Tamil works together with the verses quoted in the old commentaries and stray

verses. Out of the second part a selection containing ten illustrations for each of the figures of speech will be prescribed once in every 4 years by the Annamalai University. The selections for one period of 4 years should as far as possible be different from those for the next period or periods of 4 years. At the competitive examination conducted annually (i) the first part will consist of an oral memory test in all the sutras in Dandi Alankaram and in the illustrative stanzas at 10 for each sutram selected as above. In this memory test, special credit will be given for reciting the verses in correct music; for this recital ten marks will be allotted; (ii) the second part will consist of a test in giving exhaustive explanations and annotations of all the portions prescribed for the memory test; (iii) the third part will consist in giving the meaning and purport of verses chosen by the examiners out of the 100 illustrative stanzas selected for each figure of speech. The candidate is expected to have a knowledge of the old commentaries, now extant, on the six other works found in list No. I appended hereto.

- (iii) if in any year two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded to the winner at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year, the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize the Syndicate shall make arrangements to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize

amount shall be payable to his or her legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years the prize be not awarded, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart from out of the annual interest of the endowment payable as prize. The entire amount so set apart shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year. It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other Securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize amount and the capital amount of the endowment in case the Government Securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute 2nd and 3rd prizes and thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of prize and if in any year the prize be not awarded the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. The deeds relating to:

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| <p>1. The Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand) Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V.</p> <p>2. The Promotion of Tamil Learning Endowment Fund for Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh.)</p> <p>3. The Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Endowment for Tevara Tirumurai Prize and publication of works of Tamil Literature and Grammar.</p> <p>4. The Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment.</p> <p>5. The Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> <p>6. The Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaraguruparaswami-gai Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> <p>7. The Kavichakravarti Kambar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> <p>8. The Sri Nambi Andar Nambi Memorial Panniruthirumurai Prize Endowment.</p> | <p>In the Maras University.</p> <p>Scheme approved by the Madras Government Notification No 215 published in the Fort St George Gazette Part I-B-Educational dated 21st October, 1941.</p> <p>In the Annamalai University.</p> |
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| <p>9. The Kottaiyur Sri Sivakolundu Desikar Memorial Isai Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> <p>10. The Sri Manickavachaka Swamigal Memorial Ahapporul Tamil Prize Endowment.</p> <p>11. The Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaraguruparaswamigal Memorial Tamil Prosody Prize Endowment.</p> | } | In the Annamalai University. |
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Made by the same Donor,
and

12. This the Srilasri Kasivasi Chokkalinga Swamigal Memorial Rhetoric Tamil Prize Endowment.

i.e., these 12 deeds shall be published in everyone of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

அட்டவணை நம்பர் 1
இலக்கணம்.

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

1. தொல்காப்பியம்—
உவமஇயல்,
மெய்ப்பாட்டியல்.

தொல்காப்பிய முனிவர்.

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 2. வீரசோழியம்—
அலங்காரப்படலம். | புத்தமிழ்க்கிரனார். |
| 3. தண்டியலங்காரம். | தண்டியாசிரியர். |
| 4. மாறனலங்காரம். | திருக்குருகைப்பெருமாள்
கவிராயர். |
| 5. இலக்கணவிளக்கம்—
அணியியல். | வைத்தியநாததேசிகர். |
| 6. குவலயானந்தம். | |
| 7. விசாகப்பெருமானையர்
அணியிலக்கணம். | |

அட்டவணை நம்பர் II

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| 1. அகநானூறு. | |
| 2. அரிச்சந்தரசரிதை. | ஆசுகவிராஜர். |
| 3. அரங்கநாதகவிபாரதம். | |
| 4. அருணகிரிப்புராணம். | மறைஞானசம்பந்தர். |
| 5. அருணாசலப்புராணம். | சைவளல்லப்பநாவலர். |
| 6. அவிகாசித்தலப்புராணம். | |
| 7. ஆச்சாபுரத்தலப்புராணம். | சிவகொழுந்துதேசிகர். |
| 8. திருவாப்பனூர்த்தல
புராணம். | கந்தசாமிபுலவர். |
| 9. திருவாரூர்ப்புராணம். | சம்பந்தமுனிவர். |
| 10. திருவாலவாயுடையார்
திருவினையாடற்
புராணம். | பெரும்பற்றப்புவீரநம்பி. |
| 11. திருவானைக்காப்புராணம் | கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள். |
| 12. திருவிடைமருதூர்த்தல
புராணம். | சிவக்கொழுந்துதேசிகர். |
| 13. இரகுவம்மிசம். | அரசகேசரி. |
| 14. இலங்கப்புராணம். | குலசேகரபாண்டியர். |
| 15. உபதேசகாண்டம். | கோனேரியப்பர். |
| 16. ஏகாதசிப்புராணம். | வரதராஜபண்டிதர் |
| 17. ஐங்குறுநூறு. | |

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்

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| 18. | (ஐயங்கார்) பாகவதம். | வரதராஜஐயங்கார். |
| 19. | கடம்பவனபுராணம். | |
| 20. | கந்தபுராணச்சுருக்கம். | சம்பந்தசரணலயர். |
| 21. | கந்தபுராணம். | கச்சியப்பசிவாசாரியசுவாமிகள் |
| 22. | கம்பராமாயணம். | |
| 23. | திருக்கழுக்குன்றத்தல
புராணம். | அந்தகக்கவிவீரராகவ
முதலியார். |
| 24. | காசிகாண்டம். | அதிவீரராமபாண்டியர். |
| 25. | காசிரகசியம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம்பிள்ளை |
| 26. | காஞ்சிப்புராணம். | சிவஞானசுவாமிகள்
கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள். |
| 27. | திருக்காளத்திப்புராணம். | ஆனந்தக்கூத்தர். |
| 28. | குசேலோபாக்கியானம். | தேவராஜபிள்ளை. |
| 29. | திருக்குடந்தைப்புராணம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம்பிள்ளை. |
| 30. | திருக்குருகாமான்மியம். | திருக்குருகைப்பெருமாள்
கவிராசர். |
| 31. | திருக்குறடூலத்தல
புராணம். | இரிகூடராஜப்பக்கவிராயர். |
| 32. | திருக்குறுகைப்புராணம். | |
| 33. | குறுந்தொகை. | |
| 34. | கூடலழகர்புராணம். | |
| 35. | திருக்கூவப்புராணம். | சிவப்பிரகாசசுவாமிகள். |
| 36. | கூர்மபுராணம். | அதிவீரராமபாண்டியர். |
| 37. | கோயிலூர்ப்புராணம். | |
| 38. | கோயிற்புராணம். | உமாபதிசிவாசாரியார். |
| 39. | சங்கரவிலாசம். | சிதம்பரநாதபூதி. |
| 40. | சிதம்பரசபாநாத
புராணம். | சபாபதிநாவலர். |
| 41. | சிதம்பரபுராணம் | புராணத்திருமலைநாதர். |
| 42. | சிலப்பதிகாரம். | இளங்கோவடிகள். |
| 43. | சிவதருமோத்தரம். | மறைஞானசம்பந்தர். |
| 44. | சிவராத்திரிப்புராணம். | வரதராஜபண்டிதர் |
| 45. | சீகாளத்திப்புராணம். | கருணைப்பிரகாசர், சிவப்
பிரகாசசுவாமிகள்.
வேலையசுவாமிகள். |

நூல்நாடகப் பரிசு

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்

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| 46. | சீவகசிந்தாமணி | திருத்தங்கதேவர். |
| 47. | சீரூப்புராணம். | உமறுப்புலவர். |
| 48. | சூதசங்கிதை. | தேவராஜபிள்ளை. |
| 49. | சுளாமணி. | தோலாமொழித்தேவர். |
| 50. | செவ்வந்திப்புராணம். | சைவளல்லப்பநாவலர். |
| 51. | செவ்வைச்சூடுவார்
பாக்கவதம். | |
| 52. | சேதுப்புராணம். | நிரம்ப அழகியதேசிகர். |
| 53. | தணக்கைப்புராணம். | கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள். |
| 54. | திருவினையாடற்புராணம். | பரஞ்சோதிபுனியர். |
| 55. | தீர்த்தகிரிப்புராணம். | சைவளல்லப்பநாவலர். |
| 56. | தேம்பாவணி. | வீரமாமுனிவர். |
| 57. | நல்லப்பிள்ளைபாறதம். | |
| 58. | நல்லூர்ப்புராணம். | வைத்தியநாததேசிகர். |
| 59. | நளவெண்பா. | புகழேந்திப்புலவர். |
| 60. | நற்றிணை. | |
| 61. | திருநாகைக்காரோணப்
புராணம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம்பிள்ளை. |
| 62. | நாலாயிரதிவ்யபிரபந்தம். | ஆழ்வாராசிகள். |
| 63. | நைடகம். | அழ்வீரராமபாண்டியர். |
| 64. | பதிற்றுப்பத்து. | |
| 65. | திருப்பரங்கிரிப்புராணம். | நிரம்ப அழகியதேசிகர். |
| 66. | பழனித்தலப்புராணம். | பாலகப்பிரமணியங்கவிராயர். |
| 67. | திருப்பறியூர்ப்
புராணம். | வேலப்பதேசிகர். |
| 68. | பாவநாசத்தலப்புராணம். | முக்களாலிங்கமுனிவர். |
| 69. | பிரபுலிங்கலீலை. | சிவப்பிரகாசசுவாமிகள். |
| 70. | பிரபோதசந்திரோதயம். | திருவேங்கடசுவாமிகள். |
| 71. | பிரமோத்தரகாண்டம். | வரதூங்கராமபாண்டியர். |
| 72. | புறநானூறு. | |
| 73. | பூவாநூர்ப்புராணம். | கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள். |
| 74. | பெரியபுராணம். | சேக்கிழார்நாயனார். |
| 75. | பெருப்புராணம். | கச்சியப்பசுவாமிகள். |
| 76. | பொருநராற்றுப்படை. | முடத்தாமக்கண்ணியார். |
| 77. | மச்சப்புராணம். | வடமலையப்பப்பிள்ளையன். |

தொடர்ந்த
பெயர்

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்

78. மழுகிரிப்புராணம்.
79. திருமழபாடித்தல புராணம். கமலேஸ்வரனபிரகாசர்.
80. மாகபுராணம். அதிவீரராமபாண்டியர்.
81. மாயுரப்புராணம். மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம்பிள்ளை.
82. மேருமந்தரபுராணம். வாமன முனிவர்.
83. யசோதரகாவியம்.
84. வசவபுராணம்.
85. வாசுகேசநெல்லூர்ப் புராணம்.
86. திருவாதவூர்ப்புராணம். கடவுண்மா முனிவர்.
87. வாயுசங்கிதை. வரதங்கராமபாண்டியர்.
88. விநாயகபுராணம். கச்சிராப்பகுப்பாமிசன்.
89. திருவிளிஞ்சைப்புராணம். சைவ எல்லப்பநாவலர்.
90. விருத்தாசலபுராணம். நூலாக்கூத்திரிவம்பிரகாசர்.
91. வில்லிபாரகம். தேசிகர்.
92. வில்லிப்புராணம். வீரராகவகவி.
93. திருவெண்காட்டுப் புராணம். சைவ எல்லப்பநாவலர்.
94. வேணுவைப்புராணம்.
95. வேகாறணியபுராணம். அகோரமுனிவர்.
96. திருவேற்காட்டுப் புராணம்.

(48) The Kottaiyur Sri Sivakolundu Desikar Memorial Tiruvachakam Prize.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Thambiran Samigal Avl., of Tirupanandal to encourage the Study of *Tiruvachakam* and 40 other selected works in Tamil Literature in memory of Sri Sivakkolundu Desikar of Kottaiyur. Kumbakonam Town, Tanjore District, Muttamil

Scholar and Chief Poet in the court of Saraboji Maharajah of Tanjore, and the first to bring out in print *Tiruvachakam* and the author of Koteeswarakovai of which the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer writes in the preface to his scholarly edition as simple and elegant in style and abounding in suggestive meanings more than any other works in Tamil and other eminent Prabhandas like Thanjaiperuvudayarula and Sarabendra Bhupala Kuravanchi Natakam, puranams such as Tiruvidamaruthur Thalapurana about which the learned Dr. writes in the same preface as containing all the essential features of a Kavya, and other works.

2. The Endowment for the prize consists of 3½% (Three-and-a-half per cent) Non terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only,) (No. MS. 001320, 21 and 22 Rs. 1,000/- each) The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund.

3 The following are the terms of award of the prize:-

- (i) The prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.
- (ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:-
 - (a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar course (Tamil alone) of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities above-named or the Bala Pandita

Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam will be a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

- (b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. For this test *Tiruvachakam* and 4 other books in the list appended hereto will be the texts. At the competitive examination conducted annually (i) the first part will consist of an oral memory test in all the verses in *Tiruvachakam*. In this test, special credit will be given for reciting the verses in correct music; for this recital 25 marks will be allotted; (ii) the second part will consist of a test in giving the meaning and purport of all the stanzas in *Tiruvachakam*; (iii) the third part will be a test in giving explanations to verses chosen by the examiners from the 4 other works found in the list appended and their commentaries.

- (iii) If in any year, two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded to the winner at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year, the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize the Syndicate shall make arrangement to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies, before the prize is presented to him the prize amount shall be payable to his or her legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years the prize be not awarded Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart from out of the annual interest of the endowment payable as prize. The entire amount so set apart shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year. It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize amount and the capital amount of the endowment, in case the Government Securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results, either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute 2nd and 3rd prizes and thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest, the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of prize, and if in any year the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year,

and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. The deeds relating to:

1. The Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand) Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V. In the Madaas University.
2. The Promotion of Tamil Learning Endowment Fund for Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh.) Scheme approved by the Madras Government Notification No 215 published in the Fort St. George Gazette Part I-B-Educational dated 21st October, 1941.
3. The Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment for Tevara Tirumurai Prize and publication of works of Tamil Literature and Grammar
4. The Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment. In the Annamalai University.
5. The Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.
6. The Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaraguruparaswami-gal Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.

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7. The Kāvichakravartī
Kambar Memorial Tamil
Prize Endowment.
 8. The Sri Nambi Andar
Nambi Memorial Panniru-
thirumurai Prize Endow-
ment
 9. The Kottaiyur Sri Sivak-
kolundu Desikar Memo-
rial Isai Tamil Prize
Endowment.
 10. The Sri Manickavachaka
Swamigal Memorial
Ahapporul Tamil Prize
Endowment. In the Annmalai Uni-
versity.
 11. The Srīlasrī Kasivasi Adī
Kumara gurupara-
swamigal Memorial
Tamil Prosody Prize En-
dowment.
 12. The Srīlasrī Kasivasi
Chokkalinga Swamigal
Memorial Rhetoric Tamil
Prize Endowment.)
Made by the same Donor,
and
 13. This the Kottaiyur Sivak-
kolundu Desikar Memorial
Tiruvachakam Prize
Endowment.

i.e., these 13 deeds shall be published in every one of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

செடியில்

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 1. திருவாசகம். | |
| 2. பதினேசாந்திருமுறை. | |
| 3. சிவதருமோத்தரம். | மறைஞானசம்பந்தர். |
| 4. சைவசமயநெறி | மறைஞானசம்பந்தர். |
| 5. தாயுமான அவைகள்
பாடல். | |

(49) The Meikandar Memorial Saiva Siddhanta Sastra Prize.

This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Sriiasri Kasivasi Saminatha Thambiran Swamigal Ayl of Tirupanandal in memory of Meikanda Thevar to encourage the study of *Saiva Siddhanta*.

2. The Endowment for the prize consists of 3½% (Three-and-a-half per cent): Non-terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3 000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only). (No. MS. 001323, 24 and 25 Rs. 1,000/- each. The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the Fund.

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:-

- (i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:-

- (a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Pulavar Course (Tamil alone) of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities above named or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam will be a condition precedent to appearance for the test
- (b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. For this test 51 books in the list appended hereto will be the texts. At the competitive examination conducted annually,
 - (i) the first part will consist of an oral memory test in the *sutras and venbas* of Sivagnana Bodham and also in all the stanzas of Sivagnana Siddhiyar both *Parappakkam and Supakkam*. In this memory test special credit will be given for reciting the verses in correct music; for this recital 10 marks will be allotted
 - (ii) the second part will consist of a test in giving the meaning and the purport of the *sutras, venbas* and the stanzas above referred to. The candidate is expected to be thorough specially in the Sitrurai to Sivagnana Bodham and the Pozhipurai to Sivagnana Siddhiar, written by Sivagnana Munivar and to be familiar with the other commentaries on Sivagnana Bodham and Sivagnana Siddhiyar;

(iii) the third part of the competition will be a test in giving explanations to portions chosen by the examiners from the other 49 books in the list. The candidate is expected to have a special knowledge of the other 12 Saiva Siddhanta Sastras and their commentaries.

(iii) If in any year two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded to the winner at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year, the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize the Syndicate shall make arrangements to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him the prize amount shall be paid to his or her legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year or a series of years the prize be not awarded, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set part from out of the annual interest of the endowment payable as prize. The entire amount so set apart shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year. It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other Securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize amount and the capital amount of the endowment, in case the Government Securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results, either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may, at the discretion of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute 2nd and 3rd prizes and thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest, the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize, and if in any year the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year. and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. The deeds relating to:—

1. The Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand) Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V. In the Madras University.
2. The Promotion of Tamil Learning Endowment Fund for Rs 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh.) Scheme approved by the Madras Government Notification No. 215 published in the Fort St George Gazette part 1-B- Educational dated 21st October, 1941.
3. The Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment for Tevara Tirumurai Prize and publication of works of Tamil Literature and Grammar. In the Annamalai University.

- 4 The Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment.
5. The Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.
6. The Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara swamigal Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment
7. The Kavichakravarti Kambar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment.
8. The Sri Nambi Andar Nambi Memorial Panniruthirumurai Prize Endowment.
9. The Kottaiyur Sri Sivakkolundu Desikar Memorial Isai Tamil Prize Endowment.
10. The Manickavachaka Swamigal Memorial Ahapporul Tamil Prize Endowment.
11. The Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara swamigal Memorial Tamil Prosody Prize Endowment
12. The Srilasri Kasivasi Chakkalinga Swamigal Memorial Rhetoric Tamil Prize Endowment
13. The Kottaiyur Sivakkolundu Desikar Memorial Tiruvachakam Prize Endowment.

In the Annamalai University

Made by the same Donor,
and

- 14 This the Meikandar Memorial Saiva

Siddhanta Sastra Prize
Endowment,

i. e., these 14 deeds shall be published in every one of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd endowment mentioned above.

9 The income from the endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

ஷெடியூல்.

முதலாந்த நம்பர்	நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.	நூல்களின் எண்.	நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
1	கைவல்யம்	1	தாண்டவமூர்த்தி.
2	வேகாந்த சூடாமணி	1	சிவப்பிரகாச முனிவர்.
3	ஞானவாசிட்டம்	1	வீரை ஆளவந்தார்.
4	சுகவரகீதை	1	கத்வராயசுவாமிகள்.
5	புகவரகீதை	1	புரீ பட்டரவர்கள்.
6	பிரமகீதை	1	கத்துவராயசுவாமிகள்.
7	பிரபோத சந்திரோ தயம்	1	குருவேங்குடசுவாமிகள்.
8	வையாக்கிய சதகம்	1	சாந்தலிங்கசுவாமிகள்.
9	வையாக்கிய தீபம்	1	சாந்தலிங்கசுவாமிகள்.
10	அவ்ரோகவுந்தியார்	1	சாந்தலிங்கசுவாமிகள்.
11	சிவஞான தீபம்	1	இரேவணத்திரிய தேவிகர்.
12	சித்தாந்த சிகாமணி	1	சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள்.
13	அத்துவித வெண்பா	1	சித்தசிவப்பிரகாசர்.
14	குமாரதேவச்சாத் தீரம்	16	
15	ஓமுவிலொடுக்கம்	1	கண்ணனுடையள்ளல்.
16	ஞானமீர்தம்	1	வாசீசமுனிவர்.
17	சிவகருமோத்தரம்	1	மறைஞானசம்பந்தர்.
18	சைவசமய நெறி	1	மறைஞானசம்பந்தர்.
19	நித்யகன்மநெறி	1	சிதம்பரநாத முனிவர்.
20	திருவுந்தியார்	1	திருவியலூர் உய்யவந்த தேவநாயனார்.

தொடர்ந்த கம்பர்	நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.	நூல்களின் எண்.	நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
21	திருக்களிற்றுப்படியார்	1	திருக்கடலூர் உய்யவந்த தேவநாயனார்.
22	சிவஞானபோதம்	1	மெய்க்கண்ட தேவர்.
23	சிவஞானசித்தியார் பரபக்கம்-சுபக்கம்	1	அருணந்திசிவாச்சாரியார். அருணந்திசிவாச்சாரியார்.
24	இருபாவீருபஸ்து	1	மனவாசகங்கடந்தார்.
25	உண்மைவிளக்கம்	1	உமாபதிசிவாச்சாரியார்.
26	சிவப்பிரகாசம்	1	உமாபதிசிவாச்சாரியார்.
27	திருவருட்பயன்	1	உமாபதிசிவாச்சாரியார்.
28	வினாவெண்பா	1	உமாபதிசிவாச்சாரியார்.
29	போற்றிப்பலிஹோடை	1	உமாபதிசிவாச்சாரியார்.
30	உண்மைநெறிவிளக்கம்	1	உமாபதிசிவாச்சாரியார்.
31	கொடிக் கவி	1	உமாபதிசிவாச்சாரியார்.
32	நெஞ்சவிந் தூது	1	உமாபதிசிவாச்சாரியார்.
33	சங்கற்ப நிராகரணம்	1	இலக்கண விளக்க பரம்பரை
34	தசகாரியம்	1	நிதர்பரநாத தேசிகர்.
35	கிவபோகசாரம்	1	கருமை நானசம்பந்த தேசிக சுவாமிகள்.
36	முத்திநிச்சயம்	1	தருமை நானசம்பந்த தேசிக சுவாமிகள்.

(50) Silasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara Swamigal Memorial Saiva Siddhanta Scholarship Endowment.

This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Silasri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Swamigal Avergal of Sri Kasimutt Tirupanandal in green memory of the illustrious founder of Sri Kasi Mutt at Benares. Silasri Kasivasi Adikumaragurupara Swamigal, a great Tambiran-Scholar who spread Tamil Culture from Benares to Rameswaram in the 16th century

when the Moghul Empire was at its zenith under Emperor Aurangazeb. This Endowment is intended for the promotion and spread of Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy and for the award of Scholarship therefor to the pupils of the Annamalai University under the conditions given below. The endowment shall be styled as "Silasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara Swamigal Memorial Saiva Siddhanta Scholarship Endowment".

2. The Endowment shall consist of Rs. 30,000/- (Rupees Thirty Thousand) in cash. The administration of the fund shall be vested in the Annamalai University. The University shall invest this amount in interest-yielding Government Securities.

3. The interest accruing from the fund shall be utilised for the award of six scholarships of the value of Rs. 135/- each in 9 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 15/- to the poor deserving students in the Annamalai University irrespective of sex, caste or creed. Four of the scholarships shall be awarded to the students who take up Saiva Siddhanta Pulavar Course and the remaining two to the students of the Arts course whose second language is Tamil and who take up Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy as their optional subject. In the first year of the award two students shall be selected out of those taking up Pulavar Course and one out of those taking up Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy in the Arts Course. In the second year of the award another set of 3 students as above shall be selected. Thus from the second year onwards the number of scholarships shall be six as stated already. The term of the scholarship shall be two years provided the students' first year progress is satisfactory and they continue the study for the second year.

4. It shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor of the University to declare that the holder of any scholarship has forfeited it for misconduct, irregular

attendance, or unsatisfactory progress in his studies. In his place a deserving candidate shall be selected and the scholarship awarded to him. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

5. If in any year the scholarship be not awarded, or after having been awarded for some time it is forfeited by any of the scholarship holder, the unexpended scholarship amount along with the balance of interest on the endowment fund after award of the scholarships shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

6. When the original endowment along with the added capital accumulates to a sufficient sum, the University shall, at its discretion raise the amount of the scholarship or increase the number of scholarships as circumstances permit.

7. If any surplus is left behind after the conditions in the previous clause is satisfied, it may be utilized for the purchase of the Sivagnana Siddhiar for the philosophy course, which may be distributed free to the students to whom scholarships are awarded.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year, communicate to the Donor and to his successors in interest an account of receipts and expenditure and the names of the students to whom the scholarships are awarded.

9. The income from the endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose than the one intended by the donor.

**(51) The Sri Thirugnanasambandamurthi Nayanar
Memorial Isai Tamil Prize.**

BY

HIS HOLINESS SRILASRI KASIVASI SWAMINATHA
THAMBIRAN SVAMIGAL AVL. OF TIRUPPANANDAL.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Thambiran Svamigal Avl. of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of Tamil Music in memory of Sri Thirugnanasambandamurthi Nayanar, the foremost of the Saiva Samayachariyars who has graced humanity with the first three of the 12 Tirumurais.

2. The value of this award is Rs. 1000/- (Rupees One Thousand only).

3. The following are the terms of award :—

(i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) A Pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Oriental Title Pulavar course (Tamil alone) of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination of any other University which has already been or may be established hereafter which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Pulavar Examination of the two Universities abovenamed and a Pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Sangita Course in any University above-mentioned will be the conditions precedent to appearance for the test.

(b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. For this test, 350 pieces inclusive of Kirtanams and Pasurams as shown below will be prescribed for study:

- (1) 72 Kirtanams in the 72 Melakartha Ragams at one each.
 - (2) 144 Kirtanams in two of the Janya Ragams from each of the Melakarthas at one each.
 - (3) 5 Kirtanams to be selected periodically from Sarabendra Bhupala Kuravanchi Natakam by Kottaiyur Sri Sivakkolundu Desikar.
- and (4) 139 other pieces of Pasurams to be selected from Tirumurais 1 to 7 illustrative of all the Pans and also from Tiruvachakam.

At the competitive test correct exposition of the ragas and rendering of the *Pans* will be aimed at.

Note:— If Kirtanams in any of the Karta or Janya Ragams are not available at present they may be included when they are found available. Mean-time, the Kirtanams may be so selected as to represent as many Ragas as are available totalling 216 in all; and in every year there should be 5 Kirtanams from Sarabendra Bhupala Kuravanchi Natakam in addition.

- (iii) If in any year two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded to the winner at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year, the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize the Syndicate shall make arrangements to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

(52) Sri Arulnandi Sivacharya Svamigal Sivagnana
Siddhiar Lectureship Endowment.

By His Holiness Silasri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Svamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal, in memory of the late Silasri Kasivasi Sramanatha Tambiran Svamigal Avergal to encourage the study of and the spread of learning in the Sivasiddhanta Sastras.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Silasri Arulnandi Tambiran Svamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal in memory of his Predecessor the late Silasri Kasivasi Svaminatha Tambiran Svamigal Avergal to encourage the study of and the spread of learning in Saiva Siddhanta.

2. The endowment for the lectureship consists of Nonterminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs.15,000/- (Rupees fifteen thousand only).

The interest of this investment shall be utilised for the honorarium for a series of lectures, not less than four in number annually at the Benares Hindu University and the Allahabad University. The honorarium shall be Rs. 400 unless revised later with the consent of the Donor and with a view to the lectures being given in other Indian University centres. Such excess of income as there may be over the honorarium fixed will be added every year to the corpus of the fund. Should at any time the Syndicate consider that no applicant has shown sufficient ability to justify the delivery of the lectures in that particular year or years the amount of interest accrued shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

3. The terms and conditions of the lectureship are as follows:-

- i. The course of lectures which shall be not less than four, three in the Benares Hindu University and one in the Allahabad University, shall be delivered annually at the University centres fixed by the University on a subject explaining the principles of Saiva Siddhanta. The increase in the number of lectures shall be subject to the conditions in para 5 infra.
- ii The lecturer shall be appointed every year by the Syndicate of the Annamalai University either from among the Hindu members of the Staff of the University or other Hindu experts in the Siva Siddhanta Philosophy. Every year there shall be a new lecturer.

The lectures once selected may have a second turn only after the lapse of 12 years.

- iii. The lecturer shall be chosen irrespective of caste.
- iv. The lecturer should within a month after the delivery of the lectures present to the Anna-malai University as well as the Donor of this Endowment and his successors-in-interest, a copy each of his lectures. The University may print and publish the lectures at the discretion of the Syndicate.
- v. The lectures shall be the result of a deep study of the sutras of (a) Sivagnana Siddhiyar, both Parapakkam and Supakkam and the six old commentaries of the Siddhiar, and (b) Sivaprahasam of Sri Umapathi Sivachariar.
- vi. The Lectures shall be arranged in consultation with the Benares Hindu University and the Allahabad University immediately before or after the Dasarah Holidays
- vii. The Lecturer shall bring on his return a pot of the holy waters of the Ganges for presentation at the Lord Sri Nataraja Shrine at Chidambaram for Abhishekam and intimate to the Donor of his having done so when he sends a copy of his lectures as required in clause 3 (iv) supra.
- viii. The honorarium shall be paid either in cash or by cheque.

4. It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other trustee securities (1) Sums available from year to year for investment from the interest in excess over the honorarium as also (2) the capital amount of the investment in case the Government Securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

5. If in the process of investment the face value of the Paper increases and an enhancement of income results either by addition of unspent amounts or by reinvestment, such additional income shall be utilised to increase the number of University centres at which the lectures will be delivered and consequently the honorarium for the lecturer.

6. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his Successors-in-interest the name and address of the lecturer and the honorarium paid and, if in any year no lecture is delivered, the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the accounts in an important Tamil or English Daily Newspaper. The Deeds relating to

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|--|--|
| (1) The Rs. 1,000/ Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V. | In the Madras University. |
| (2) The Promotion of Tamil Learning Endowment Fund for Rs. 1,00,000. | Scheme approved by the Madras Government Notification No. 215 published in the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I-B Education, dated 21-9-1941. |

- In the Annamalai University.
- (3) The Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment for Tevara Tirumurai Prize and Publication of works of Tamil Literature and Grammar.
 - (4) The Tiruvalluvar Niti Nul Prize Endowment,
 - (5) The Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment
 - (6) The Silasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara-Svamigal Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment
 - (7) The Kavichakravarti K a m b a r Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment
 - (8) The Sri Nambi Andar Nambi Memorial Pan-niru Tirumurai Prize Endowment.
 - (9) The Kottaiyur Sri Sivakkolundu Desigar Memorial Isai Tamil Prize Endowment.
 - (10) The Sri Manikkavachaka Svamigal Memorial Ahapperal Tamil Prize Endowment.
 - (11) The Silasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara Svamigal Memorial Tamil Prosody Prize Endowment.
 - (12) The Silasri Kasivasi Chokkalinga Svamigal Memorial Rhetoric Tamil Prize Endowment.
 - (13) The Kottaiyur Sri Sivakkolundu Desigar Memorial Thiruvachakam Prize.
 - (14) The Meikandar Memorial Saiva Siddhanta Sastra Prize Endowment.
 - (15) Silasri Kasiva Adi Kumaragurupara Svami-gal Memorial Saiva Sidhanda Sastra Prize Endowment along with the figure of Silasri Kasivasi Adi Kumargurupara Svamigal.
 - (16) The Sri Tirugnana Sambandamurthi Naya-nar memorial Tamil Isai Prize Endowment.
 - (17) The Sri Kasivasi Tillai-nayaga Svamigal Memo-rial Tamil Prize Cash Endowment.
- Approved by the Mad-ras Government in its G. O. No. 28, Education D a t e d 10-1-1944

- (18) The Sri Arulnandi Sivacharya Svamigal Sivagnana Siddhiyar Lectureship Endowment, *i.e.*, these 18 deeds shall be published in every one of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd Endowment mentioned above.

CHAPTER LII.

The Annamalai University Union.

I. *Name*:—The Name of this University Society shall be “the Annamalai University Union.”

II. *The Objects* of the Society shall be:—

- (a) To stimulate interest in intellectual and public affairs;
- (b) To enable students to learn the art of debate and public speaking;
- (c) To promote social intercourse among the students of the University;
- and (d) To further the academic and social interests of students generally;

III. *Membership*:—

- (a) Students of the University become members of the Union, on payment of a membership fee of Re. 1 to the Union at the beginning of every academic year.
- (b) Membership of the Union is open to all members of the staff of the University on payment of the annual subscription of Re. 1.

IV. *Office-bearers*:—

- (a) *President*. The Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be *ex-officio* President of the University Union.

He shall ordinarily preside over the Managing Committee meetings or depute some member of the Committee to act for him. If he chooses, he may preside over any meeting of the Union.

In all matters connected with the Union the decision of the President shall be final.

- (b) No student shall seek election as office-bearer of the Union, unless he has previously taken part in its debate.
- (c) *The Chairman* of the Union shall be a student member elected by the members of the Union.

The Chairman shall preside over the ordinary meetings of the Union. He shall be responsible for the conduct of the meetings; and on all questions of order and procedure his decision shall be final. If any member of the Union has a complaint against any decision of the Chairman, he may formally lay the complaint before the President for his decision. At extraordinary meetings the President or some one authorised by him shall preside.

The Chairman shall hold office for *one academic term*.

- (d) *The Secretary* of the Union shall be a student-member of the Union elected by the members thereof and shall hold office for *one academic term*.

It shall be his duty (1) to arrange all the meetings of the Union as fixed by the Managing Committee, (2) to keep its

records and correspondence, and (3) generally to be the executive officer of the Union.

In all matters the Secretary shall act with the approval of the President and, wherever possible, act in consultation with the Managing Committee.

(e) The affairs of the Union shall be conducted by a *Managing Committee* which shall consist of:—

1. The President;
 2. The Chairman and the Secretary;
 3. The Chairman of the previous term, if he continues to be a member of the University;
 4. *Four* members belonging to the Teaching Staff nominated by the President;
- and
5. *Four* student members elected by student-members.

1. It shall arrange a programme of meeting for each term.
2. It shall sanction the expenditure for the conduct of meetings special lectures etc.
3. It may do whatever is necessary to realise the objects of the Union.

The Managing Committee of the Union shall be its executive body and shall be generally responsible for its efficient conduct.

V. *Elections*:—

- (a) The elections for each academic term shall ordinarily take place in the third week

of the first term and the second week of the other terms.

- (b) The Secretary will call for nominations 5 days before each election.
- (c) Voting will be by ballot. The ballot box will be at the Office of the University from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. The counting of the votes will be made by two tellers nominated by the President

VI. *General Rules:-*

The business at a meeting will ordinarily be:-

- (a) Private Business;
- (b) Public Business.

Private Business which will last 10 minutes will consist of (i) reading of the minutes of the last meeting (ii) questions and answers on the conduct of the affairs of the Union by the Managing Committee

The Public Business shall, as far as possible, be a debate. The subject will be announced on Wednesday and the debate will be held on Saturday. Usually four speakers will be announced and the debate will ordinarily be initiated by student members

In the absence of a special ruling by the Chairman,

1. The Proposer will be allowed 15 minutes,
 2. The Opposer will be allowed 15 minutes,
 3. The third and the fourth speakers, if announced 10 minutes each.
- and 4. Supplementary speakers, 5 minutes each.

No speaker at a debate shall be allowed to read from a manuscript.

Ordinary meetings shall commence at 7 p.m. and finish by 9 p.m.

Visitors may be allowed to attend meetings, but shall take no part in them.

STANDING ORDERS AND RULES OF THE UNION
AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

1. When the Chairman finds it necessary temporarily to leave the chair either for taking part in the debate, or for any other reason, he shall call upon some student-member of the Managing Committee to take the chair.

2. When the Secretary finds it necessary temporarily to leave his seat either for taking part in the debate or for any other reason, the Chairman shall call upon some student member of the Managing Committee to take the Secretary's place.

3. Chairman shall rule out of order any matter that does not pertain to the business of the meeting.

4. When a motion has been rejected, no motion to the same effect shall be brought forward, at the same meeting.

5. (a) Amendments may be made in the following ways:--

- i. By striking out words;
- ii. By inserting words;
- iii. By striking out certain words and substituting other words;
- iv. By adding words to the motion;

- v. By striking out all the words after the first words "that" and substituting other words;

Provided that no amendment which negatives the original motion or which is of an objectionable or frivolous nature shall be allowed;

- (b) Verbal alterations rendered necessary by amendments may be made by the Chairman or the Secretary.

6. Any question or order that may arise in debate shall be promptly disposed of by the Chairman.

7. When the Chairman rises during a debate, the member then speaking or offering to speak shall sit down and the meeting shall be silent, so that the Chairman may be heard.

8. A member called to order by the Chairman shall immediately sit down, unless allowed to explain.

9. A member desiring to speak shall rise in his place.

10. When two or more members rise at the same time to speak, the Chairman shall call on the member who first catches his eye.

11. No member may speak to a question after it has been put by the Chairman to vote and the voices *aye* and *no* have been given thereon.

12. The mover has the right to reply to the debate and after his reply, no other member can speak to the question. If the mover speaks to an amendment to his motion, he loses this right to reply.

13. A member will be deemed guilty of a breach of order who:—

- (a) uses objectionable words, and refuses to withdraw them or to offer a satisfactory apology;
- (b) uses offensive words in reference to another member;
- (c) wilfully disturbs the orderly conduct of business;

or (d) disobeys an order from the chair.

14. A member who commits a breach of order shall, on being declared by the Chairman to be guilty of disorderly conduct, be reported to the President for necessary action.

15. (a) A member who takes exception to offensive words used in a debate may move, "That the words be taken down", and if the motion is agreed to, the Chairman shall direct the words to be taken down, or take them down himself. Such exception must, however, be taken at the time when the words are used and not after another member has spoken.
- (b) A member whose words have been so taken down shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of order and his name shall be reported to the President for necessary action.

B. The Annamalai University Tamil Union.

I. *Name*:—The name of this society shall be the Annamalai University Tamil Union.

II. *Objects:—*

The objects of the Society shall be;

- (a) to enable students to learn the art of debate and public speaking in Tamil;
- (b) to stimulate the use of Tamil in speech and unity in aspects of popular interest like politics, sociology, economics.

III. *Membership:—*

- (a) Students of the University offering Tamil as a subject of study for any of the courses may become members of this Union on payment of a membership fee of Re. 1, at the beginning of every academic year.
- (b) Membership of this Union is also open to all the members of the staff of the University on payment of the annual subscription of Re. 1.

IV. *Office-bearers:—*

President: The Vice-Chancellor shall be ex-officio President of the Tamil Union.

In all matters connected with the Union the decision of the President shall be final.

- (a) *Vice-President:* The Professor of Tamil shall be ex-officio Vice-President of the Union. He shall preside over the Managing Committee meetings of the Union or depute any member of the Committee to act for him.
- (b) No student shall seek election as office bearer of the Union, unless he has previously taken part in its debates.

- (c) *Chairman*: The Chairman of the Tamil union shall be a student member elected by the members of the Union.

The Chairman shall preside over the ordinary meetings of the Union. He shall be responsible for the conduct of its meetings: and on all questions of order of procedure his decision shall be final. If any member has a complaint against any decision of the Chairman, he may formally bring it to the notice of the Vice-President who will send it up with his recommendation to the President for his decision. At extra-ordinary meetings the President or some one authorised by him shall preside

The Chairman shall hold office for one academic term.

- (d) *Secretary*: The Secretary of the Union shall be a student member of the Union elected by the members thereof and shall hold office for one academic term.

It shall be his duty (1) to arrange for the meetings of the Union as fixed by the Managing Committee, (2) to keep its records and correspondence, and (3) generally to be the executive officer of the Union.

In all matters the Secretary shall act with the approval of the Vice-President and wherever possible act in consultation with the Managing Committee.

- (e) The affairs of the Union shall be conducted by a *Managing Committee* which shall consist of—
1. The President;

-
2. The Vice-President;
 3. The Chairman and the Secretary;
 4. The Chairman of the previous term, if he continues to be a member of the University;
 5. Four members belonging to the Teaching Staff nominated by the President; and
 6. Four student-members for each term.
 1. It shall arrange a programme of meeting for each term.
 2. It shall sanction the expenditure for the conduct of meetings, special lectures, etc.
 3. It may do whatever is necessary to realise the objects of the Union.

The Managing Committee of the Union shall be its executive body and shall be generally responsible for its efficient conduct.

V. *Elections*:—

- (a) The elections for each academic term shall ordinarily take place in the third week of the first term and the second week of the other terms.
- (b) The Secretary will call for nominations 5 days before each election.
- (c) Voting will be by ballot. The ballot box will be at the office of the University from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. The counting of the votes will be made by two tellers nominated by the President.

VI. *General Rules*:—

The business at the meeting will ordinarily be:-

- (a) Private Business.
- (b) Public Business.

Private business which will last 10 minutes and will consist of (i) reading of minutes of the last meeting (ii) questions and answers on the conduct of the affairs of the Union by the Managing Committee.

The Public Business shall, as far as possible, be a debate. The subject will be announced on Wednesday and the debate will be held on Saturday. Usually four speakers will be announced and the debate will ordinarily be initiated by student-members.

In the absence of a special ruling by the Chairman,

1. The Proposer will be allowed 15 minutes;
2. The Opposer will be allowed 15 minutes;
3. The third and the fourth speakers, if announced, 10 minutes each; and
4. Supplementary speakers, 5 minutes each.

No speaker at a debate shall be allowed to read from a manuscript.

Ordinary meetings shall commence at 7 p.m. and finish by 9 p.m.

Visitors may be allowed to attend meetings, but shall take no part in them.

C Departmental Societies.

1. The Vice-Chancellor shall be the *ex-officio* President of all the Departmental Societies and the

Heads of Departments shall be their respective Vice-Presidents.

2. Details relating to the working of the Departmental Societies shall be regulated by the respective Vice Presidents subject to the approval of the President.

D. Other Societies.

All other societies functioning within the University shall do so, subject to the recognition and control of the Vice-Chancellor who will be their President *ex-officio*.

E.

No one who is not at the time a student or a member of the staff of the University shall be invited to speak or lecture under the auspices of the union or any other society in the University without the previous permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

E. The Annamalai University Co-operative Stores, Ltd.

The old Sri Minakshi College Trading Society which became the University Co-operative Stores, was formally registered in November 1931, under the "Co-operative Societies Act" and has been working actively ever since.

The minimum share subscription is Rs. 2/- for one 'B' Class share and Rs. 5 for one 'A' Class share and the maximum Rs. 500/-; entrance fee 0-2-0 per share. The share capital may be withdrawn after due notice. All students and members of the staff over 18 are eligible for membership.

The management of the Stores is by a Committee consisting of:—

1. a President (the Vice-Chancellor, if he is a member);
2. a Vice-President (a member of the staff, elected by the Board of Directors);
3. a Secretary (a member of the staff, elected by the General Body);
4. Directors (to be elected by the General Body). Ordinarily this includes two student directors

The profits of the Stores are distributed by the General Body, under the following heads:—

- (a) Reserve Fund;
- (b) Dividend to members on shares;
- (c) Common Good Fund;
- (d) Rebates to members on purchase.

The Stores is a growing concern, with a transaction of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees every year. All students and members of the staff of the University are requested to become members, and to obtain all their requisites through the Stores. The items in stock include groceries, toilet, any stationery articles, and textiles, and all text Books & Subject books. Every attempt is made to supply articles as cheap as possible.

F. The Annamalai University Dramatic Club.

Membership of the Society is open to all the students of the University who are interested in the Dramatic Art on payment of an Annual Subscription to be fixed by the President. The Vice-Chancellor will be the ex-officio President of the Society. The Vice-President, the Secretary and the members of the Executive Committee (not exceeding 7) shall be nominated by the President every year in the month of July.

Any savings of money obtained by performances shall be added to the 'Poor Boys Fund' until it reaches the sum of Rs. 1,000 when the interest therefrom shall be given as a Scholarship to some deserving student (who is also an active member of the Society) selected by the President.

APPENDIX A

ILLUSTRATIVE ELECTION.

Example of election conducted on the system of
 the single transferable vote in accordance
 with the rules made in the Laws
 (Chapter VII)

Assuming that there are seven members to be elect-
 ed sixteen candidates and fifty-four electors.

The valid ballot papers are arranged in separate
 parcels according to the first preference
 recorded for each candidate, and the
 papers in each parcel counted.

Let it be assumed that the result is as follows:—

A	...	2	I	...	4
B	...	9	J	...	3
C	...	3	K	...	2
D	...	1	L	...	2
E	...	11	M	...	2
F	...	3	N	...	2
G	...	5	O	...	2
H	...	2	P	...	1

—
54

Each valid ballot paper is deemed to be of the value
 of one hundred and the values of the
 votes obtained by the respective candi-
 dates are as shown in the first column of the result
 sheet.

The values of all the papers are added together and the total 5,400 is divided by eight
 44 (*i. e.*, number which exceeds by one the number of vacancies to be filled) and 676 (*i. e.*, the quotient 675, increased by one) is the number sufficient to secure the return of a member and is called the quota. The operation may be shown thus:

$$\text{Quota} = \frac{5,400}{8} + 1 = 675 + 1 = 676.$$

46 The candidates B and E, the values of whose votes exceed the quota, are declared elected.

As the values of the papers in the parcels of B
 47 (2) and E exceed the quota, the surplus of each candidate must be transferred.

B's surplus is 224 (*i. e.*, 900 less 676) and E's surplus is 424 (*i. e.* 1,100 less 676).

48 (b) The largest surplus that of E is dealt with first.

The surplus arises from original votes, and therefore the whole of E's papers are divided
 48 (d) (i) into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon, a separate parcel of the exhausted papers being also made. Let it be assumed that the result is as follows:-

G is marked as next available preference on	5
H do.	3
L do.	2
	—
Total of unexhausted papers	10
Number of exhausted papers	1
	—
Total of papers	11

48 (d) (ii) The values of the papers in the sub-parcels are as follows:—

G	500
H	300
L	200
<hr/>	
Total value of unexhausted papers	1,000
Value of exhausted papers	100
<hr/>	
Total value	1,100
<hr/>	

The value of the unexhausted papers is 1,000 and is greater than the surplus. This surplus is, therefore, transferred as follows:—

All the papers are transferred, but at reduced value which is ascertained by dividing the surplus by the number of unexhausted papers.

The reduced value of all the papers, when added together, with addition of any value lost as the result of the neglect of fraction equals the surplus. In this case the new value of each paper transferred.

$$\frac{(424 \text{ the surplus})}{(10 \text{ the number of unexhausted papers})} = 42$$

the residue of the value, 58 being required by E for the purpose of constituting his quota, i. e., one exhausted paper (value 100) plus the value (580) of ten unexhausted papers.

The value of the sub-parcels transferred are:—

G=210 (i. e., five papers at the value of 42).

H=126 (i. e., three papers at the value of 42).

L=84 (i. e., two papers at the value of 42).

These operations can be shown on a transfer sheet as follows:--

Transfer Sheet.

Value of surplus (E's) to be transferred	424	
Number of papers in E's parcel	11	
Value of each paper in parcel	100	
Number of unexhausted papers	10	
Value of unexhausted papers	1,000	
New value of each paper transferred		
Surplus	$\frac{424}{10}$	
Number of unexhausted papers.		$= 42$

Names of candidates marked as the next available preference.	Number of Papers to be transferred.	Value of Sub-parcel to be transferred.
G	5	210+500
H	3	126+200
L	2	84+200
	10	420
Number of exhausted paper	1	
Loss of value owing to neglect of fractions.		4
Total ...	11	424

The values of the sub-parcels are added to the values of the votes already credited to the candidates G, H and L. This operation is shown on the result sheet.

- 51 (1) As a result of this operation G's total is brought above the quota and he is declared elected.

The next largest surplus, that of B, viz, 224 is then transferred, the operations being similar
48 (b) to those described in the transfer of E's surplus. Assume that there are no exhausted papers. The new value is therefore $\frac{224}{9}$ or 24.

The surplus is distributed according to next preference, as follows:—

A = (5 × 24)	....	....	120
C = (4 × 24)	....	....	96
Value lost owing to neglect of fractions	...	...	8
		Total	<u>224</u>

G's surplus has now to be transferred, only the sub-
48 (c) parcel last transferred being reexamined, The details are as follows:—

Value of G's surplus	34 = 710 — 676
Number of papers in sub parcel	5
Value of each paper therein	42
Number of unexhausted papers	5
Value of unexhausted papers	210
New value of each paper transferred	34
	— = 6
	5

The result of the distribution is shown on the result sheet, three papers of the value of six each being transferred to A and two of the same value to O.

48 (1) There being no further surplus, the candidate lowest on the poll has now to be excluded D and P both have 100.

53, 52 (2) The Returning Officer casts lots and P is chosen to be excluded. Being an original vote, P's paper is transferred at the value of 100 to I, whom the elector had marked as second preference. D now being lowest is next excluded and his 100 is similarly transferred to K.

This leaves M and N lowest with 200 each and M is
 53 chosen by lot for exclusion first. His
 papers are transferred at the value of
 100 each to A and C respectively. N is then excluded
 and his papers are transferred to F and I, who each
 receive 100.

This leaves O lowest and he is excluded. His 212
 52 (3) consists of 2 original votes and of 2 trans-
 ferred votes of the value of 6 each. A and
 C are each next preference on one of the original votes
 and each receive 100. J is next preference on both the
 transferred votes and receives 12

L is now lowest with 284 and is excluded. His 2
 original votes are transferred at the value of 100 each
 to A and F. The remaining 84 represents 2 votes trans-
 ferred at 42 each and these go at that rate to C and K.

J is now lowest with 312 and is therefore excluded.
 His 3 original votes are transferred at 100 each to A, C
 and I. The odd 12 represents 2 votes transferred at the
 value of 6 and these both go to F who is next pre-
 ference on each paper.

A, C and I now exceed the quota
 51 (1) and declared elected leaving one vacancy
 only to be filled.

Prior to further exclusions the surpluses of these
 candidates have to be distributed. A
 48 (a) and C both have a surplus of 62 but
 48 (1) A having received fewer original votes
 52 than C. his surplus is distributed first.
 48 (c) The last sub parcel transferred to A con-
 sisted of one paper transferred at the value of 100
 which exceeds the surplus and as F was next preference
 on this paper the whole surplus is transferred to him.
 C's surplus has to be distributed and is similarly dealt

with, the whole going to H. I's surplus is then distributed and goes to K.

K being now lowest of the 3 continuing candidates, and the conditions of statute 54 (2) not being fulfilled, K is excluded.

His 366 consist of two original votes, one paper
transferred at the value of 100 one
49 (2) transferred at the value of 42 and one
and (3) at the value of 24. The 2 original votes
49 (4) are transferred first, and then the paper
50 transferred at the value of 100 as this
was the first of the transfers. H was next preference
on these 3 papers and 300 is therefore transferred to him.
He now exceeds the quota and the election is complete,
the completion of the transfer of K's votes being rendered unnecessary. Full details are shown in the result sheet.

APPENDIX B.

Syllabus. **INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN** **ARTS AND SCIENCE.**

Mathematics.

In addition to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation, the course shall comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Calculus and Geometry. A candidate shall be required to be acquainted with the use of logarithmic tables and to be able to solve questions by graphic methods, and to have an experimental knowledge of the simple geometrical solids and their sections.

(a) *Algebra*:—Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Ratio and proportion. Theory of indices. Simple surds. Equivalence of system of equations. Solution of equations of the second degree in one or two variables and of equations of higher degree whose solution depends on them. Theory of the equation and expression of the second degree in one variable. The three progressions and other series whose summation depends on arithmetical and geometrical series. Permutations and combinations. The Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent and direct applications of the theorem for any exponent. Elementary theory of logarithms and their applications to arithmetical computation. Problems on the above.

Calculus:—Notion of sequence and limit, functional dependence and its graphical representation, gradient of a straight line and of a curve at a point. Differential co-efficients of x^n (n integral), rules for differentiating the sum, product, etc., of functions, derivatives of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$, second derivative, simple applications to Geometry and mechanics.

Integration as the inverse of differentiation, integration by substitution, the definite integral and simple applications to find areas, volumes, etc.

Analytical Geometry:—The Cartesian equation of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes.

(b) *Plane Trigonometry*:—Measurement of Angles. Trigonometrical functions and their relations to one another. Solution of simple trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication and division formula. Properties of triangles and of the circles connected with them. Solution of triangles. Application of logarithms to trigonometrical computations. Measurements of heights and distance.

(c) *Geometry-Experimental*:—Construction of scales and their use. Construction of the circumscribed, inscribed, escribed and other associated circles of triangles, and polygons. Constructions from data of triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons and their division in any given ratio. Areas of polygons and problems relating thereto

Theoretical:—Concurrence and collinearity, Properties of triangles, Properties of circles, Loci, Elementary maxima and minima. Proofs of the constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

The Elementary Geometry of the line, plane and the sphere.

DETAILED SYLLABUS IN THEORETICAL PLANE GEOMETRY.

N.B.—*The order in which the theorems are stated in this Syllabus is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment*

Concurrence and Collinearity:—The use of signs as applied to lines, angles and areas. If two parallel lines are cut by three or more concurrent transversals, the corresponding segments are proportional; and the converse.

If X, Y, Z are points in the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle ABC, such that the perpendiculars to those sides at these points are concurrent; then—

$$(BX^2 - XC^2) + (CY^2 - YA^2) + (AZ^2 - ZB^2) = 0;$$

and the converse.

If any transversal meets the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle in D, E, F then

$$AF \cdot BD \cdot CE = FB \cdot DC \cdot EA;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F, taken on the sides BC, CA, AB, of a triangle, satisfy the relation

$$AF \cdot BD \cdot CE = AE \cdot CD \cdot BF;$$

then D, E, F are collinear.

If the lines joining any point to the vertices, A, B, C, of a triangle meet the opposite sides in D, E, F, then

$$AF \cdot BD \cdot CE = FB \cdot DC \cdot EA,$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F, taken on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle, satisfy the relation

$$AF \cdot BD \cdot CE = FB \cdot DC \cdot EA;$$

then AD, BE, CF are concurrent.

If two unequal similar figures are similarly placed, the lines joining the vertices of one to the corresponding vertices of other are concurrent.

Properties of Triangles.--The three medians of a triangle meet in a point, and this point is a point of trisection of each median and also of the line joining the circumcentre to the orthocentre.

If D is a point in the side BC of a triangle ABC such that $BD = \frac{1}{n}BC$, then,

$$(n-1)AB^2 + AC^2 = n \cdot AD^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) BC^2.$$

The perpendiculars from the vertices of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point, and the distance of each vertex from the orthocentre is twice the perpendicular distance of the circumcentre from the side opposite to that vertex.

The circle through the middle points of the sides of a triangle passes also through the feet of the perpendiculars of the triangle and through the middle points of the three lines joining the orthocentre to the vertices of the triangle.

If a perpendicular drawn from the vertex to the base of a triangle is produced to meet the circumcircle then the distance of

this point of intersection from the base is equal to the distance of the orthocentre of the triangle from the base.

The feet of the perpendiculars drawn on the sides of a triangle from any point P on the circumcircle of that triangle are collinear.

The pedal line of P bisects the line joining P to the orthocentre of the triangle.

If the vertical angle of a triangle is bisected by a straight line which cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle by the segments of the base together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the base the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

Properties of Circles — The locus of the points of intersection of tangents drawn at the extremities of chords of a circle which pass through a fixed point, is a straight line.

If the polar of A passes through B , then the polar of B passes through A .

If P and Q are any two points in the plane of a circle whose centre is O , then OP bears to OQ the same ratio as the perpendicular from P on the polar of Q bears to the perpendicular from Q on polar of P .

The locus of points from which the tangents to two given coplanar circles are equal is a line perpendicular to the line of centres.

In two circles, if any two parallel radii are drawn (one in each circle), the straight line joining their extremities cuts the line of centres in one or other of two fixed points called (centres of similitude).

If through a centre of similitude of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, the radii to a pair of corresponding points are parallel.

If through a centre of similitude S of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, then the rectangle under the distances of one pair of non corresponding points from S is equal to the rectangle under the distances of other pair of non-corresponding points from S ; and each of these rectangles is constant.

In a cyclic quadrilateral the rectangle contained by the diagonals is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides.

Loci:—If from a fixed point O a variable line is drawn, and in it points P, Q are taken so that the ratio of OP to OQ is constant then (1) if P moves along a straight line the locus of Q is a parallel straight line; (2) if P moves along the circumference of a circle the locus of Q is a circle.

The locus of a point which is such that the rectangle under its distances from the equal sides of an isosceles triangle is equal to the square on its distance from the third side, is the circle which touches equal sides at the extremities of the third side.

If A, B are fixed points, and P a variable point such that the ratio of PA to PB is one of constant inequality, then the locus of P is a circle.

Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of its (1) incentre, (2) orthocentre, (3) centroid, (4) excentres.

If triangle ABC of given species has one corner A fixed, another B always on a fixed line or circle, then the locus of C will be a line or circle.

Elementary Maxima and Minima:—When two sides of a triangle are given in length, the area of the triangle is greatest when they are placed at right angles

The maximum triangle which can be inscribed in a given segment of a circle is that formed by joining the middle point of its arc to the extremities of its chord.

If A, B are two fixed points, XY a fixed line; then for that point P in XY at which AP, BP make equal angles with XY ,

- (1) $AP + PB$ is minimum, if A, B are on the same side of XY.
- (2) $AP - PB$ is maximum if A, B are on opposite sides of XY.

If A, B are fixed points and P any point in a fixed line. the angle APB will be maximum, when the circle APB touches the fixed line.

Of all triangles having the same base and equal area the isosceles triangle has the minimum perimeter.

The maximum of isoperimetric triangles on the same base is the one whose two sides are equal.

Of all polygons having all sides given but one, the maximum can be inscribed in a semi-circle having the undetermined side as diameter.

Of all isoperimetric polygons of the same number of sides, the equilateral is the maximum.

If P is any point in a given straight line AB, $AP \cdot PB$ is maximum and $AP^2 + PB^2$ is minimum when P is the middle point of AB; of all rectangles, of given area, the square has the minimum perimeter.

The maximum parallelogram which can be inscribed in a triangle by drawing parallels to two of its sides is that formed by drawing the parallels from the middle point of the third side.

Physics.

THEORY.

No question shall be asked which cannot be answered by simple mathematical methods.

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following:—

Dynamics.—The units of length and time. Displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of a particle moving in a straight line. Newton's laws of motion; the units of mass and force. Motion of a particle in a straight line under the action of a force in that line. Motion under the action of gravity, energy, work, power and their units; simple illustrations of the conservation of energy.

*Conditions of equilibrium of a body under three concurrent forces (the parallelogram law), and under parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Simple machines. The simple pendulum; determination of g .

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point in a fluid; definition and illustrations; transmissibility of pressure; Evaluation of pressure at a point in a heavy fluid at rest; its uniformity in all directions. Resultant thrust in simple cases. The principle of Archimedes, floating bodies, and hydrometers. Application to practical determination of density and specific gravity. The pressure of a gas and its determination; the barometer Boyle's law. Air pumps and water pumps.

Heat.—Temperature and its measurement; the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their accurate determination; the air thermometer. Heat as a quantity; the unit of heat. Specific heat and the more direct methods of calorimetry. Laws of fusion, evaporation and ebullition; latent heat. Vapour pressure and how it is measured; hydrometers. Conduction and convection of heat; thermal conductivity. Radiation; absorption and reflection; law of cooling. The dynamical equivalent of heat and its determination.

Light.—The experimental facts and laws of transmission; reflection and refraction of light; simple geometrical deductions from these applicable to small direct pencils

N. B.—Astarisk* before a para in a sentence means that for the topics included "only experimental proofs are required."

incident on plane and spherical surfaces, prisms and lenses. Applications to optical lantern, spectacle lenses, telescope and microscope. Dispersion of light; the spectrometer. Radiation and absorption spectra. Determination of refractive indices.

Magnetism:—Properties of magnets; poles. Laws of magnetic force; unit poles. Lines of force; uniform magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. The earth's magnetic field: the compass. Magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel.

Electricity:—The more common forms of voltaic cells and the actions that go on in the cells while producing a current. The action of currents on magnets; galvanometers depending on such action—including suspended coil type. Metallic conductors and electrolytes; Laws of electrolysis. Electromotive force: Ohm's law; resistance and simple methods of measuring *e.m.f.* current and resistance; Wheatstone's bridge. Heating effects of current; fuses and lamps; Joule's Law. The electromagnet and its simpler applications.

Sound:—The production and propagation of sound; the velocity of sound in air and its determination. Nature of wave motion and sound waves. Frequency of vibration; pitch. Amplitude of vibration; loudness. *Laws of vibration of strings and air columns. The reflection of sound; echoes.

Practical Physics.

The following scheme is not exhaustive, but is intended to indicate the general nature and extent of the Courses of Instruction in Practical Physics for the Intermediate Examination:—

Courses of Instruction in Practical Physics:—

Length measurements by millimeter scale,
vernier, micrometer gauge and spherometer.

Measurement of areas and volumes.

Verification of conditions of equilibrium of a body under coplanar forces

Determination of the centre of gravity of a plate.

Verification of the law of a simple pendulum; determination of g .

The inclined plane; pulleys.

Use of balance, sensitive to $\cdot 01$ gram,

Determination of volumes by weighing in water; determination of capacities of vessels.

Specific gravities of solids and liquids; hydrometers.

Reading Fortin's barometer and correcting for temperature.

Verification of Boyle's law.

Determination of fixed points of a thermometer.

Determination of co-efficient of expansion of a rod.

Determination of co-efficient of apparent expansion of a liquid.

Expansion of air at constant pressure.

The constant volume air thermometer.

Curves of cooling.

Melting points.

Determination of specific heats of solids and liquids.

Latent heat of water and steam.

Determination of vapour pressures.

Boiling points.

Use of Regnault's (or Dine's) wet and dry bulb hydrometers.

Comparison of thermal conductivities.

Radiation of heat from different surfaces.

Determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

Verification of the laws of reflection.

Tracing the path of a ray of light through a block of glass and deduction of refractive index.

Focal length of concave mirrors and convex lenses.

Arrangement of 2 lenses for telescope, microscope, and optical lantern.

Measurement by spectrometer of the angle of a prism and the refractive index for sodium light.

Use of simple photometers.

Tracing the lines of force in a magnetic field.

Comparison of magnetic moments.

Comparison of strength of magnetic field by vibration.

Study of the simple cell, the Daniell, Leclanche, storage cell and the dry cell.

Absolute measure of current (i) by tangent galvanometer, (ii) by electrolysis.

Measurement of heat developed by current.

Measurement of resistance of wires.

Comparison of electromotive forces.

Verification of laws of transverse vibration of strings

Determination of velocity of sound by resonance.

Chemistry.

A knowledge of the common apparatus used in the laboratory— the balance, vessels used in volumetric analysis, burners baths, etc. Construction of simple apparatus like the wash-bottle, gas-generating apparatus, etc.

A knowledge of the various operations and processes in the chemical laboratory—solution, precipitation, decantation, distillation, crystallisation, sublimation, etc.

Elements and compounds: Physical and Chemical changes; Mixtures and compounds. Metals and nonmetals and their general properties.

Laws of Conservation of mass, definite proportion, multiple proportion, and reciprocal proportion. Equivalent weights of elements Simple gas laws including Graham's Law of diffusion. The Atomic theory—Atoms and molecules. Avogadro's hypothesis. Density of gases and vapours.

Molecular weights and atomic weights. Valency, Nomenclature. Symbols-formulae and equations. Empirical and molecular formulae.

Solubility and solubility curves.

Acids, bases, and salts and their equivalents. Standard and normal solutions and their use in volumetric work.

Chemical calculations of a simple nature.

Elementary ideas on the Laws of Mass-action, dissociation, ionic hypothesis (in solution), electrolysis, catalysis, allotropy, colloids and combustion and flame. General methods of determining the composition of compounds like water, hydrogen halides, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia and oxides of nitrogen, sulphur and carbon

A general knowledge of the properties of the elements and their important compounds. A short historical development of the Periodic Classification.

Occurrence, ordinary methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following elements and their principal compounds—Oxygen, including Ozone, hydrogen, halogens, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, carbon, silicon and boron.

Chief sources, preparation, properties and uses of the following metals, Sodium, potassium magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, copper, silver, zinc, mercury, aluminium, lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, chromium, manganese and iron and the preparation and properties of their oxides, hydroxides, and their more important salts; the preparation and properties of ammonium salts.

***Practical:*—The practical examination is to test the candidate's ability to perform experiments of a simple nature, illustrating the subjects included in the course. Identification of simple soluble salts of the metals given**

above. (*Note:* Only such salts as are soluble in dilute acids and do not involve any separation during analysis.)

Acid radicals, sulphide, sulphite, thiosulphate, nitrite, carbonate, halide, nitrate, borate, arsenite, arsenate, phosphate and sulphate.

Simple volumetric analysis with standard acids, alkalis and permanganate.

Natural Science.

A. *General*:—

The chief characteristics of living organisms. Plants and animals—their differences and resemblances. The structure of the cell. The crust of the Earth, Fossils. Conditions for and process of fossilization. Important geological ages.

Hereditary and Evolution treated in an elementary manner.

B. *Botany*:—

i. *The green leaf*:—External features; General leaf forms; Stipules and their work; Modifications of leaves and stipules; Internal structure; Photo-synthesis; Transpiration; Leaf form and internal structure in relation to function; Adaptations to facilitate and check transpiration; Leaf adjustments to light phototropism; Arrangement of the leaves on the plant; Struggle for light, especially among climbing plants and epiphytes

ii. *Root*:—External features; Different kinds of roots; Modifications of roots; internal structure; work of roots—absorption and fixation—root cap, root hairs, work of root hairs: Osmosis; Root pressure. Study of the soil. Its structure and nature in relation to the water capacity.

iii. *Stem*:—External features; Modifications of stems; Internal structure; work of the stem—supporting and conducting; intercellular spaces; lenticels; increase of stem in thickness; cork formation. Response of the stem to gravity and light; Stems of water plants.

iv. *Flowers*:—Parts of a flower; Arrangement of the parts; Functions of different parts; Pollen grains; Pollen tube; Ovule; Egg cell; Fertilisation; Insect visitors; Cross and self pollination; Advantage of cross pollination; Adaptations for cross pollination; Wind pollination; Inconspicuous flowers, Inflorescences

Seeds and their germination; Fruits; Kinds of fruits; Seed and fruit dispersal and its advantages.

v. Study of the chief characteristics of the following families with special reference to common plants of economic importance in those marked* :—

Anonaceæ; Malvaceæ*; Leguminosæ; Compositæ,
Labiateæ, Euphorbiaceæ*; Liliaceæ; Palmæ*.

vi. The main external features and life history of Bacteria. Fungi (Muccor and Agaricus), Algæ, (Spirogyra and Ulothrix), Lichens, Moss, Fern.

Practical Work:--

Students are required to examine with the hand-lens the external features of the plant and to be able to refer them to their respective families. They are expected to examine microscopical preparations of the various parts of the plant. They are also expected to study the functions of the different organs of a plant experimentally.

C. *Zoology and Human Physiology.*

a. *Zoology*:—

i. The structure and life history of Amoeba, Paramœcium Euglena, Malarial parasite and Volvox as examples of Protozoa General notes on Protozoa and Disease.

ii. The structure of Hydra as an example of a simple Metazoan. The principle of physiological division of labour and the corresponding differentiation of structure.

iii. The structure and bionomics of the local Earthworm, as an example of segmented and coelomate animal.

iv. External characters and life history of Tænia and Ascaris as examples of parasitic animals.

v. The structure of the Cockroach as an example of Arthropoda. Metamorphosis among insects as illustrated by the life-history of the Mosquito and the House Fly. General notes on insects as carriers of disease.

vi. The general character of the Chordata as illustrated by the Shark.

vii. External characters and the general anatomy of Frog and Rabbit or Rat. The life history of the Frog.

Note :—The structure of the types is to be studied with reference to their physiology.

Practical work :—

The anatomy of Earthworm, Cockroach, Frog and Rat shall be studied by dissection in the practical classes. Live and stained preparations of Protozoa and Hydra shall be studied under the microscope.

b *Physiology* :—

The Human skeleton and its parts. The arrangement of the chief viscera in man. The muscles and their movements. The nature of food, its digestion and absorption. Glands. Structure and function of the liver. The nature and functions of the blood. The circulatory system, Respiration. Waste and Excretion. The nature and function of skin; Maintenance of the temperature of the body. The nervous system. Sense-organs, Larynx and production of voice. Ductless glands and their function.

There shall be two written papers in Natural Science one paper dealing mainly with Botany and the other with Zoology and Human Physiology. Questions on section A may be included either in the Botany or Zoology and Physiology paper.

Scope of the Practical Examination in Natural Science:—

Zoology:—The candidates may be required to make simple dissections of any of the types prescribed for dissection, excepting the nervous system, and to make, identify, or describe simple preparations illustrative of the anatomy of animals mentioned in the syllabus, and in particular to make smears of frog's blood, mount scales of the wing of butterfly, to make preparations to illustrate the external features of insects like the housefly and the worker-bee, to isolate and recognise nematode parasites from the frog, to describe the parts of the heart and kidney of sheep and the external features of the sheep's brain.

Botany:— The candidates may be required: (1) to describe and identify the plants belonging to the different families prescribed, (2) to make, identify; or describe simple microscopic preparations of the plants mentioned in the syllabus.

Note:—The laboratory note-books should indicate the work done in the laboratory including experiments in plant physiology.

Geography

I. The Physical basis of Geography:— A general treatment of the following topics:—

- (a) The atmosphere—chief movements of air and water and the resulting types of weather and climate including under this insolation and temperature—atmospheric pressure and world winds—precipitation—storms—local winds.

- (b) The Oceans - area and depth—continental shelf and slopes—deeps—composition of sea water—origin of salt and distribution of salinity—temperature—movement of the ocean waves and tides—currents—deposits on the ocean floor—coral reefs and islands.
- (c) The land - materials of the earth's crust and the forces that shape it—agencies of disintegration and reconstruction—process of earth sculpture—rivers and the development of river system—underground water—snow and ice—wind as an agent of transport and deposition—volcanoes—lakes—shore lines—deltas and estuaries

II. *General Regional Geography on a World Basis*—Structure—climate—vegetation—a study of the major natural regions with reference to prevailing economic conditions—plant and animal life—distribution of population—localisation of Industry—transport—trade centres and routes.

III. *Detailed Study of Eurasia*:—Structural features and relief—climate—vegetation—communications and population of Eurasia as a whole and the characteristic geographical features of the S. W. Highlands of Asia The monsoon regions—mid-Asian deserts—tundras; forests lands and Steppe lands of Eurasia—the British Isles—the central plains of Europe—the central highlands of Europe—the Mediterranean region.

IV. *Practical Work*:—

- (a) Shape of the earth—determination of position—angular measurement and latitude—parallels and meridians—Greenwich time and Indian standard time—a study of the simple types of map projection.
- (b) Study and interpretation of Indian ordinance—maps—methods of showing relief.

- (c) Principle of field mapping by plane table, prismatic compass, clinometer, the use of a levelling staff—and aneroid barometer in determining height.
- (d) Collection and tabulation of data—diagrammatic and cartographic methods of expression

Logic

Scope of Logic, Laws of Thought, Terms, Formal Division and Definition, Predicables, Propositions and their import, Forms of Immediate Inference.

Syllogism and other varieties of Deductive Reasoning, Chains of Reasoning, Functions of Syllogism, Inductive Inference. Postulate of Induction. Induction and Analogy. The relation of Deduction to Induction.

Theory of Scientific Methods. Observation and Experiment, Hypothesis. Empirical and Causal Laws. Forms of Explanation. Elimination of Chance. Scientific Definition. Nomenclature and Terminology. Fallacies.

History

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

I. *Physical features of the British Isles*:—Their influence on the main current of English History.

II. *Britain and Rome*:—Roman invasions, conquest and settlement of Britain from 55 B. C. to 499 A. D.—Romanization of Britain.

III. *The English Kingdoms 607–1066*:—The English conquest—The Heptarchy—coming of Christianity—its influence—Fight for supremacy—Northumbria—Mercia—Wessex—Danish invasions—Their results—Danish kings—The English restoration—The rise of Earldoms—Harold.

IV. *England under the Normans* 1066-1204:— Normandy and the Normans—Duke William—Conquest of England—Battle of Hastings—Results—William's re-organization of the Church—Laufranc—Feudalism—Doomsday Survey—Relation between Church and State under William II, Henry I, Stephen and Henry II—Thomas Becket—Henry II's legislative measures—Richard I's reign—preparatory to the Magna Carta.

V. *The Great Charter*—1204-1265—John's mistakes—The Charter—its feudal character—The fight over the Charter—Henry III, Simon de Montfort—The Barons War. English Literature under the Norman and Angevin Kings—The Universities—The Monastic movements.

VI. *The Three Edwards*:—1265-1360—Edward I—Legislative activities—Beginning of the United Kingdom—The English Parliament—Edward III—The Hundred Years War—Growth of Parliament—Religious movements—Wycliff-- The Peasants' Revolt.

VII. *Lancastrians and Yorkists*:— 1360-1485—Richard II- attempt at Despotism -- causes of his failure—Lancastrians and premature constitutionalism—Growth of Parliament—Causes of the Hundred Years War—Henry V—The Wars of the Roses—The end of Feudalism.

VIII. *The New Monarchy*:— 1472-1603—Edward IV fore-runner of Tudor Despotism—Tudor Despotism—its importance in the constitutional development of England—The New Learning—Wolsey and foreign Policy—The Reformation—Thomas Cromwell—Elizabeth and religious settlement—England under Elizabeth—her relations with other European countries -- Armada—English Navy and the beginnings of English commerce and colonisation—Elizabethan Literature.

IX. *Puritan England* 1603-1688:— Constitutional conflicts—The Stuarts and their character—The Puritans—

New England—Charles I and the Civil War—Cromwell and the Commonwealth—Restoration—Decline of Puritanism and reaction in favour of Catholicism—James II—precipitation of the Revolution—Relations between England and Ireland in the 17th century.

X. *The Revolution*:—The Glorious Revolution—A new Constitutional epoch begins—William III—Growth of Parliament—The French menace—Louis XIV—The Grand Alliance—Marlborough—The Treaty of Utrecht—Last years of Anne—Overthrow of the Tories from power—George I—Walpole, First Prime Minister—Growth of the Cabinet—Commercial and Colonial Wars of the 18th Century—The Elder Pitt and the Seven Year's War—Beginnings of Indian Empire—George III and the American War of Independence—Pitt—His home and foreign policy—Napoleonic Wars—The triumph of the English navy—The Battle of Waterloo—Overthrow of Napoleon—relation between England and Ireland in the 18th century.

XI. *Modern England*:—Age of the Prime Ministers—The Industrial Revolution and its influence on the course of political history—Catholic Emancipation—coming of the Eastern Question—Grey and Reform Agitation—Reform Bill of 1832—Ministry of Peel—Anti-corn Law Agitation—Chartist movement—Ministry of Lord John Russell—Palmerston—Crimean War—Parliamentary Reform Bill of 1867—Ministry of Disraeli—Gladstone—England and Ireland—Home Rule—The Age of Victoria—Literature Arts and Science—England and India during the XIX century—England and her Dominions in the XIX Century—Parliamentary Reform in the 20th Century—Asquith—The Great War—Lloyd George—the Peace of Versailles—Rise of Labour to power—Imperial Problems of the XX Century.

World History

I PAPER UP TO A D. 1000.

1. *From the Earliest times to 1000 B. C.*

Egypt and Crete—Iran and Babylonia
Indus Valley and Vedic Civilizations—China.

2. *1000 B. C. to 500 B. C.*

Buddha; Assyrian and Babylonian Empire; Homer, Greek Tyranny; Kings of Rome; Confucius.

3. *500 B. C. to A. D. I*

Magadhan, Satavahana and Achaemenian Empires; the age of Pericles, Ascendancy of Sparta, Thebes and Macedonia; Alexander the Great; the Seleucids and Ptolemics; Roman Republic; Sicily and Carthage; the great Wall of China.

4. *A. D. I to A. D. 500.*

Kushan and Gupta Empires; the Tamil States; Roman Empire; spread of Christianity; Han dynasty of China.

5. *A. D. 500—1000.*

Harshavardhana, the states of Peninsular India; Greater India; Rise and progress of Islam; Byzantine Empire; Western Empire and the Papacy-Alfred and his successors -the Maya civilization of America.

II PAPER. (From 1000 A. D. to the Present day)

6. *A. D. 1000—1500.*

Delhi Sultanate, The States of Peninsular India; Greater India; Byzantine Empire; Papacy and Crusades; kings of England; Mongol conquests Moors in Africa & Spain; Yuan and Ming dynasties of China; Incas and Aztecs of America.

7. *16th and 17th Centuries:*

The Mughal Empire in India; the States of Peninsular India; the Ottoman Empire; Renaissance and Reformation; Thirty years' War; the age of Louis XIV; Tudors and Stuarts; Revolt of the Netherlands; Sweden and Russia; European Trade; Colonisation of America and Asia.

8. *18th and 19th Centuries:*

Marathas, Sikhs and British in India; Decline of Turkey; French Revolution and Napoleon; Enlightened despots of Europe; the four Georges and Victoria; The Industrial Revolution; Unification of Italy; Partition of Africa; American Independence and Civil War; Rise of Germany and Japan.

9. *20th Century:*

Transformation of British rule in India; the first world war: the Russian Revolution; League of Nations; European Dictators; China and Japan; Second World War the U. N. O.

Indian History.

I. *Physical Features of India*:—Their influence on the course of Indian History. Physical map of India.

II. *Pre-Historic India*:—The Old stone Age.—The new Stone Age—the Early Iron Age—Characteristics of life in each age.

III. *The Vedic Age*:— 3000-1400 B. C.:— The fire-cult. Aryas vs. Dasyus—Priests—Kings—The Vedic Mantras—Life, Political, social, economic and religious, of the people—Map of India in the Vedic Age.

IV. *The Post-Vedic Age*. 400-800 B. C.:—Political Divisions—The Brahmanas—The Upanisads—The Early Sutras—The Epics—Religious development—Schools of Philosophy—Technical Literature.

V. *The age of the Great Religious Ferment*—800-400 B. C.:—The Agama, the Jaina and Buddha cults. The chief North Indian States—Magadha, Avanti, Kasi, Pancala. Persian conquest of N. W. India—South Indian Kings—

Life of the people—Literature, Samskrta and Tamil—Art—Trade—Education.

VI. *The Empire of Magadha*:—400-230 B. C.:—The Nandas—minor states—Alexander's Invasion—The Mauryas—Chandragupta—Kautilya—Asoka—Extent of the Empire—Administration—Foreign Relations—Megasthenes—Life of the people—Religion—Art—Literature—Education—Buddha missionary activities—Asoka's inscriptions—Map of India in the Mauryan period.

VII. *The Age of Kings of Many Races*:—230 B.C. to 300 A. D.—Break up of the Maurya Empire—The Sungas—200-100 B. C.—The Cetas—The Yavanas—The Andhras—The Early Saka—Pallavas—The Kusanas—The Saka Kastrapas of Ujjain—The Early Pallavas of Kanci—The Tamil kingdoms—Life of the people—Literature and Art—Foreign commerce—Religion—Map of India in the period.

VIII *The Age of the Guptas*:—320-600 A. D.:—The Imperial Guptas—The Hunas—The Vakatakas—The Guptas of Magadha—The Maukharis—The Valabhis—The Abhiras and the Kalacuris—The Telugu Pallavas—The Kadambas—The Gangas—Eastern, and Western—The Colas, the Pandyas, the Beras—Life of the people—Government—Literature, Samskrta and Tamil: Art—Science—The spread of the Agama cults—Decline of the Buddha cult—Rise of Siva, Visnu and Sun Temples—Trade—Foreign travellers—Map of India in the period.

IX. 600-900 A. D.:—Harsa—Pratiharas—Palas, Kasmir—The Arabs in Sindh—The Eastern Gangas—The Western Calukyas of Badami—The Eastern Calukyas of Vengi—The Rastrakutas—The Great Pallavas of 'Kanci—The Pandyas—The Baras—The rise of the Tanjore Cholas—Chinese and Muslim travellers—Literature, Samskrta, Tamil and Kannada—End of Buddhism,—Revival of Jainism—Sankaracary—Triumph of the Vedanta and the Siva and Visnu cults—Education—Life of the people—Art—Trade—Map of India in 900 A. D.

X. 900-1200 A.D. :—The pratiharas—The solankis and Paramaras—Candels, Kalacuris—Mahmud of Ghazni—Chauhans—Gahadvaias, Palas, Senas—The Eastern Gangas—Muhammad Ghori—Western Calukyas of Kalyani—The Tanjore Colas—Life of the people—Literature—Art Religion—Ramanujacarya—Welding of the Vedanta and the Agama—Map of India in the period.

XI. 1200-1565 A. D. :—The Mameluks—The Khiljis—The Tughlaks—Hindu Princes of the Period—Gujarat—Malva—Sayyids—Lodis—Babur—Humayun and Sher Shah—The Bahmani kingdom and the Five Sultanates—The Empire of Vijayanagar to the battle of Talikota—The Portuguese—Life of the people—Influence of Islam on Indian Culture—Bhakti cults—Arts and Literature—Map of India in 1500 A. D.

XII. *The Mughal Empire, 1556-1707 A.D.*—Akbar—Extent of the Empire—Administration—Abul Fazl, Todar Mall—Jahangir and Nurjahan—Shah Jahan—Aurangzib—Expansion of the Empire—Changes in policy—Beginning of the end of the Empire—Mughal Art—Education.

Rise of the Marathas—The Bhonsles—Marathas Military organisation—Maratha administration—Rise of the Sikhs—The last century of Vijayanagar Empire. The Nayaks of Tanjore and Madura—European Traders, their early settlements and rivalries—Map of India in 1700 A. D.

XIII. *Eighteenth Century:*—The Later Mughals—The Peshwas—The minor Maratha states—Rajput states—The Nizams of Hyderabad—Anglo-French Rivalry—Beginnings of British Power in Bengal and Southern India—Mysore and Maratha Wars—Consolidation of British Power in the latter half of the 18th century—Map of India in 1750 A.D.

XIV. *The expansion of the British Empire in India:*—Wellesly and the Marquis of Hastings—Bentinck—

Ranjit Singh—Dalhousie and the Mutiny of 1857—Administrative changes.

XV. *India under the Crown*:—Relation with Afghanistan—The Frontier Policy—The Annexation of Burma—The Native States—Constitutional and administrative development—Social Reform—Education—Public Works—Railways—Revenue Settlements—Local Self Government—Industries—Trade—The Great War—Towards Democracy—Map of India 1930 A D.

Elements of Economics.

PART I—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1. Stages and forms of economic life; hunting and fishing; pastoral; agricultural; industrial and commercial.

2. Early rural economy. The village community importance of agriculture; the manorial system—serfs and tenants; village artisans.

3. Growth of trade and handicrafts; rise of towns; guilds; commission agents and the domestic system.

4. Rise of modern industry. Inventions; the steam engine. The Industrial Revolution; efficiency of production; the factory system; capital and labour; England, the leader of modern industry; the introduction of machine industry in other lands.

5. Expansion of transport. Roads, rivers and canals, railways, steamships, automobiles, aeroplanes. The organisation of rail and steamer communications.

6. The commercial revolution. World economy and world trade. International division of labour. Its different features and results.

7. Commodities of world commerce and where they are produced; Agricultural foodstuffs; agricultural raw materials; animal products; forest products; mineral products; the principal manufactures, textile, iron and steel, etc.

8. The world's trade centres—its ports and harbours; marketing methods and organisations.

9. Finance. Money-lending and banking in relation to industry, agriculture and trade.

10. The co-operative movement in agriculture and industry. Co-operation in credit, marketing production and consumption.

11. The world's population and its distribution. The different races and their economic position. Population and food-supply. Migration.

PART II

DESCRIPTIVE.

A—Agriculture.

1. Agriculture. Its place in the world and in India.

2. Types of agriculture; subsistence and commercial; extensive and intensive; small-scale and large-scale.

3. Types of farms; size of holdings: their subdivision and fragmentation.

4. The main crops in India and their peculiarities.

5. Agricultural methods—recent improvements; the scope of machinery; use of cattle.

6. Irrigation, the different methods.

7. Agricultural credit—village money—lending; indigenous bankers; chit-funds; co-operative credit societies; indebtedness.

8. Land tenures—Zamindari and ryotwari. Landlord and tenant. System of tenancy and their merits.

B. *Manufacture.*

1. Two main types: (1) handicrafts; (2) machine industry.

2. Features of modern industry; Division of labour; rise of machinery: large-scale production; business organisation; the joint-stock system; monopolies and combinations; factory organisation.

3. The chief industries of England and India and their salient characteristics.

4. Labour organisation.

5. Government and industry; the different forms of regulation and control

6. Destitution and poor relief.

C.—*Trade*

Wholesale and retail trade. Markets and selling organisations. Prices and Price agreements: commercial morality. The functions of middlemen. Produce exchange. Speculation.

Books recommended:—

1. Ashely: *Economic Organisation in England.*

2. Brown: *Economic Geography.*

3. Lehfeldt: Descriptive Economics.
4. Banerjee: Indian Economics.

Music.

I YEAR.

Theory:-

Same as for the first year course (Preliminary) of the Sangita Bhushana Title.

Practical :-

1. Svaravalis in Mayamalavagaula in Adi tata in three Kalas ;
2. Janta Varisais ;
3. Alankaras in seven Talas in three kalas ;
4. Gitas 6 ;
5. Chitta tanas in Nata, Gaula, Arabhi, Sri and Kedara.
6. Svarajati 1 ;
7. Varnas 4 in Adi tala :
8. Kirthanas 6, one each in the following or their Janyas. Todi, Kambodi, Sankarabharanam, Kalyani, Madhyamavathi and Mohana.

(All practice must include a knowledge of Arohana and Avarohana swaras of the Ragas in which compositions are taught)

II YEAR.

Theory :-

Same as for the second year course (Preliminary) of the Sangita Bhushana Title.

Parctical:-

In addition to the portions prescribed for the first year, the following :-

1. Alankaras 35 (including 7 of the first year);
2. Gitas 6 ;
3. Varnas 2 in Ata tala;
4. Kirtanas 12, one each in the following ragas :
Dhanyasi, Mayamalavagaula, Saveri, Bhairavi, Khara-
harapriya, Mukhari, Sri, Kedaragoula, Bilahari, Arabhi,
Kamavardhani and Purvakalyani.
5. Padas 2;
6. Ragamalika 1;
7. Javali 1;

(All practice must include a knowledge of the Svara sancharas of the ragas in which compositions are taught);

8. Alapana of the following ragas:- Todi Maya-
malavagaula, Bhairavi, Kambodi, Sankarabharana,
Kalyani, Madhyamavati and Mohana.

Books recommended:-

Same as for Sangita Bhushana Title.

APPENDIX B

Text-books
Intermediate Examination
PART I
English
1949

Shakespeare:—

Richard II

Modern Poetry:—

Selections in English Poetry, Ed. V. K. Ayappan
Pillai (Bassel Mission Press)

The following Selections:—

1. Milton: L'Allegro.
2. Wordsworth: The Leech Gatherer.
3. do. "It is a beauteous evening."
4. do. "Earth has not anything to show"
5. do. "Two voices are there."
6. Byron: The Ocean.
7. do. Waterloo
8. Tennyson: Ulysses
9. D. G. Rossetti: The White Ship.
- and 10. D. H. Lawrence: Snake.

Prose-

1. English Thought and Speech To-day. Ed.
L. Brander

2. Macaulay: Life of Johnson;
do. Life of Goldsmith.

Non-detailed:—

1. Hardy: The Trumpet Major (Macmillan)
2. Quiller Couch: The Roll Call of Honour
(Nelson)

1950.

Shakespeare, Julius Casear,

Modern Poetry: The Selections in English poetry prescribed for 1949 (that is, excluding D. H. Lawrence's *Snake*).

Prose: 1. Macaulay's *Life of Johnson* and *Life of Goldsmith*.

2. Normal English Prose, selected by T. Earle Welby and Eric Gillett Adapted and edited by K. Swaminathan. (Oxford University Press) The following selections are to be omitted: (i.) A Retired Tobacconist and his family by R Southey; (ii) Shakespeare-The Man, by Walter Bagehot; (iii) The Good Woman, by H. Belloc (iv) Childishness (from the *Times*) and (v) *Mutual Admiration Societies* (from The *Times*);

Books set for Non-detailed study.

1. *The Heart of Midlothian*, by Sir W. Scott;
- 2 *A Book of Escapes and Hurried Journeys*
By John Buchan, (The Teaching of

English Series) Thomas Nelson and Sons,
(Essco Ltd.)

3. *Stories of Yesterday and Today*. Selected and
edited by Dr. K. P. K. Menon (The
National Publishing Co., Rs. 2/-

Tamil

PART II

1949

Poetry:—

Selections published by Madras University for 1949

Prose: Detailed:—

1. Pan Periyar Muvar, by Vidvan Siva Parvati
Ammal (Trivadi).
2. Katturaikovai by Pandita Vidvan L. P. Kr.
Ramanathan Chettiar.

Prose: (Non-detailed):—

1. Ettan Ekambaram, by G. Subrahmanya Pillai,
M. A., B. L.
2. Katturai Karuvoolam by Arumugha Mudaliar
M. A.
3. Kaviyam Cheytha Kavirayar by M. Raja-
manikkam, M. O. L.

1950.

Poetry: The same as for the Madras University, 1950.

Prose: Detailed:

1. Suryan by Miss E. T. Rajeswari, M.A., L.T.,
2. Purananurru Katturai (Same as for Madras University-S. I. S. S. W.P. Society Ltd., Madras).
3. Katturai Viruntu by Mr. P. Alalasundram M. A.,

Non-detailed:

1. Kausambi Mannan (Pages 1 to 104) by Mr. S. Rudrapati, M. A.,
2. Dasakumara Charitram (by late N. Balarama Aiyar).
3. Chola Koyirpanikal by Mr. J. M. Soma-sundaram Pillai. B. A., B. L.,

Tamil**PART III**

In addition to Poetical Selections prescribed for Part II.

Poetry:—

Nithineri Vilakkam: Kumaragurupara Swamigal 1—50;
 Senasaila Malai: Sivaprakasa Swamigal 1—50;
 Villi Bharatham: Krishnan Thuthu Charukkam.
 Amuthambikai Pillai Tamil 1—50.

Prose:—

1. Tiruvalluvar:—Prof. S. S. Bharati (Madura Tamil Sangam).
2. Merumandarar by Vidwan Venkatarajulu Reddiar.

Non-detailed:—

Manimekalaikkathai Churukkam:— by Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar;

Udayana Caritram by Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar.

Sanskrit**PART II**

1949.

Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava: Cantos 1 and V.

Bhasa's Malavikagnimitra.

Bhasakatha by Sri Y. Mahalinga Sastri. New Edition-1939, Part III—pages 63 to 108. (Copies can be had of the author).

1950.

Drama. Harsa's Nagananda, in place of Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitra.

Prose. Mudraraksasanataka Katha of Mahadeva, (Ed. by Dr. V. Raghavan to be had of the Srinivasa Press, Tiruvadi) in place of Y. M. Sastri's Bhasakathasara.

Poetry. Kumarasambhava Cantos 5 and 6.

PART III

1949 and 1950

Kiratarjuniya, Cantos i and ii, Ascaryacudamani
by Saktibadra, and Bhoja Campu—Sundara-
kanda.

TELUGU

1949

Poetry:—

1. Manucharitra—cantos 1 and 2 (From Katha-prarambham) by Allasani Peddanna.
2. Kanniti—Chukkalu—ed J. Janardana Sastry, Pandit, Municipal High School, Tadpatri.

Prose:—

1. Tirumarasu Mantri—by Ch. Veerabadra Rao, Aryan Book Depot, Rajahmundry.

Drama:—

1. Usha—by Vedam Venkataraya Sastry.

Non-Detailed:—

1. Suriyacharitramu—by Chilakamarti Lakshminarashiman, Prajasakti Karyalayam, Bezwada.

1950.

Poetry: Bharatam, by Nannaya (Adi Parvam, 8th Canto, 1 to 143 verses.)

Panchoorati by Madhava Peddi Buechi
Sundararama Sastri Natya Sahitya Parishat
Guntur.

Prose: Visvakavi Ravi Babu, from Chap. 10 to 22.
(Santi Nilaya, Granthamala, Cocanada.

Drama: Ratnavali, by Vedam Venkataraya Sastri.

Non-Detailed:—

Sviya Charitramu Chilakamarthi Lakshmi-
narasimham.

Books recommended for Grammar; Upanyasa Darpana,
by Nandiraju Chalapati Rao (omitting
Chapters 1, 3, 12, 20, 24, 29 and 30.

MALAYALAM

PARTS—II & III

1949

Poetry :—

1. Ramayanam—Sundarakandam by Ezhuttac-
can (Any Press).
2. Patracasiatm Tullal by Kannan Nambiar
3. Sisyanum Makanum by Vallatol (Author)
4. Selections from Kalpasakhi by Mahakavi
Ullur Parameswara Iyer.

Drama :—

Swapanavasavadattam by A. R. Raja Raja Varma

Prose :—

1. Kerala Paninium by Ananatan Pillai P.
(Author).

2. Surya Mahal by K. K. Kurup (Author)
Non-detailed:—

Marthanda Varma by C. V. Raman Pillai.

1950

Poetry:—

1. Ramayanam - Sunarakandam, Eluthaccan.
2. Pathra Charitom - Thullal.
3. Anirudhan by Vallathole - Cheruthuruthi, Cochin State.
4. Vinapoovu, by K. Asan, Sarada Book Depot, Thonnakkal, Trivandrum.

Drama:—

5. Swapna Vasavadatha, by A. R. Raja Raja Varma, B V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.

Prose:—

6. Viravilasam, by Dr. C. A. Menon, S. R. Book Depot, Trivandrum.
7. Bilathi Vishesham, by K. P. Kesava Menon, Mathrubumi Printing Works, Calicut.

Non-detailed:—

8. Sarada Part I, by O. Chandu Menon, (V. V. Publishing House, Thycaud, Trivandrum).

FRENCH

1949

1. Racine : Easther.
2. James Boielle : Poetry (1 to 24); Longmans.

3. Etienne Jolider: Paquerette (Extraits) O.U.P.
4. La Fontaine: Fables choisies.

1950.

1. La Fontaine: Fables.
2. Boielle: No. 1-24.
3. Moliere: Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
4. Racine: Athalic.

URDU

1. Detailed Poetry & Prose: Murg-i-Advb.
2. Non-detailed: Tufn-i-Hayath.

PART III

LOGIC

1949 & 1950

Creighton: Introductory Logic (revised by Smart)
Parts I & II.

Reference :—

Welton and Monahan: Intermediate Logic.

HISTORY

1949

Ancient History :—

Woodhouse: A Tutorial History of Greece.

James: Our Hellenic Heritage.

Wells: History of Rome.

Pelham: An Outline of Roman History.

Cary: A History of Rome.

Indian History:—

(a) Longmans Series—*A History of India*.

Part I—*Pre Musalman India*, by K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar.

Part III—*The British Period*, by L. F. Rushbrook Williams.

S. M. Jaffar: (i) Mediaeval India under Muslim Kings and (ii) Mughal Empire.

(b) Srinivaschari and Ramaswamy Ayyangar: *A History of India*, Parts I, II and III.

(c) R. D. Banerji:—*Pre-Historic, Ancient and Hindu India*, revised: Messrs. Blackie & Son Ltd.

*Modern History:—**Text-books:—*

Muir, Ramsay: British History.

Rayner: A Concise History of Great Britain.

For reference:—

Tout T. F.: An Advanced History of Great Britain from the Earliest times to 1934.

Hearnshaw F. J. C.: Outlines of the History of the British Isles.

Carter and Mears: A History of Britain.

Tickner T. W.: A Social and Industrial History of England (new and revised edition).

1950.

World History:—

H. A. Davies, An Outline History of the World,
Parts I and II. (O. U. P.)

S. R. Sharma, A Brief Survey of Human History,
Parts I and II (Karnatak Publishing Co.,
Bombay).

For referenc:—

W. N. Weech (Ed.) History of the World (Od-
hams Press. London);

Hutton Webster, World History (Harrap).

*Modern History:—*Same as for 1949.

ECONOMICS

1949

Books prescribed:—

Ashley: Economic Organization of England.

Brown: Economic Geography.

Lehfeldt: Descriptive Economics.

Jathar and Beri: Elements of Indian Economics.

1950

Porulathara Nul (பொருளாதார நூல்) by Mr. V. G.
Ramakrishna Iyer.

MUSIC

Mayavaram Viswanatha Sastri's Muragan Mathu-
raganam.

Kotiswara Aiyar's Kanda Gnanamritam, Parts I and II.

Lakshmana Pillai's Book of Tamil Songs.

For reference:—

Singarachari's Works.

Subbarama Dikshitar: Sangitha Sampradhaya Pradharsini.

A. M. Chinnaswami Mudaliar: Oriental Music in European Notation.

Popley: Music of India.

Fox Strangeways: Music of Hindustan.

K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar: Gana Bhaskara Thiagaraja Hridaya; Sangitha Chintamani; Sangitha Sudambudhi.

Thestleton: Modern Violin Technique.

K. Ramachandran: Varnamalika.

R. K. Visvanathan: Acoustics.

MATHEMATICS

1949 and 1950

Briggs and Bryan: Middle Algebra

G. A. Srinivasan: Intermediate Geometry.

Patrachariar and Mani: Junior Trigonometry.

C. Davison: Elements of Solid Geometry. (Cambridge University Press).

Analytical Geometry: Mile: First Co-ordinate Geometry.

PHYSICS

1949 & 1950

Glazebrook	Intermediate Physics Series.
Houston	Intermediate Physics.
V. J. Joseph	do
S. Rama Iyer	do
T. V. V. Venkatachari	do
Manikkam, Subrahmanya	
Ayyar and Rao	do
V. Appa Rao	Intermediate Practical Physics.

CHEMISTRY

1949 & 1950.

Text-books:—

- Senter: Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry
(Methuen).
- M. L. Sitaraman: Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Students (Annamalai University).

For reference:—

- Suryanarayana: Foundation of Chemistry
(Macmillan).
- Holmyard: Inorganic Chemistry (Edward Arnold).
- Lowry & Cavell; Intermediate Chemistry
(Inorganic portions alone)—Macmillan.
- V. Swaminatha Ayyar; Inorganic Chemistry
(Ananda Book Depot, Madras).

Natural Science

ZOOLOGY

1949

Recommended for Study:—

1. Borrairdale: Elementary Zoology for Medical Students, (Oxford University Press).

-
2. Furneaux (revised by Smart): Human Physiology, (Longmans).

Recommended for reference:—

1. Marshall: The Frog.
2. Bourne: Comparative Anatomy of Animals
2 Vols (G. Bell & Sons).
3. Bambridge & Menzies: Essentials of Physiology,
(Longmans).
4. Intermediate Zoology by P. B. Bannell.
5. Intermediate Zoology by M. Ekambaranatha
Iyer.
6. Text-book of Zoology by C. John.

1950

Text-Books:—

1. Human Physiology by Furneau and Smart
(Longmans)
2. Human Physiology by Ekambaranatha Iyer.
3. Elementary Zoology for Meeical students by
Borraidale (Oxford Univ. Press).
4. Intermediate Zoology by Ekambaranatha Iyer.

Reference:—

General Zoology by Storer: Mc Graw Hill.

TIME-TABLE.**Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.****PART I—ENGLISH.**

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—1	Poetry ...	70
2—4½	Prose ...	60
10—1	Composition ...	70

PART II—A SECOND LANGUAGE

10—1	Text books, Grammar etc., for Sanskrit	60
10-12-30	Text books, and Grammar for Tamil, Telugu Malayalam and Urdu	50
10-12	Test-books Grammar and Idioms for French	40
2—4	Composition and Translation for Sanskrit	40
2-4-30	Composition and Translation for Tamil, Telugu Malayalam and Urdu	50
2—5	Translation for French	60

PART III.

Hours.	Subjects	Marks.
10-12 30	Mathematics—First paper ...	50
2-4-30	Do Second paper ..	50
10—12	Physics—First paper ...	35
2—4	Do Second paper ...	35
2 Hrs.	Practical ...	20
	Laboratory Record ...	10
10—12	Chemistry First paper ...	35
2—4	Do Second paper ...	35

PART III--(contd.)

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
3 Hrs.	Practical Examination ...	20
	Laboratory Record ...	10
10—12	Botany ..	30
2—4	Zoology and Human Physiology	30
2 Hrs.	Practical Examination in Botany	15
...	Laboratory Record ...	5
2 Hrs.	Practical Examination in Zoology	15
...	Laboratory Record ...	5
10—12	Ancient History I—History of Greece	50
2—4	Do II—History of Rome	50
10—12	Modern History I—History of Great Britain and Ireland—(Political & Economical)...	50
2—4	Modern History II Do	50
10—12	Indian History—First paper ..	50
2—4	Do Second paper ...	50
10—12	Logic—First paper ...	50
2—4	Do. Second paper ...	50
10—12	Elements of Economics—First paper ..	50
2—4	Do. Second paper ...	50
10—1	Text-books, Grammar, etc, for Samskrit	60
10-12 30	Text-books and Grammar for Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam	50
2—4	Composition and Translation for Samskrit	40
2 4-30	Composition and Translation for Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam	50
10—1	Theory of Music ...	40
Date & Hour to be notified later	Practical Test ...	60
	Total ...	100

APPENDIX C.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

PART III

English.

A general knowledge of the outlines of the Literary and Social History of England from the 16th Century onwards is expected of every student. Books recommended *but not prescribed* for this study are:

Hudson: Outlines of English Literature	}	For Literary History.
Mair: Modern Literature (H.U.L.)		
Wyatt: English Literature from 1579.		
Trevelyan: History of England;	}	For Social History.
Green: Short History of the English People;		
Pollard: England (H.U.L.)		

In connection with the first paper (Shakespeare) students are expected to have a general knowledge of Shakespeare's theatre and times as well as of his life and works. The book recommended for this study is:—

Harrison and Lambore: Shakespeare: the Man and his Stage.

History.

INDIAN HISTORY.

1. *The geographical features of India*:—Influence of Geography on political divisions.
2. *Sources of Indian History*:—Age by age.
3. *Prehistoric period*:—The Old Stone Age—The New Stone Age—the Metal Age.
4. *The Vedic Age*:—Religious and social life in Aryavarta Administration—The theory of the Aryan invasion of India—Early foreign trade.

5. *The Post-Vedic Age*:—Down to 600 B.C.—The Brahmins and the Upanishads—The Vedangas—The Itihasas—Religious orders—Spread of Aryan culture in India—Early Indian trade and commerce.

From 600 to 325 B.C.:—Magadha, Kosala, Avanti, Panchala, etc.—Republican states—Mahavira and Gautama Buddha—Social and economic conditions according to the Sutras and Bauddha Jataka tales—Persian annexation of North-West India—Alexander's invasion—The extent of Persian and Greek influence on India—Political and economic conditions of South India.

7. *From 325 B.C. to 1 A.D.*:—The Maurya Empire—Kalinga—The Andhra—Sunga—Yavana and Saka states—The Tamil kingdom—Spread of the Jainism to South India—Spread of Buddhism—Internal and foreign trade—Administration, Kautilya—Literature and Art.

8. *1st, 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.*:—Andhra, Saka, Kushana, and Tamil states—Trade—Development of architecture—Colonisation—Literature.

9. *4th, 5th and 6th centuries*:—The Guptas—Hunas—Yasodharma Maukharis—Vakatakas—Pallavas—Kadambas—V. Gangas—Tamil Dynasties—Architecture, Painting and Literature—Spread of Indian Culture (i) in Central Asia (ii) in South-Eastern Asia, Continental and insular—Administration

10. *7th, 8th and 9th centuries*:—Kanauj under Harsha. The Pratihara empire—Palas—Kashmir—The Arab invasion of Sindh—Western Chalukyas of Badami—The Rashtrakutas—Eastern Chalukyas—The Pallavas of Kanchi—The Pandya kingdom—Western Gangas—Social conditions—Architecture, Painting and Literature—Greater India.

11. *10th, 11th and 12th centuries*:—Mahmud of Ghazni—Paramaras—Kalachuris—Chalukyas—Chauhans—Chandels—Palas—Gahadavalas—Senas—Shahabuddin—Subjugation of Aryavarta—Western Chalukyas of Kalyani—Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi—The great Chola Empire—Yadavas—Hoysalas—Kakatiyas—Architecture—Administration in the Chola empire—Literature—Greater India.

12. *13th, 14th and 15th centuries*—Sultanate of Delhi—Malva—Gujarat—Khandesh—Kashmir—Jaunpur—Hindu Princes—The Bahmani Sultanate—The early Vijayanagar empire—Rise of

devotional sects and vernacular literature-- Literature and Art-- Muslim architecture-Travellers--Social life--Muslim and Hindu administration.

13. *16th and 17th centuries*:--Rise of the Mughal empire-- Sher Shah--the four great Emperors--Mughal Art-Rise of the Marathas and Sikhs--Sivaji and Maratha administration--the Deccan Sultanate--Disruption of the Vijayanagar empire--South Indian Art--The Portuguese, early English and other foreign settlements-Travellers.

14. *18th centry*: The expansion of the Marathas-Break up of the Mughal empire-the Peshwas and the Maratha confederacy-Rise of the English power--The English and the French in South India and in Bengal-Administrative arrangements in British India-The English and the Marathas-The early organisation of the Sikhs-Their expansion.

15. *Moderen India-1819 to 1919*: Expansion of British India-The Great Indian Mutiny-Transfer of Government from the Company to the Crown--North-West Frontier and Afghan politics-Indian and European politics-Constitutional history-An era of development, legislative, executive and judicial Local Self-Government-Education-Famines-Revenue settlements-Rise of movements for popular government--The Great War-Towards Democracy.

Political Science.

1. (a) *The State*: Its characteristics-relation to other political terms such as nation, society, government.

(b) *The origin of the State*: Speculative theories the theory of Divine Right, the theory of Social Contract-their real value; Historical theories-The Patriarchal and the Matriarchal theories, the family, patriarchal and matriarchal characteristics of Patriarchal society.

(c) *Evolution of primitive headship*- expansion of society by slavery, adoption, conquest and amalgamation-illustrations.

(d) *The Tribal Polity*: Comparative study of the ancient politics of the Germans, the Greeks and the Romans.

(e) *The City State*:— Its Political organisation—general course of political evolution. monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, tyranny, democracy—the Spartan and the Athenian constitutions as types of oligarchies and democracies—Historical development of the Athenian constitution, perfection of democracy—contrast between ancient and modern democracies—Greek federal governments.

Rome—the early republican constitution and the struggle between the orders—its peculiarities—arrest of democracy—constitution of Rome in the 2nd century B. C.—the transition to the Principate, government of Augustus, Dyarchy—the later Roman Imperial constitution—Provincial administration; comparison of the Roman and the British Empires.

Decay of the City-State—causes.

(f) *Feudalism*:— Its rise and decay — abortive attempts at constitutional government by representative institutions, illustrations; causes for the success in certain countries like England and for their failure in certain countries like France, — Medieval City-States, comparison and contrast with the Ancient City States

(g) *Rise of the Country-State*:—Geographical discoveries. maritime expansion, rise of the middle class — political effects of the Renaissance and the Reformation—rise of absolute monarchies, reaction against them in England and France—influence of the French Revolution.

Progress towards constitutional monarchy in England—constitution making in other countries in the 19th Century—Influence of England and France.

Federations as forms of Political organisation.

The British Commonwealth of Nations.

II. *Comparative Politics*:—(Note: Students are expected to have a detailed knowledge of the constitutions of France, Switzerland, Germany, United States of America, India and the Self-Governing Dominions).

(a) The Theory of the Separation of Powers — the constitution of Montesquieu — statement and criticism of the theory.

(b) *The Legislature*:—Bicameral organisation—the composition of the two chambers and the distribution of powers—solution of deadlocks—instructed *versus* uninstructed representatives—Minority representation.

(c) *The Executive*:—The Parliamentary and the Presidential types - the efficiency of the respective types - advantages and disadvantages.

(d) *The Judiciary*:—General organisation in the different countries.

The 'Rule of Law' and 'Droit Administratif'

Position of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(e) *Parties*:— Their relation to democratic governments—how organised - the two party system and group organisation; effects of Parliamentary Government. Place of the Permanent Civil Service in modern constitutions.

(f) *Constitutions*:—Rigid and flexible; written and unwritten; their chief contents; constitutional amendment.

Political conventions, their use and value.

III. *The Sphere of the State*:—The theory of *Laissez Faire*—its decline - Modern Socialism. Collectivism *vs.* Communism. The theory of sovereignty.

IV. *The League of Nations*:—Its organisation and importance.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1485.

I. Introductory - Brief sketch of the position and powers of the King, the Council and the Parliament at the end of the 15th Century.

II. Tudor Dynasty - claims of Henry VII to the throne - measures to strengthen the monarchy.

Henry VIII. - Relations with Parliament - The English Reformation - its political nature and constitutional results - Progress of the Reformation under Edward VI and Mary.

The Elizabethan Church Settlement, its nature, methods to enforce the settlement - progress of the constitution under the Tudors - Tudor age, an age of Government by Councils

The importance of the Privy Council in the 16th century.

Tudor Local administration, comparison with the Lancastrian - place of the Justices of the Peace - Position of England at home and abroad at the close of the period.

III. The 17th century - Crown as Parliament: Pre-rogative and Law-religion, domestic policy, foreign policy - blending of issues throughout the period - Relations between the parliaments and the first two Stuarts - The Petition of Right - Personal rule of Charles and its results - the work of the Long Parliament - Importance How far constitutional?

England under a written constitution - The constitutional experiments of the Commonwealth - Restoration how inevitable - Lessons of the Commonwealth.

The Restoration - how brought about - how it was really a revolution - advance made by Parliament during the period. Exclusion Bill, importance of the struggle over the question, beginnings of parties. The Royalists - Restoration towards the close of the reign of Charles.

The period of the Second Stuart absolutism, - 1685-1688.

Circumstances leading to the revolution - The peculiar nature of the revolution of 1688, comparison with the events of 1642. Work of the Revolution parliament - Importance of the reign of William III and Mary - Influence of continental affairs on English Politics during the whole of the period - Results of party government - Act of Settlement of fundamental question of sovereignty.

Progress of the constitution under the first two Georges - The government of the Whig oligarchy - Development of the Cabinet - George III and the constitution - Efforts to arrest constitutional growth - How far successful - Break up of the Whig oligarchy - Dunning's resolution.

The Crown - The Cabinet in the reign of George IV, William IV and Victoria - Gradual substitution of influence for power.

Movement and towards Parliamentary reform -- 18th century movement 19th century movement, a contrast.

Reform Bills of 1832, 1857 and 1834, Representation of the Peoples Act of 1918 - position of the Franchise at the present day

Reorganisation of the Judiciary and Local Self-Government in the 19th century - Reform of municipal corporations relations between the House of Commons and the House of Lords in the period.

Parliament Act of 1911 - Its main provisions - Their significance - Nationalisation of Royal revenues, Civil List of the Crown, Consolidated Fund - History of the growth of the National Army - The Permanent Civil Service in relation to Parliament.

Development of Public rights - e. g. right to fair trial, right of association, right of meeting, right to free speech.

EUROPEAN HISTORY FROM 1500 A. D.

I. Introduction - Brief account of the part played in European History by Islam, Feudalism, Empire and the Church - Europe at the close of the Middle ages - contributions of the middle ages to modern European civilisation.

II. Advent of Turkey into Europe - Renaissance - maritime discoveries - exploration and colonisation - transfer of political power of the Atlantic states - decline of Venice and the Hanseatic League - rise of commercial companies - expansion of banking - Mercantilism rise of the middle class - reformation - rise of national monarchies, France, England, Spain - France under Louis XI - the Christian conquest of Spain - work of Ferdinand and Isabella.

III. Supremacy of Spain under the Hapsburgs - Charles V - France Spanish Rivalry in Italy - Hapsburg predominance in Italy and French diversion towards the Rhine - Charles V, and Germany. Religious difficulties - Philip II - The Spanish and the Austrian lines of Hapsburg - Philip's work in Spain - Relations with the Netherlands - Recognition of Dutch Independence - The Counter - reformation - Philip II and France - Battle of Lepanto - The Armada - Results of his rule - Decline of Spain.

The beginnings of colonial rivalry amongst the Maritime Powers.

Hegemony of France in the European State-System - Internal and external Policy of Henry IV and Louis XIII - Richlieu and Mazurin - The Thirty Years' War - Bourbon - Hapsburg struggle and the humiliation to the Hapsburg - Louis XIV and Colbert - The foreign policy of Louis XIV - the menace to Europe - Results.

Rise and decline of Sweden—Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII—The Struggle for the Baltic—Battle of Pultava and the Treaty of Nystadt.

Waning influence of Turkey in South-Eastern—The Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji and Karlowitz --Causes external, and internal of Turkish decline.

Rise of Prussia - Work of Frederick William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg, and Frederick William I, King of Prussia-Charles VI of Austria and the "Pragmatic Sanction" —Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great - Rivalry between the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs — The Seven Years' War --The Triumph of Prussia.

IV. The Age of the Enlightened Despots—Prussia, Russia and Austria — Frederick the Great, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great—Joseph II—The Partitions of Poland.

V. The Rise of the Bourgeoisie — The Evils of the 'Ancient Regime'—The French Revolution-its significance—The Revolutionary Wars -- Rise of Napoleon—His work and Wars—Congress of Vienna.

VI. The Holy Alliance 1815-1830—Influence of Metternich. The Concert of Europe and suppression of Liberty and National Movements—The War of Greek Independence — Battle of Navarino — The Monroe Doctrine.

The Era of Revolutions 1830-1848 and its effects on France, Belgium, Poland, Germany, Italy, Spain. Fall of Metternich. The Second Empire in France.

National movements—Union of Italy and Unification of Germany—Bismarck and the German Empire—Overthrow of Austria—The Third French Republic.

The Eastern Question—The Crimean War—Dismemberment of Turkey—Rise of the Balkan States—Treaty of Berlin 1878.

VII. Subsequent modification of the Berlin Settlement—Plans for the Reform of Turkey—Abdul Hamid II—His reactionary policy and results—Incorporation of Eastern Roumania with Bulgaria 1885—Creation of the Bulgarian Kingdom 1908—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary 1908—Loss of Crete and Egypt—The Balkan Wars 1912–1913—The Treaty of London 1913—and the almost complete disappearance of Turkey in Europe.

Rival interests of the Great Powers in the Near East—Rivalry between Russia and Austria-Hungary—Aims and ambitions of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—Germany under William II—Austria-Hungary under Francis Joseph—Growth of German influence in Turkey and Austria-Hungarian influence in Macedonia—Hostility of the Balkan States towards Austria-Hungary—Tragedy of Serajevo—The Outbreak of the Great War—Grouping of the States—The Treaty of Versailles—The “New” Europe—Post-war Problems—The League of Nations.

VIII. Extension of European Influence in Asia and Africa—The advance of Russia in Central Asia—The Partition of Africa. Boer and Briton in South Africa—The Suez Canal—The Baghdad Railway—The “Mandated” Territories.

Economics.

ECONOMICS I.

Scope of Economics, its relation to other sciences, Divisions of the subject.

Wants and their satisfaction, utility; consumer's surplus; elasticity of demand; demand schedules; necessities; comforts and luxuries. Standard of Life

Agents of production; the present system of production; laws of returns: lands: small and large farms; Efficiency of labour, Malthus's Law of population; Optimum theory; the economic effects of caste: capitalistic production; machinery, Division of labour, horizontal and vertical combinations; representative firm; the law of substitution; Localisation of industries: Rationalisation.

Markets: influence of time and space; Equilibrium of demand and supply; normal and market value; monopoly values; joint and composite supply and demand.

The Problem of distribution; the national dividend; the conception of the margin; the law of rent; rent and cost of production; quasi-rent; the iron law of wages; the wages fund theory; the marginal productivity of labour: trade unions; profits in relation to wages; the nature of profits, theory of interest variations in interest rates.

ECONOMICS II.

Banking and Currency: International Trade and Public Finance.

The problems of exchange; coinage; standard and token money; system of currency; bimetallism; paper currency; History of the Indian currency; system since 1835. The gold exchange standard and gold bullion standard.

The nature of credit; commercial banking and investment banking; notes and cheques; organisation of the London Money Market; the foreign exchanges; gold points; purchasing power parity; the bank rate, discount policy, central banking, Reserve Bank for India; Indigenous banking in relation to joint stock banking in India.

Value of money; Index numbers, inflation and deflation; effects of rising and falling prices, crises.

The doctrine of comparative cost; values in International Trade: Free Trade and Protection; Dumping; Imperial Preference.

Public revenues and expenditure; Principles of taxation; Direct and Indirect taxation, incidence.

Public Debts. The Indian-Tax system; central and provincial finance; Local taxation.

Domestic and foreign trade. Net gains from international trade. Doctrine of comparative cost. Values in international trade; free trade and protection. Indian fiscal policy, Imperial Preference. Dumping.

RURAL ECONOMICS AND CO-OPERATION.

The subject is to be studied with special reference to South India.

Economic theory and rural economics. Data relating to rural conditions. Comparison of India with U. S. A. and Japan in this respect. Farm cost surveys.

Large and small holdings; economic holdings; extensive and intensive cultivation; Sub-division, fragmentation and consolidation of land. Food crops and commercial crops-farming versus pasture. Agricultural methods; machinery in agriculture; farm organisation; product per acre versus product per man; agricultural labour; Pannayal system, wages and standard of life; supply of and demand for agricultural labour.

Tenures; Peasant proprietorship; Leasing systems; grain rents versus money rents; agriculture under Zamindari and Ryotwari systems. Marketing of agricultural products the part played by the middlemen, warehousing facilities; regulated markets, export of produce, methods of transport and

cost of carriage; financing of agriculture; financing agencies. Rural indebtedness; takavi loans. Secured and unsecured loans. Mortgages; the state and agriculture.

Co-operation:-- Theory and history of co-operation; Forms of Co-operation; credit and non-credit urban and rural. Indigenous forms of co-operation in South India; the chit system, nidhis. The Acts of 1904 and 1912. Credit and non-credit co-operation in India. District and apex banks. Audit. Achievement of Co-operative Credit. Co-operative purchase and sale Societies. The store movement.

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA AND ENGLAND SINCE 1700

English industry about the year 1700—The mercantile system; British colonial policy; Industrial Revolution and its effects; the factory system. Rise of capitalism. Agrarian revolution, and its effects; the free trade movement; factory legislation, poor laws. Labour movement. Changes in transport; commercial revolution. The growth of state activity in the economic sphere. Social insurance; Export of Capital abroad. Industrial combinations in England.

Economic conditions at the break up of the Moghul Empire. European Companies and Indian trade. Cotton Industry in the 18th Century. The effects of the Industrial Revolution in India. Pre-British land revenue system. The Permanent settlement. Zamindari and ryotwari tenures, The tenancy Acts. Transport development in India. Decline of handicrafts. Rise of commercial agriculture. Famines and famine relief. Irrigation works. Rise of modern industry in India; Cotton, jute and iron and steel. Fiscal Policy since 1870. Labour Legislation.

Mathematics.

Algebra,—Inequalities, Limits Elementary theorems in convergence and divergence of series. The binomial theorem for a rational index. Exponential and Logarithmic series.

Partial fractions, elementary methods for the summation of series. The elementary properties of continued fractions. Indeterminate equations of the first degree. Elementary properties of Determinants. Typical graphs.

$$y = ax^n, y = a/x^n, y = ax + b + c/x, y = ax + b + c/x^2$$

Graphical solution of cubic and biquadratic equations. General properties of the equation of the n th degree and its roots, and coefficients. Simple transformations of equations. Reciprocal equations. Approximate solution of numerical equations

Trigonometry.— Fuller treatment of the Intermediate Course. Quadrilaterals inscribed in and circumscribed about circles. Regular polygons. Limits of $\sin x/x$ and $\tan x/x$ as x tends to Zero. De Moivre's theorem and its immediate applications. Summation of elementary trigonometrical series.

Analytical Geometry.— The Cartesian equations of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes, the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola referred to their principal axes, and the rectangular hyperbola referred to its asymptotes. The general equation of the second degree. The polar equations of the straight line, circle and the conic. Simple problems on the above.

The analytical Geometry of the line, plane and sphere referred to rectangular axes.

Calculus.— Standard forms and fundamental processes of differentiation, the differential notation, simple application of the derivative to Geometry, Algebra, Mechanics and Physics, Maxima and Minima of function of one variable, Mean value Theorem, Taylor's Theorem. Partial differentiation. Approximations and small errors. Curvature, Cartesian Formula for radius of curvature, integration by substitution and by parts, integration regarded as a summation with simple applications to areas, volumes, surfaces and to mechanics.

Formation of differential equations, geometrical aspect, equations of the first order and degree for which variables are separable, the linear equation with constant co-efficients.

Mechanics — Composition and resolution of displacements, velocities and acceleration, simple harmonic motion, composition of simple harmonic motions angular velocity and acceleration, acceleration along the tangent and normal to the path

Units and dimensions, units of force, composition and resolution of forces, angular momentum, moments of inertia in simple cases, the pendulum, determination of g , work and energy. Principle of conservation of energy, impact.

Conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane, moments, couple, centre of mass, theory of simple machine, Laws of Friction, Graphical methods with simple applications

Astronomy.—The apparent motion of the heavens Circumpolar stars. The principal constellations and the most conspicuous star.

The celestial sphere Points and lines on it;—Horizon, zenith, poles, meridian, etc., the equinoxial points, etc. Celestial co-ordinates: right ascension, declination, etc., latitude and longitude.

The transit circle. the equatorial, the clock The transit theodolite. The sextant chronometer.

Phenomena depending on change of latitude and longitude of the observer; size of the earth.

The apparent annual motion of the sun. The constellations of the zodiac. The ecliptic and its obliquity. The equinoxes and the solstices. The earth's motion round the Sun. The seasons

Siderial time, apparent solar time, mean solar time. Equation of time. Standard time (India). Civil and astronomical reckoning. Conversion of time.

Explanation of astronomical refraction and parallax. Twilight.

Determination by observation of clock error and rate of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, and of the latitude and longitude of a station.

The solar system, and the motion of the planets. Kepler's laws. Comets and meteors. The motion of the Moon and her phases. The plane of her orbit. The nodes and their motion. The Moon's siderial and synodic periods. Her diameter and distance.

Distances and magnitudes of the Sun, Moon and planets.

Causes of the eclipses of the Sun and the Moon. Ecliptic limits. Number of Eclipses in a year. The calendar. The use of the Nautical Almanac.

Statistics:—

The course is intended to be of a practical nature and cover the elements of statistical method and given an introduction to the method of computation.

(a) Elements of Statistical Method.—Collection of Statistics, tabulation, frequency distribution, correlation table.

(b) Applications.—The candidate will be expected to be able to apply the above to simple problems on Index Numbers and Mortality Tables.

(c) The candidate shall take a course of practical instruction which should cover computation and plotting tabulation, use of the histogram and frequency curve, fitting of normal curve, determination of deviation, simple case of correlation co-efficient.

Detailed Syllabus

Collection of Statistics:—Objects in view;
Census as an example;
Variables.
Scheme.
Principles to be observed.

Tabulation :—Classes.
Choices of class-interval.

Computation :—Semi-logarithmic, paper, Slide Rule, Multiplication Tables, Barlow's Tables and Corson's Tables.

Frequency Distribution :—Histogram, Frequency, Polygon,
(One Variable) Chance distribution, binomial normal curve, frequency curve.
Averages: mean, median, mode, Skewness.
Dispersion: mean, deviation, standard deviation.
Ogive, quartiles, probable error, sampling

Correlation Tables :—Co-efficient of Correlation. Regression lines.

Standard as in Gavett's *First Course in Statistical Method*.

Syllabus for B. Sc (Pass) in Statistics.

1. Mathematical definition of probability, Elementary theorems on addition and multiplication of probabilities. The law of large numbers. Binomial distribution and its approximation to normal distribution and Poisson's series.

2. The object of statistical methods, measurements, units and errors, sample and population, variables, frequency table, diagrammatic representation,

3. Measures of central tendency: The midpoint, arithmetic means, geometric and harmonic means, median mode

4. Measures of dispersion. Range, standard deviation, mean deviation, quartile deviation, co-efficient of variation, skewness.

5. Two Variables; co-efficient of contingency, correlation co-efficient, correlation ratio, their derivation and computation.

6. To test the significance of the difference between the proportion of successes in two different samples, distribution of the A. M. Samples from a normal population, applications of 't' distribution, estimating the population mean from sample mean and fixing fiducial limits.

7. Method of least squares, fitting polynomials, fitting a normal curve by the method of moments

8. Application of statistical methods to simple problems on Index numbers and Mortality tables.

9. Computation: Semilogarithmic paper, slide rule Multiplication tables; Barlow's tables and Pearson's tables
Books recommended for Study:—

Yule and Kendall: An Introduction to the theory of Statistics.

Caradog Jones: A first course in Statistics.

Gavett: A first course in Statistical Methods.

Bowley: Elements of Statistics.

Smith: Algebra (Chapter on Probabilities).

APPENDIX C.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

English

PART I

1949

Shakespeare:—

Macbeth.

Prose:—

1. Longer Specimens of Modern English Prose (O.U.P.) Omit the Italian Prisoner, De Senectute and a Portrait.
2. Selections from Mathew Arnold, Ed. Compagnie (Macmillan). Pieces of selections to be decided later.

Non-detailed:—

1. Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice.
2. Ridley: Abraham Lincoln. (Great Lives Series: Blackie).
3. A. M. Low: Science in Industry. (O.U.P.)

1950

Shakespeare:—Macbeth

Modern Prose:— The Same books as for the 1949 examination.

Books set for non detailed study:--

1. Far from the Madding Crowd, By T. Hardy (Macmillan).
2. Short Stories by modern Writers, ed. R. V. Jepson (Longmans, Green & Co, 3 sh)

3. Our Heritage by Humayun Kabir, (The National Information and Publication Ltd., Bombay).

PART II—(*A Second Language.*)

TAMIL.

1949

Poetry:—

Same as for 1949 in the Madras University.

Prose:—

1. Urañadaikkovai Part I. by Panditamani Mahamahopadhyaya M. Kadiresa Chettiar.
2. Thasarathan Kuraiyum Kaikeyi Niraikum, by Navalar S. S. Bharthiar, M.A., B.L.

Prose:—(Non-detailed):—

1. Kulothunga Chola I, by T.V. Sadasiva Pandarathar.
2. Manniyal Siruter (Act I and Acts 5 to 10) by Pandithamani M. Kathiresan Chettiar.

1950

Poetry, The same as for the Madras University.

Prose:—

1. Tamil Nemoam by Mr. M. Varadarajan, M.O.L.
2. Urañataikkovai (I Part).

(Panditamani M. Kadiresa Chettiar).

Non-detailed:—

1. Viggana Katchi, by Mr. R. K. Visvanathan, M.A.,

2. Manaviyin Urimai by Mr. V. Sp. Manikkam,
B.O.L.

3. Jeevaka Nambi by Mr. A.M. Saravana Mudaliar

SAMSKRIT.

1949.

Drama, poetry and Prose:—

Bhattanarayana's Venisamhara.

Kalidasa *Meghasandesa*.

Kadambarisamgraha Purvabhaga pp. 1-68. (5th edition) ending with 'Kanyakam Dadhersa'

Language and Literature: The scope of those subjects to be indicated by Macdonnell's Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners and Keith's Classical Sanskrit Literature.

History of Sanskrit Literature: Classical Period (Mac Donell) வடமொழி நூல் வரலாறு: by Dr. P. S. Subramania Sastriar.

1950

Drama:—

Bhavabhuti's Uttararamacharitam in place of Bhattanarayana's Venisamhara.

Prose:—

Kadambari Samgraha (5th Edn.) pages 72 to 116 beginning Ethathprayena Kalyanabhinivesinah and ending Gandarvarajambashtum yayau.

Poetry:— Same as for 1949.

Alamkara: Candraloka of Jayadeva, fifth Mayukha only, dealing with Arthalankara.

Books recommended for study under History of Samskrit Literature : Add: "A Handbook of Classical Samskrit Literature, by U. Venkata-kishna Rao.

MALAYALAM.

1949

Poetry:—

1. Bharatam—Karanaparvam by Ezhuthaccan.
2. Krishna Ghathi—Rukmani Swayamvaram.
3. Anirddhan—Vallatol (Author)
4. Suryakanthi—G. Sankara Kurup.
5. Selections from Ratnamala by A. Krishna Pisharoti.

Drama:—

Sakuntalam ('Translation) by A. Krishna Pisharoti.

Prose:—

1. Essays by K. Sankaran Nambiar.
2. Sahitya Panoharam (A study) by P. K. Parameswaran Nair.

Non-detailed:—

Kerala Simham by Sardar K. M. Panikkar.

1950

1. Krishnagatha, Soubadrika Katha.
2. Bhartham—Karna Parvam—by Ezuthaccan.
3. Sahityamanjari, Part by Vallathole.
4. Prapancam, by Kuttiparath Kesavan Nayar, Mangalodayam Trichur.

5. *Rugmini Swayamvaram-Vanchipattu*, by Oravankara Raja Mangalodayam & Co, Trichur.

Drama:—

1. *Nurjahan*, by C. Achyuta Kurup, Cheruthuruthi Cochin State.
2. *Kichakavadham*, Kathakali Irayamman Tambi.

Prose.

1. *Cerukatha*-Compiled by V.M. Nayar B.A.B.L., Keralodayam McNichol Road, Chetpet, Madras.
2. H. C. Kesava Pillai, A. D. Harisarma Chittoor Road, Ernakulam.

Non-detailed:—

1. *Keralasimhan*, by Sirdar K. M. Panikkar, Mangalodayam Trichur.

TELUGU.

1949

Poetry:—

1. *Bharatham Virataparam*-by Tikkana "Uttaragrabham" 160 verses
2. *Anuktamalyada* by Krishnaraya Canto I.
3. *Ekantaseva* by Venkataparvatasaralu.

Prose:—

1. *Samiksha*-by Munturi Krishna Rao (Essays on Literature and Art only).

Drama:—

1. *Uttarama Charita*-by Malladi Suryanarayana Sastry.

Non-detailed:—

1. Andhra Rashtram—by Bhogaraju Narayana-murthi.
2. Tikkana—by Ch. Veerabhadra Rao.
1950

Old Poetry:—

1. Bharatam, Udyoga Parva, by Tikkana, Canto
1. First 167 verses.

Modern Poetry:—

2. Amuktamalyada, Canto, 6, Mula Dasari Katha
60 verses.

Minchupalli Telugu Polupu, by N. Venkata
Rao, M. A., Madras University.

Prose:—

Samiksha, by M. Krishna Rao. (Essays on
Literature and Art only). Krishnapatrika Press,
Masulipatam.

Drama:—

Mrchakatika, by Tirupati Venkata Kavulu (Aryan
Book Depot, Rajahmundry).

Non-detailed:—

Narayana Rao, by Adavi Bapi Raju, Andhra Uni-
versity Publication.

Books recommended for grammar:—

Upanyasa Darpana, by Chalapati Rao.

FRENCH.

1949

1. Moliere; L'Avare.

2. Gardiner: Selections from French Authors.
3. Chateaubriand: *Atala*.
4. H. Bornier, *La Fille de Roland* (scenes choisies).

1950

Corneille— *Polyeucte*,

Belzac:— *Eugenie Grandet*.

Cardiners:— Extracts.

H. De Bornier:— *La fille de Roland*.

PARTS III AND IV—(*Optional Subjects.*)

ENGLISH.

1949

Modern Poetry:—

Great English Poems—O.U.P.

The following pieces; Lycidas, The Bard, Lines composed near Tintern Abbey, Ode to the West Wind, There is a Hill beside the Silver Thames, The Hound of Heaven and Keats' Ode to the Nightingale.

Form of Literature:—

Comedy. Books recommended for Thory:

1. Palmer: Comedy (The Art and craft of Letters)
2. Thorndike. Comedy.

Books recommended as illustrative of the types:—

1. Green: Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.
2. Dekker: 'The Shoemaker's Holiday.
3. Congreve: The way of the World.

4. Sheridan: *The School for Scandal*.

5. Shaw: *Candida*.

Drama:—

1. Shakespere: *Much Ado About Nothing*.

2. Abraham Lincoln, by John Drinkwater (*Longmans*).

Modern Prose:—

1. Johnson: *Preface to Shakespeare*.

2. Swift: *Gulliver's Travels*. (Omit the last Voyage).

3. Jepson: *English Essayists—From Hazlitt to Lynd*, (both inclusive).

1950

Drama:— The same books as for 1949 examination.

Modern Poetry:— do

Modern Prose:— do

PHILOSOPHY.

1949 and 1950.

Psychology :—

Woodworth: *Psychology—The Latest Edition*.

Ethics:—

Mackenzie: *Manual of Ethics—(Books 1 and 2 and Chapters 2, 6 and 7 of Book 3)*.

Indian Philosophy:—

Hiriyanna: *Outlines of Indian Philosophy (The Chapters of the Six Systems and Carvaka, Buddhism and Jainism)*,

General Philosophy: —

Patric: Introduction to Philosophy. (Omitting Chapters 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 23).

INDIAN HISTORY.

1949 and 1950

- (i) The Cambridge Shorter History of India.
- (ii) Moreland and Chatterjee: A Short History of India.
- (iii) R. Sathianathaier. A College Text-Book of Indian History. Vols. I and II.
- (iv) Sinha and Banerji: History of India, (A. Mukharji & Bros., Calcutta).

Reference books:—

- (i) V. A. Smith: Early History of India.
- (ii) V. A. Smith: Oxford History of India.
- (iii) R. K. Mookerji: Hindu Civilization.
- (iv) Ishwari Prasad: A Short History of Muslim Rule in India.
- (v) Yusuf Ali: A Cultural History of India during the British Period.
- (vi) Sathianathaier R., A. College Text-book of Indian History, Vol. III.
- (vii) Jaffar: Some Cultural Aspects of Muslim Rule in India.

POLITICS.

1949 and 1950

Books recommended for Study:—

Dicey: Law of the Constitution.

Strong: Modern Political Constitutions.

Geltell: Introduction to Political Science.

Cole and Cole: A Guide to Modern Politics.

Arora: Modern Constitution of India (Lahore).

*One of the following books is to be studied intensively by students in the B. A. (Pass) course Politics:—

Machiavelli: The Prince.

Mill: Considerations on Representative Government.

*Burke: Reflections on the Revolution in France.

Locke: Two Treatises of Government (Second Treatise only), (Everyman's Library).

Hamilton: *The Federalist* (Everyman's Library).
either Essays I to L *or* Essays LI to LXXXV.

Sir Thomas More: Utopia (Everyman's Library)

Dante: De Monarchia.

Mill: The Subjection of Women (World's classic).

Sidgwick: Elements of Politics (Select Chapters).

Reference:—

A. F. Hattersley: A Short History of Democracy (O.U.P).

Petrie: History of Government.

A. Appadorai: The Substance of Politics.

Majumdar: Political Science and Government.

Sidgwick: Development of European Polity. (Chapters) (Lectures) VII, IX, X, XI, XIV, XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXVIII and XXIX).

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

1949 and 1950

Text-books:—

Ogg F. A: English Government and Politics.

Marriott: English Political Institutions.

Prosser and Short: A Short Constitutional History of England.

Reference:—

F. A. Ogg: English Government and Politics.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

1949 and 1950

Text-book:—

A. J. Grant: A History of Europe, Part III—Modern Europe.

For reference:—

H. A. L. Fisher: A History of Europe, Books II & III.

Hayes: A Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe, Volumes I and II.

ECONOMICS.

1949 and 1950

ECONOMICS I.**Books recommended:—****H. Clay: Economics for the General Reader.****Briggs and Jordan: A Text-book of Economics.****Reference:—****A. Marshall: Economics of Industry.****N. B. Dearle: Economics—Introduction to Student and for Everyman.****Faichild, Buck and Furniss: Elementary Economics.****Frederic Benham: Economics.****Introduction to Economics by Alec Cairncross
(Butterworths Ltd)****ECONOMICS II.****Books recommended:—****H. Withers: Meaning of Money.****H. Dalton: Public Finance.****D. H. Robertson: Money.****Benerji: Indian Economics.****Rural Economics and Co-operation:—****T. N. Carver: Principles of Rural Economics.****Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.****Report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee.****Report of the Madras Banking Enquiry Committee**

Report of the Madras Committee on Co-operation,
1940

E. Hough: Co-operative Movement in India.

C. R. Fay: Co-operation at Home and Abroad.

Talmaki: Co-operation in India and Abroad.

O'brian: Agricultural Economics.

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu and P.S. Narasimhan: The Economics of Indian Agriculture
2 Vols.

Economic History of England and India since 1700 A.D.

Knowles: Industrial and Commercial Revolutions in Great Britain during the 19th Century.

M. D. Stocks: The Industrial State.

Gadgil: Industrial Evolution in India.

V. Anstey: Economic Development of India.

Knowles: Economic Development of the Overseas Empire. Vol I, Book II, Section B. British India.

Birnie: Economic History of the British Isles.

TAMIL.

1949 and 1950.

Poetry:—

Purananuru Stanzas, 150 to 250.

Agananuru Stanzas, 41 to 90.

Kural:—Porutpal, Annaiciyal, 24 chapters.

Cilappatikaram:—Maduraikkandam.

Ramaynam Ayodya Kandam (upto Nagar Neengu Padalam).

Grammar:—

1. Nannul: Navalar Kantikai.
2. Yapparunkulakkarikai.

Pose:—

Cintanaikkatturaikal, by S w a m i Vedachalam,
Pallavaram.

Kapilar, by Venkataswami Nattar (Saiva Sid-
dhanta Publishing Co., Coral Merchant St.
Madras).

History of Literature and Language:—

1. Tamill Ilakkia Varalaru by Prof K. Subrah-
manya Pillai, M.A., M.L.,
2. Tamil Moli Varalaru by Mr. V. G. Surya-
narayana Sastri.

SAMSKRIT.

1949 and 1950

Books to the early period:—

Vedio Reader—Suktas 1 to 4 and 27 to 30.

Katopanisad.

Patanjali's Mahabhasya Ahnika I.

Books of the later period:—

Magha—Conto. I.

Mudraraksasa.

Harsacaritra, V. Uchvasa.

Grammar prosody etc:—

Laghu Kaumudi—Samjna, Sandhi, Karaka and
Samasa praharanas.

Kavyadarsa--(1st two paricchedas.)

Tarkasangraha.

History of Sanskrit Literature--Classical Period--
Keith.

Keith's Sanskrit Drama.

History of Sanskrit Literature and Elements of
Comparative Grammar.

History of Sanskrit Literature: Vedic Period
(Mac Donell and எடமொழிநூல் வரலாறு by Dr.
P. S. Subrahmanya Sastriar)

History of Sanskrit Language as in the Madras
University.

MATHEMATICS.

1949

Text-Books for reference:--

Briggs and Bryan: Tutorial Algebra.

Loney: Trigonometry Part II.

Sastri and Acharya: Statics

S. Narayanan (Loyola College): Dynamics.

Irving: G. G. First Course in Statistical method.

H. Subramania Iyer: Astronomy.

W. M. Baker: Algebraic Geometry, G. Bell &
Sons.

Ramanathan: Analytical Geometry (alternative).

Caunt: Elementary Calculus, (Oxford).

Statistics by S. Pillai, Pachaiyappas, Madras.

Astronomy by G. V. Ramachandran, Trichinopoly.

1950

Add: R. Natesan: Text-book of Statics.

R. Natesan: Text-book of Dynamics.

B. A. Degree Examination

PART I

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
	10 to 12-30	Modern English Prose ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition ...	100
	10 to 12-30	Shakespeare ...	100
		Total ...	300

PART II

	10 to 1	Prescribed text-books in Prose and Poetry (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Samskrit)	
		Prescribed text-books, Grammar and Translation (French and German) ...	100
	2 to 5	Composition and Translation (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, French and German)	
		Translation and History of Literature (Samskrit) ...	100
		Total ...	200

PARTS III AND IV

Philosophy

	10 to 1	Psychology ...	100
	10 to 1	Ethics ...	100
	10 to 1	Outlines of Indian Philosophy ...	100
	10 to 1	General Philosophy ...	100
		Total ...	400

C] TIME-TABLE FOR B. A., DEGREE EXAMINATION. 683

History and Politics

Days.	Hours.	Subjects	Marks.
	10 to 1	History of India	100
	10 to 1	History of Europe from 1500 A.D	100
	10 to 1	Political Science	100
	10 to 1	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1485	100
		Total ...	400

Economics.

	10 to 1	Economics I	100
	10 to 1	Economics II	100
	10 to 1	Economic History of England and India since 1700	100
	10 to 1	Co-operation and Rural Economics	100
		Total ...	400

English.

	10 to 1	Shakespeare	100
	10 to 1	Modern Poetry	100
	10 to 1	Modern Prose	100
	10 to 1	Form of Literature	100
		Total ...	400

Sanskrit.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Books of the Early Period ...	100
	10 to 1	Books of the Later Period ...	100
	10 to 1	Grammar Prosody, etc. ...	100
	10 to 1	History of Sanskrit Literature and Elements of Comparative Grammar ...	100
		Total ...	400

Tamil.

	10 to 1	Prescribed text books in Poetry	100
	10 to 1	Composition and Prescribed text-books in Prose ...	100
	10 to 1	Grammar including Prosody and History of Language ...	100
	10 to 1	History of literature ...	100
		Total ...	400

Malayalam.

	10 to 1	Prescribed text-books I-Ancient Malayalam ...	100
	10 to 1	Prescribed text-books II-Poetry Prose and Drama ...	100
	10 to 1	Elements of Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Literature ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition ...	100
		Total ...	400

Appendix D.

B. A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCHES II AND III.

Indian History.

The Geographical Features of India: The five natural regions (1) their influence on the course of Indian History. (2) the culture peculiar to each. The essential homogeneity of the Indian people and the identity and continuity of culture underlying the variations of dialects, tribes, castes, sects, etc.

2. *Sources of Indian History:*—Age by Age.

3. *Pre-historic Archaeology:*—Excavations in South India and the Indus Valley.

4. *The Vedic Age:* 3000–1400 B. C.:—The Solar and Lunar Dynasties. Religious and social life in Aryavarta, Administration. The Theory of the Aryan invasion of India. Early Foreign trade of North and South India.

5. *The Post-Vedic Age:*—1400–700 B. C.:—The Brahmanas, and the Upanishads The Vedangas; the Itihasas; Rise of the Agama Cults; Sanyasa; Kshatriya religious orders The spread of Aryan culture in India. Rise of Tamil poetry; Early Indian Trade and Commerce

6. *From 700–325 B. C.:*—Magadha, Kosala, Avanti, Panchala etc. Republic states. Development of Saiva and Vaishanava cults, Gautama Buddha and Mahavira. Social and economic conditions according to the Sutras and Buddha Jataka tales. Indian Polity Persian annexation of North-Western India. Alexander's Raid. The theory of Persian and Greek influence on India. Political and economic conditions of South India. Trade, internal and foreign; Literature, Arts; Earliest Indian coins.

7. *From 325 B. C. to 1 A. D.* :—The Maurya Empire. The Andhra, Sunga, Yavana, Cheta, Saka—Pallava states. Tamil Kingdoms. Spread of Jaina cult to South India. Internal and foreign trade. Social life. Kautilya, Manu. Mauryan Polity. Samskrita and Pali religious literature; Technical literature. The Drama. Stone architecture and other forms of Art. Asoka Inscriptions. Nasik Inscriptions; coins of Andhra period.

8. *The first three Centuries A. D.* :—*Andhra, Saka-Pallava, Kushana, Tamil states.* Roman trade. Other Foreign trade. Development of cave architecture and grand stupas. Beginnings of colonization. Literature. Samskrita and Pali belles-letters. Religious and technical literature. Tamil literature, poetical and grammatical. Girnar inscription of Rudradaman.

9. *Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Centuries A. D.* :—The Guptas, the Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta; The Hunas. Yasodharma Deva and his Mandasor Inscription. The Maukharies. The Guptas of Magadha. The Eastern Gangas. The Vakatakas; The Vishnukundins. The Pallavas. The Kadambas. The Western Gangas. The Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras. Further development of cave architecture and paintings, Structural temples. Development of Astronomy and Mathematics. The metrical Smritis. Samskrita, Pali and Tamil Literature; Gupta Coins, Relations with China. Spread of Indian Culture (1) in Central Asia, (2) in South Eastern Asia, continental and insular, Rise of South Indian temples. Jews and Christians in Malabar, Gupta Polity.

10. *7th, 8th, and 9th Centuries*—Kanauj under Harsha. The line of Bhandi. The Pratihara Empire. The Palas. Kashmir. The Arab invasion of Sindh. The Western Chalukyas of Badami. The Rashtrakutas. The Eastern Chalukyas. The great Pallava dynasty of Kanchi, Pallava Polity. Pallava art. The Pandya Kingdom, Chera Kings. The Western Gangas. The great feudatory states of Western India. Cave architecture and structural temples

in South India. Painting. Music. Sanskrit Literature. Rise of Tamil devotional poetry. Sankaracharya. Rise of Advaita Vedanta and death of Buddhism. Jaina Literature, Sanskrit and Kanada. Greater India.

11. *10th 11th and 12th Centuries*:—Brahman Shahis Mahamud of Ghazni; Kashmir Paramaras; Kalachuris; Chalukyas; Chauhans; Chandels; Palas; Gahadvalas; Senas; Ghaznavids in Lahore. Shahabuddin, subjugation of Aryavarta. Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi Chalukya Art. The great Chola Empire. Inscriptions of Rajaraja. Rise of Yadavas; Kakatiyas; Architecture in Hindustan and in Orissa. Chalukya, Hoysalas; Chola and Pandya kingdoms; Chola Art. Hoysala Art; Ramanujacharya; Fixing of Tamil Saiva and Vaishnava Canons in South India. Chola Polity. Great India. Kannada Telugu and Tamil Literature. Sanskrit Literature.

12. *13th, 14th and 15th Centuries*:—Sultanate of Delhi. Guhilas Malva; Gujarat. Khandesh; Kashmir; Jaunpur; Hindu Princes of North India; Chodagangas; Gajapatis; Yadavas; Kakatiyas; Hoysalas; Cholas; Pandyas. The Bahmini Sultanate. The early Vijayanagar Empire. Anandavirtha. Rise of devotional sects and vernacular Literature. Early Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Kannada Literature Later. Sanskrit Literature. Muslim Architecture. Hoysala and Vijayanagar Architecture Early Muhammadan coins; Travellers; Social life. Muslim and Hindu Administration.

13. *16th and 17th Centuries*:—Rise of the Mughal Empire—Sher Shah, The four great Padshahs. Mughal Art Architecture, Music, Painting Coins Northern Indian Literature and Architecture. Rise of the Marathas and Sikhs. Sivaji and Maratha administration The Deccan Sultanates Inscriptions of Krishnadeva Raya Vijayanagar Art. Disruption of the Vijayanagar Empire Gajapatis Mysore. Nayakas of Tanjore and Madura. Tanjore Maratha rulers. South Indian art—architecture, painting, and music. Tamil,

Telugu and Kannada Literature. The Portuguese, Early English and other foreign settlements. Neo-Hindu Sects Influence of Islam on Hindu life and *vice versa*. Foreign travellers.

14 *18th Century*:— The expansion of the Marathas Break up of the Mughal Empire. The Peshwas and Minor Maratha rulers Rajput states. Rise of the English Power. The English and the French in South India and Bengal. Hyder Ali of Mysore. Administrative arrangements in British India. The English and the Marathas. Early organisation of the Sikhs. Their expansion. Nepal—rise of the Gurkhas.

15. *Modern India, 1819—1919*:— Political History. Additions to dominion by military action Annexation by lapse. Removal of titular sovereignties. The Great Indian Mutiny—Transfer of Government from the Company to the Crown. N. W. Frontier and Afghan Politics. Indian and European Politics. Constitutional History—An era of development—legislative, judicial and executive. Local self-Government; Army Communications and Public Works. Social Reform. Education. Famines. Medical Relief and Sanitation, Christian Missions. Revenue Settlements. Public Finance. Commerce and Industry. Banking and Co operation. Rise of movements for popular government. The Great War and its effects.

Branch II—History

List of Special Subjects: —

1. Federalism.
2. History of Modern Imperialism
3. History of the Relations between the Indian States and the Government of India.
4. Ancient Indian Administration.
5. The Cholas.
6. The Secession issue in America.

7. The Marathas down to 1761 A. D.
8. Buddhism in India.
9. The Age of Pericles.
10. Hildebrand and his times.
11. The influence of Benthām.
12. Hellenism in Asia.
13. Constitutional History of British India.
14. Age of Louis XIV.
15. Greater India.
16. The political writings of Burke.

List of Books for Study and Reference—Special Subjects.

(The more important books are starred)

THE SECESSION ISSUE IN U. S. A.

Shortwell: The Civil War in America.

or

Schouler, J ; History of United States. Vol. V. (1847—1861)

Holst H Von.: Constitutional and Political History
of the United States. Translated by Lalov and Hason.

Giddings, J. R.: History of the Rebellion, its Authors and
Causes.

Greeley, H.: The American Conflict, A History of the Great
Rebellion.

Jefferson Davis: The Rise and fall of the Confederate
Government.

Seward, W. H.: Autobiography of, with Memoir by F. W.
Seward.

Long, A. L : Robert E. Lee, his military and personal History.

Garrison, W. F. & F. J : Life of William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879), (Century Company, New York).

Lodge: Webster.

Schurz, C : Clay.

Merriam, C. E.: American Political Theories.

Charuwood: Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln's speeches and Writings (Everyman's Library)

Dunning, W. A.: Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Preston: Documents illustrative of American History.

Richardson, J. D.: Messages and Papers of the Confederacy 2 Vols.

Wilson (Henry): History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Owner in America, (3 Vols).

Calhoun, J. C.: Works Ed. by R. C. Cralle.

Douglas: Debates with Lincoln.

Modern Imperialism.

- * The Cambridge History of the British Empire.
- * Osgood: The American Colonies in the 17th Century. 3 Vols.
- * Osgood: The American Colonies in the 18th Century, 4 Vols.
- Lucas: Greater Rome and Greater Britain.
- * Newton: Old Empire and New.
- * Cromer: Modern Egypt.

- Gretton: Modern History of the English People.
- * Egerton: A short History of British Colonial Policy.
 - * Guest: The New British Empire.
 - * Hertz: The Old Colonial System.
 - * Lewis: Government of Dependencies.
 - * Durham: Report on the Affairs of British North America.
- Ramsay Muir: The Expansion of Europe.
- * Reinsch: Colonial Administration.
 - * V. S. Ram: Comparative Colonial Policy.
 - * Hobson: Imperialism.
 - * Cromer: Ancient and Modern Imperialism.
 - * Bryce: The Government of Backward Races, Race sentiment as a factor in History.
 - * Williamson: A Short History of British Expansion.
 - * Garvin: Joseph Chamberlain.
- White: Mandates.
- * Lugard: The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa.
 - * Lucas: The partition and colonisation of Africa.
 - * Bell: Foreign Colonial Administration in the Far East.
 - * Moon: Imperialism and World Politics.
 - * Wakefield: The Art of Colonisation
 - * Keith: British Colonial Policy.
 - * Bigelow: Japan and her Colonies.
 - * Alston: The Whiteman's work in Asia and Africa.
 - * Grigg: The greatest experiment in History.
 - * Johnston: The History of the Colonisation of Africa by alien races

- * Johnston: The Backward Peoples and our relations with them.
- * Gidding: Democracy and the Empire.
Gurtis: The Commonwealth of Nations.
Hall: The British Commonwealth of Nations.
Leroy-Beaulieu: Colonisation of Europeans.
- * Hall (W. P.): Empire of Commonwealth.
- * Keith: Speeches and Documents on British Colonial Policy
Hilton Young: Report on Eastern and Central Africa.
- * Moral, E. D.: Affairs of West Africa (1902).
Oliver: The Anatomy of African Misery.
- * Norman, C. B.: Tonkin or France in the Far East (1884).
- * Krusse: Russia in Asia (1900)
Bertram, A.; The Colonial Service.
Report of the Commission on the Constitution of Ceylon (cmd)
Bentwich: The Mandates system.

Federalism.

- * Bryce: The American Commonwealth
- * Bryce: Modern Democracies.
- * De Tocqueville: Democracy in America.
- * Calhoun: Government of the U. S. A.
- * Dicey: Law of the Constitution.
- * Nicholas Murray Butler: United States of America
Garner: American Political Ideas and Institutions.
Hall: British Commonwealth of Nations.
- * Hamilton, etc.: The Federalist.
Holst: Constitutional History of the U. S. A.
- * Kennedy: The Constitution of Canada.
- * Moore: The Constitution of Commonwealth of Australia.

- * Munro: Government of Europe.
- * Newton: Federal and Unified Constitutions.
Warren: The Supreme Court in U. S. A. History.
- * Wilson: Congressional Government.
- * Dealy: Our State Constitutions.
Hart: Actual Government in the U. S. A.
- * Bonjour: Real Democracy in operation.
- * Adams and Cunningham: The Swiss Confederation.
- * Egerton: Federations and Unions in the British Empire.
Freeman: History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy.
- * Brooks: Government and Politics of Switzerland.
- * Kerr: Law of the Australian Constitution (Sydney 1925).
- * Lefroy: Canada's Federal System (Toronto 1913).
- * Vincent: Government of Switzerland.
- * Mattern: Principles of the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the German Republic
- * Oppenheimer: The Constitution of the German Republic.
Willoughby: The American Constitutional System.
Borden: The Canadian Constitution.
Beard: The Supreme Court and the Constitution.
Keith: Dominion Autonomy in Practice.

The Relations between British India and the Indian States.

- Aitchinson's Treaties, Sanads Engagements, etc.
- * Tupper: Our Indian Protectorate.
 - * Lee Warner: The Native States of India.
A. P. Nicholson: Scraps of Paper.

- * Report of the Butler Committee.
- * The Crown and the Indian States (P.S. King & Co.)
- * Mehta: Lord Hastings and the Indian States.
- * Panikkar: The relations between the Indian States and the Government of India.
Wellesley: Despatches; ed Martin.
Malleson: An Historical Sketch of the Native States of India in Subsidiary Alliance with the British Government (1875).
C. Jackson: A vindication of the Marquis of Dalhousie's Indian Administration.
C. E. Luard: Central India (Prov. Series, Imperial Gazetteer).
- * Haksar and Panikkar: Federal India.
J. Malcolm: Memoir of General India.
- * Thornton: General Sir Richard Meade and the Feudatory States of Central and Southern India
Briggs, H. G.: The Nizam; His history and relations with the British Government, (2 vols).
Hope, J : The House of Scindia
Sullivan, J. A : Plea for the Princes of India.
Campbell, G : Modern India.
Mandlik, V. N.: Adoption *versus* Annexation
Sen: Indian States
Indian States and the new Regime by Singh, Prince Raghubir.

The Cholas

Books for study and reference:—

- History of the Tamils, by Prof. P.T.S. Ayyangar.
S. K. Ayyangar: Beginnings of South Indian History.
The Kaveri, the Maukharis and the Sangham Age by T. G. Aravamudhan.

-
- * Ancient India by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar
 - Gangaikonda Chola by Dr. S Krishnaswami Ayyangar.
 - Historical Sketches of Ancient Deccan, by K V. Subrahmania Ayyar.
 - The Mysore Gazetteer (New Edition), Vol II, Part ii.
 - The Mahavamsa, translated by Geiger.
 - The Culavamsa, translated by Geiger.
 - History of Ceylon, by H. W. Codrington.
 - History of Jaffna, by Rasanayagam.
 - South India and her Muhammadan Invaders by Dr. S. K. Ayyangar.
 - The Pandyan Kingdom by K.A. Nilakanta Sastri
 - Studies in Chola History and Administration by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
 - Mysore, by B. Lewis Rice.
 - The Pallavas of Kanchi by R. Gopalan.
 - Administrative Institutions of South India by Dr. S K. Ayyangar.
 - Indian Shipping, by Radhakumud Mookerji.
 - Coins of South India, by W. Elliot.
 - Origin of Saivism in South India, by K. R. Subramaniam.
 - History of Vaishnavism, by T. A Gopinatha Rao
 - Some Contribution of South India to Indian Culture by Dr. S K. Ayyangar.
 - Historical Inscriptions of South India by R. Sewell Ed. by Dr. S. K. Aiyangar.
 - South Indian Bronzes, by O. C. Gangoly.
 - Portrait sculpture in South India by T.G. Aravamudhan.
 - Arcaologie du Sud de l'inde, by G. Dubreuil (French).
 - The Colas (Vols. 1 & II) by K. A. N. Sastri.

Select Inscriptions.

To be studied intensively in connection with "The Cholas"

1. The Uttaramallur Inscription of Parantaka I
(Cf. Archaeological Survey of India. 1904-05.
Inscriptions B. pp. 131 ff.
2. The Inscription of Ko-non-inmai-kondan (Cf.
No 142 of Indian Inscriptions, Vol III, Part II).
3. The Tanjore Inscription of Rajaraja I (No. 1 of
South Indian Inscriptions, Vol II, Part I).
4. The Tanjore Inscriptions of Rajendra Chola I
(Gangaikonda.) (No. 20 of South Indian Inscriptions Vol. II, Part i.
5. Manimangalam Inscription of Virarajendra
(No. 30 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. III
Part i.)
6. Manimangalam Inscriptions of Rajadhiraja I
(No. 28 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol III,
Part i.)
7. The Srirangam Inscription of Kulottunga I.
(No. 90 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol, III
Part ii).
8. Virachola Grant, (South Indian Inscriptions,
Vol. I, No 39.)
9. Kudimiyamalai Inscription of Kulottunga, III.
(No. 166 of Pudukottah Inscriptions)
10. Tiruvandipuram Inscription of Rajaraja III,
(Epigraphica Indica, Vol. VII, pages 160-169)
11. The Tiruvalangadu plates of Gangaikonda
Chola (S.I.I Vol. III, pp. 383 et seq.)
12. Inscription of Parantaka II. Sundara Chola;
Epigraphica Indica; Vol. XII, pp. 121 et seq)

The Age of Pericles 461-329

Prescribed Test-books:-

Hilli, G. F : Sources for Greek History between the Persian and the Peloponnesian Wars, 478-431.

Thucydides: Translated by B. Jowett. Book I and Book II. 1-65.

Henderson, B. W.: The Great War between Athens and Sparta (A companion to the Military History of Thucydides.)

Aristophanes: The Acharmians. The Knights (Translated by J. H. Free.)

Aristotle: On the Constitution of Athens (Translated by E. Poste). 20-28.

Plutarch: Lives of Themistocles, Aristide, Cimon and Pericles (Translated by Stewart and Long)

Holm, A : History of Greece, Vol. II.

Cambridge Ancient History, Vol. V.

Books for reference:-

Seyffert: Dictionary of Classical Antiquities.

Smith: Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

Kiepert: Atlas Antiquus.

Whibley, L : A Companion to Greek Studies.

Bury, J. B : The Ancient Greek Historians.

Tucker, T. G.: Life in Ancient Athens.

Gardner, E. A : A Hand-book of Greek Sculpture.

Boeokh, A : The Public Economy of Athens.

Zimmern, A.: Greek Commonwealth.

Glottz, E.: The Greek City.

The Influence of Bentham

Prescribed Text-books:-

Bentham Jeremy: Fragment on Government (Edited by F. C. Montague)

Bentham, Jeremy: Comment on the Commentaries (Edited by C W Everets.)

Bentham, Jeremy: Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation.

Bentham Jeremy: Theory of Legislation (Translated by C. M. Atkinson).

Mill, James: Essay on Government (Edited by E. Barker)

Mill, J. S : Dissertations and Discussions: Political, Philosophical and Historical Vol. I

Mill, J. S : Autobiography.

Stephen, Sir Leslie: English Utilitarians, Vol, I, Chapters V and VI.

Atkinson, C. M : Jeremy Bentham: His Life and work.

Wilson, Sir Ronald,: History of Modern English Law. Part II. Life and Work of Bentham.

Maine, Sir Henry: Early History of Institutions Lecture XII.

Diecy, A. V.: Law and Public Opinon in the Nineteenth Century, Lecture II.

Lewis, Sir George C : Use and Abuse of Political Terms. Chapters IV, V, and XII.

Halevy, E: The Growth of Philosophical Radicalism Translated by May Morris)

Kayser, E L.: The Grand Social Enterprise: A Study of Jeremy Bentham in Relation to Liberal Nationalism

Books recommended for reference:-

Graham, W.: English Political Philosophy from
Hobbes to Maine.

McCunn, J.: Six Radical Thinkers.

Albee, E.: A History of English Utilitarianism

Davidson, W. L.: Political Thought in England;
The Utilitarians

Brinton, Crane: English Political Thought in the
Nineteenth Century.

Murray, R. H.: Studies in the English Social and
Political Thinkers of the Nineteenth Century.
Vol. I.

Hearshaw, F. J. C. (Ed.): The Social and Political
Ideas of Some Representative Thinkers of the
Revolutionary Era.

Ritchie, D. G.: Darwin and Hegel.

Maccoby, G.: English Radicalism (1832-1852).

Young, G. M.: The Portrait of an Age (From Early
Victorian England. Vol. II)

The Marathas Down to 1761

1. Ranade: Rise of the Maratha Power.
2. Balakrishna: Shivaji the Great. Vol. I—Parts I and II.
3. Sarkar: Shivaji and His Times (3rd Edition).
4. Sen: Siva Chhatrapathi.
5. Sen: Foreign Biographies of Shivaji.
6. Sen: Administrative Systems of Marathas.
7. Sen: Military System of the Marathas
8. Kincaid and Parasnis. A History of the Maratha People 3 Volumes (or one Volume)
9. Grant-Duff: A History of the Marathas, Volume I (Edited by Edwardes.)
10. Sardesai: The Main Currents of Maratha History.

11. Patwardhan and Rawlinson: Source book of Maratha History, Vol. I.
12. Sarkar: History of Aurangazib Vols IV & V.
13. Sinha: Rise of the Peshwas.

Buddhism in India.

1. Warran: Buddhism in Translations.
2. Mookerjee: Asoka (Asoka Inscriptions.)
3. Giles: Fa Hien.
4. Watters: Yuan Chwang (2 volumes).
5. Takakusu: I-Tsing.
6. Sten Konow: Karoshthi Inscriptions
7. Kern: A Manual of Buddhism.
8. Poussin: The Way to Nirvana.
9. Elliot: Hinduism and Buddhism, Vols I & II, Book IV.
10. Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy. Vol. I-Chapters VII, X and XI.
11. Coomaraswami: Indian and Indonesian Art.
12. Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, (Relevant Chp.)
13. Fick: Social Organisation in North East India in Buddha's Time (Translated by Maitr.)
14. Thomas: The Life of Buddha as Legend and History.
15. Thomas: The History of Buddhist Thought.
16. Tachibana: The Ethics of Buddhism.
17. Winternit: A History of Indian Literature, Vol. II.
18. Pratt: A Pilgrimage of Buddhism.
19. Rene Grousset: In the Footsteps of the Buddha.
20. A. K. Coomaraswami: The Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism.

Greater India.

Majumdar, R. C.: Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East, Vol. I. Champa. Vol. II, Suvarnadvipa, Parts I and II.

Bose, P.: The Hindu Colony of Cambodia.

Chatterji, B. R.: Indian Cultural Influences in Cambodia—Calcutta University, 1928.

Ghoshal, U. N.: Ancient Indian Culture in Afghanistan.

Chakravarti, N. P.: India and Central Asia.

Bagchi, P. C.: India and China.

Kempers, A. J. B.: Cultural Relations between India and Java (Calcutta University Readership lectures 1935).

Kempers, A. J. B.: Bronzes of Nalanda and Hindu Javanese Art, 1933.

The influences of Indian Art; The Indian Society, 1925 Stutterheim, W. F.: Indian Influences in the lands of the Pacific.

Stutterheim, W. F.: Pictorial History of Civilization in Java.

Stutterheim, W. F.: Indian Influence in old Balinese Art.

Shastri, B. Ch. Chhabra: Expansion of Indo-Aryan Culture during Pallava Rule. J.A.S.B. letters 1935.

Wales, H. G. Quaritch: Towards Angkor—In the Footsteps of the Indian Invaders, 1937.

Ray, Nihar-Ranjan: Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma 1936.

Le May, Reginald: Buddhist Art in Siam. A Concise History.

Vogel, J. Ph.: Buddhist Art in India, Ceylon and Java.

Loeb, E. M. and Heine Geldern. R: Sumatra. Its History and People. The Archaeology and Art of Sumatra.

Rene Grousset: In the footsteps of the Buddha.

Hellenism in Asia

Cary, M.: A History of the Greek world.
323-146 B. C.

Rawlinson, H. G.: Bactria.

Tarn, W. W.: The Greeks in Bactria and India.

Bury, John B.: Barber, Edwin A.: Bevan Edwyn
and Tarn, W.W.: Hellenistic Age, Age, Aspects
of Hellenistic Civilization.

Bevan, Edwyn R.: House of Seleucus, 2 volumes.

Mahaffy, Sir John P.: Greek Life and Thought
from the Age of Alexander to the Roman Con-
quest.

Taylor, Henry O.: Ancient Ideals, a study of
intellectual and spiritual growth from early
times to the establishment of Christianity.

Cunningham A.: The Coins of Alexander's Succes-
sors in the East.

Whitehead, R. B.: Indo-Greek Coins, Lahore

Tarn, W. W.: Hellenistic Civilization, 1927.

Croiset, Maurice, Hellenic Civilization Translated
from the French by P. D. Thomas, 1925.

Elgood: Ptolemies of Egypt.

Thirlwall: History of Greece, Vol. VIII.

Adolph Holm: History of Greece, Vol. IV.

Constitutional History of India.

Keith, A. B.: A Constitutional History of India,
1600 - 1935.

Ilbert, Sir Courtenay: The Government of India
A brief Historical Survey of Parliamentary
Legislation relating to India, 1922.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

Singh, G. N.: Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development.

Horne, E.A.: The Political system of British India
Chamier, Daniel: Parliamentary Procedure in India.

Chintamani and Masani: India's Constitution at Work.

Chintamani: Indian Politics since the Mutiny.

Cross, Cecil M. P. Development of Self Government in India, 1858—1914. Chicago, 1927.

(A selection of documents to be prescribed later.)

Punnish: A Constitutional History of British India.

The Age of Louis XIV

Cambridge Modern History, Vol. V. The Age of Louis XIV.

Hassaill. Arthur: Louis XIV.

Faruer, James: Versailles and the Court under Louis XIV.

Wakeman: Ascendancy of France.

Johnson: Age of the Enlightened Despot.

Perkins: France under the Regency.

Clark G. N.: The Seventeenth Century.

Grant, A. J.: The French Monarchy, Vol. II.

Boulanger. J : The Seventeenth Century.

Bridges: France under Richelieu and Colbert.

Robinson and Beard: Readings in Modern European History, I. pp 1—12.

Hildebrand and his times.

Bryce: Holy Roman Empire.

Mathew, A. H.: Life and Times of Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII.

Medley, D. J.: The Church and the Empire
1003—1304, Chaps. i—iii.

Tout: The Empire and the Papacy, European
History, 918—1273. Chap. vi.

The Cambridge Medieval History, Vol. V. Chap. ii.

Milman: Latin-Christianity, IV, Chap. i—ii.

Gregorovius: History of Rome in the Middle
Ages, IV, Part I, Chaps. iii—iv.

Henderson: A History of Germany in the Middle
Ages, Chaps. xii—xiv.

Stubbs: Germany in the early Middle Ages, Chaps
ix—x.

W. Stephens: Hildebrand and his times.

Vincent, M. R.: Age of Hildebrand.

Montalambert: Monks of the West.

Henderson: Select Historical Documents of the
Middle Ages, pp. 351—409.

The Political writings of Burke.

Prescribed text books:—

Burke: Select works in three volumes. Edited by
E. J. Paifre.

Recommended for reference:—

Prior: Life of Edmund Burke.

Moriey: Burke, a Historical Study.

Do. Burke, C. E. M. L.

Newman, Edmund Burke.

Cobben: Edmund Burke and the Revolt against
the 18th century.

Graham: English Political Philosophy.

Baumann: Burke, the Founder of Conservatism.

BRANCH II - ECONOMICS

Student will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General—The scope of economics, Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of economic enquiry, deductive and inductive, (*e.g.*, family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics)

Psychological Basis of Economics of Consumption—Classification of wants. Satiability. Wants in relation to activities Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic meaning and types of consumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value' 'Economic motives': the 'Economic Man,' Influence of Family System.

The Production of Wealth—Definition Production as (a) creation of use value, (b) creation of exchange value, *Classification*. Production for Producer's use (a) Individual, (b) Social. Production for the Market.

Factors of Production—Natural force and materials, soil, sun, rain, minerals etc. The principle of Conservation. *Materials Capital* (Classification of forms), social and individual capital *Human Energies*. (a) physical, (b) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (a) individual physique, nutrition, knowledge, skill, moral quality, (b) social conditions, (*e.g.* social order, co-operation and division of labour). methods of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (*e.g.*, hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (*e.g.*, research and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production—Basis— (a) Individual Property, (b) Contract, *Character*, (a) Mercantile, (b) Capitalistic *Forms* (a) Individual (peasant and craftsman) (b) Patronal (individual employer and joint stock company); (c) Co-operative, (d) Collectivist (state and muni-

cial) *Specialization, Concentration* in agriculture, manufacture, transport, commerce. Horizontal and vertical combinations. *Competitions* and *Monopoly*. Extent to which Indian industry possesses these characteristics.

Stages of Production—Extractive Industries, Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc., *Manufacture*, Laws of Diminishing Returns and Increasing Returns. *Transport and Commerce*, local intranational and international. *Money, credit and insurance* as auxiliaries to production.

Mechanism of Exchange:—Origin and functions of money; Metallic coinage. Monometallism and Bimetallism. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes. Treasury notes, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange), Settlement of accounts, intranational and international. The Rupee. Indian Exchange. Indian Banking organization.

Exchange Value:— Theory of Value. — Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. Cost and marginal Utility, Theory, Crises. Over-production. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrase; Quantity Theory; Variations in Value of money. Values in International Trade.

Distribution of Wealth:— *The Share of Land* : *Rent*, Supply and Demand in Relation to Land. The Ricardian Law of Rent. Economic Rent. Customary Rent. Rack-rent. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour (a) *Wages*—Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (a) Minimum subsistence, (b) Standard of Life— (c) Marginal productivity. Combinations of employers and employees in relation to wages.

(b) *Salaries*:— Supply and Demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Share of Capital: Interest.—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of Capital. Conversion of capital from specialized forms. Interest on loanable capital. Interest on investments. Capitalization. Promotion.

The Share of Enterpris: Profits.—Supply and Demand in relation to business Organization: Profits and the Entrepreneurs. Quasi Rent of net industrial advantage.

The Share of the State Taxation.—The Community as worker and sharer in the product.

Rent, wages, etc., regarded as a *cost of production*. How far these enter into price.

Economic Functions of the State:—

Duties and Expenses of Government. Local and Imperial. Local and Imperial Taxation. Methods of raising taxes. The Indian Budget. Loans. The Indian Debt.

Theories of Taxation. Taxation according to benefit; taxation according to ability. Taxation for Revenue only. Incidence of Taxation.

Taxation and International Trade. Free Trade. Retaliation, Imperial Preference, Protection of native industries. Tariffs as part of a policy of a national defence or aggrandisement. Commercial treaties.

The State and the Regulation of Industry. Factory Acts and the protection of the worker, Rural indebtedness and its remedies. Migration and emigration. State assistance of Industry.

Public ownership and control, State Socialism.

**Syllabus in Economic Statistics for the B. A. (Hons.)
Degree Examination.**

Meaning of Statistics and Statistical methods.

Data — Secondary and primary: their collection and compilation. Construction of General Tables and Special tables.

Frequency distribution; Histogram; Frequency Polygon
spot diagram; Frequency curve the ogive.

Diagrammatic and graphic representation.

Measures of central tendency.

Measure of Dispersion;

The correlation table and the coefficient of correlation,
simple correlation methods.

Binomial distribution, Normal Curve and its properties

Method of least squares; fitting of a straight line and
a parabola.

Analysis of Time Series:— Secular trend, seasonal
variations and cyclical fluctuations.

Construction of Index Numbers and their uses.

Sampling, estimates, Tests of significance of the difference
between means.

Emphasis to be placed on the application of statistical
methods to Economics.

Books Recommended.

1. Elementary Statistical Methods by Rhodes.
2. Economics Statistics, by Crum and patten (New Edition.)
3. Statistical Methods in Economics and Business, by Mills.
4. Official Statistical Publications of the Government of India relating to Population, trade, industry,

wages, Index Nos, etc. (e. g. Statistical Abstract for British India).

5. Yule and Kendall: Introduction to the theory of statistics.
6. O'Connor: Statistics in theory and Practice.
7. Census Reports of India and Madras Presidency.

English Language and Literature.

BRANCH IV—A.

SYLLABUS OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Phonetics: The organs of speech; vowels and consonants; Diphthongs and Triphthongs. Classification of vowels and consonants. Phonetic script.
2. Sound change: Its nature, causes and kinds.
3. Families of languages: The Indo-Germanic family. The Primitive Germanic group. Position of English in the Primitive Germanic group.
4. The development of Standard English.
5. The History of English Spelling.
6. The foreign element in English vocabulary.
7. Outlines of the History of English syntax.
8. Changes of meaning.

The scope of these subjects is defined by their treatment in Classen's History of the English Language and in Bradley's *The Making of English*.

Bibliography.

N. B — Books for intensive study are marked with an asterisk

- I. D. Jones: Outlines of English Phonetics.

- * D. Jones: The Pronunciation of English.
 - * D. Jones: English Pronouncing Dictionary.
 - D. Jones: English Speech Sounds. (Charts).
 - W. Ripman: English Phonetic and Specimens of English.
 - E. E. Palmer: English intonation.
- II. Strong, Loeman and Wheeler; History of Language.
- Tucker: Natural History of Language.
 - Jespersen: Progress in Language.
 - * Jespersen: Language, its nature, development and origin.
 - Wyld: Historical Study of the Mother Tongue.
 - Vendreyes: Language.
 - Bloomfield: Language.
 - * Palmer Introduction to Modern Linguistics.
- III. (*N. B.*—Brugmann's Grundriss in English translation and Meillot's Introduction are standard reference works).
- Lowe: Germanic Philology.
 - Hudson-Williams: Short Introduction to the Study of Comparative Grammar.
 - * Wright: O. E. Grammar.
 - * E. E. Wardale: O. E. Grammar.
 - * Wright: Elementary M. E. Grammar.
 - Ten Brink: Language and Metre of Chaucer.
 - * Wright: Elementary M. E. Grammar.
 - Price: History of Ablaut in strong Verbs.
 - Wyld: History of Modern Colloquial English.
 - Jespersen: Modern English Grammar, 4 parts.

- Wyld: Short History of English.
Jespersen: Growth and Structure of English.
Pearsall Smith: The English Language
- Bradley: The Making of English.
Skeat: Principles of English Etymology-2 Vols
- Greenough and Kittredge; Words and their
Ways.
Weekly: The Romance of Names.
- Mawer: Problems of Place Name Study.
Bjorkman: Scandinavian Loan Words in English
- Mary Serjeantson: History of Foreign Words
in English.
Kellner: Historical Outlines of English Syntax
Onions: An Advanced English Syntax.

Branch VI-Tamil.

I. PRINCIPLES OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Introductory.

Aims of the Science of Language; meaning of
“Comparative Philology”, divisions of the subject.

Sounds.

1. The organs of speech. The production, transmission and reception of Sounds. Classification of speech-sounds, Phonetic description of speech sounds, Phonetic transcription.

2. Phonetic laws and tendencies. Phonetic changes.

3. Application of Phonology to Etymology.

Writing.

Origin and development of writing. Picture, ideographic and phonetic writing. Homophony and Polyphony, Syllabism and alphabets.

Grammar.

1. The distinction between Morphemes and Semantemes. Different kinds of morphemes as determined by their nature, position and connecting link with semantemes.

2. Grammatical categories, Gender, Number, Tense and Voice. Relativity of grammatical categories and difficulties of reconciling grammar and logic. Classification of the parts of speech. Logical Classification based on the analyses of substantive and verbal sentences. Psychological classification.

3. General nature of Morphological evolution. Tendency towards Uniformity The workings of Analogy. Tendency towards expressiveness and the transformation of independent words into grammatical instruments.

Vocabulary.

1. The nature and extent of vocabularies. Particular and immediate value of words as spoken. How words are grouped in the mind. Word—symbolism.

2. The life words, and polysemeia, Meanings modified by specialization and generalization. General Principles of Semasiology.

3. The exhaustion of word meanings, Euphemisms. Causes of vocabulary modifications. How new words are coined.

The Structure of Languages.

1. The variety of languages. Definition of a dialect. Standarded languages born of the tendency to uniformity. Inter-relation of common languages and of standard languages and their dialects

2. Cosequences of language contacts, and their respective importance. How languages die out. Mixed languages and the conditions in which they are built up.

The Classification of Languages.

1. Philological descent and co-existence of languages. The comparative method and its uses in the establishment of linguistic "families". Family characteristics of languages. Classification of languages. Distribution of Indian languages

II. Element of the Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages.

- (1) Introductory—The origin of Language-Classification of languages—Dialectical separation and growth of literary and standard languages—Dialects and cognate languages.
- (2) Introductory (*Continued*)—The Dravidian Group of languages—their chief characteristics—reasons for choosing the word Dravidian as as name of the group—Enumeration of Dravidian languages—meaning of the names, Tamil, Telugu, Kanares and Malayalam—where they are spoken.
- (3) Introductory—(*Continued*)—Relation between Dravidian Languages and Samskrit—Dravidian element in North Indian Varnaculars—affiliation of Dravidian languages to the

Scythian group. Tamil the most primitive of Dravidian languages.

- (4) Phonetics- Production and classification of speech sounds—sound changes and their causes—Sounds and symbols—conditions of a good orthography.
- (5) Dravidian Alphabets:—their history—differences among existing alphabets—their adequacy and inadequacy—comparison of Dravidian sounds with Sanskrit and English sounds.
- (6) Dravidian Phonology:—The primitive Dravidian parental language.
 - (a) Vowel system—changes—accent—harmonic sequence of vowels.
 - (b) System of consonants—origin of cerebrals—dialectic interchange of consonants—Euphonic permutation of consonants—Sandhi nasalisation, anuswara and arthanuswara Prevention of hiatus.
 - (c) Dravidian syllabation.
- (7) Roots:—Dravidian roots arranged in two classes. Verbal roots – nouns—lengthening of roots. Formative addition to roots.
- (8) Accidence:—
 - (a) Noun:-
 - i. Gender:— Dravidian nouns divided into classes denoting rational beings and and irrational things—except in Telugu in which they are classified as Mahat and Amahat—the l a t t e r including words denoting woman—Comparison

between Dravidian languages on the one hand and the Samskrit and English on the other.

- ii. Number:—Singular and Plural—no dual—Singular—Masculine, feminine and neuter. Plural—Principles of Pluralisation.
- iii. Case:—Principles of case formation—Dravidian cases.
 - (b) The Adjectives:— their agreement with substantives like those in Samskrit—formation of Dravidian adjectives from Samskrit derivatives—Formation of adjectives from substantives—relative participles of verbs and past verbal participles.
 - (c) The Numerals:— Different view about their origin—the cardinals and the ordinals—the neuter nouns of number and the numerical adjective.
 - (d) The Pronouns:—Light thrown by pronouns on relationship of languages—persistence of personal pronouns. Pronouns of the first person singular—comparison of dialects—analogy. Pronouns of the second person singular—comparison of dialects—the reflexive pronoun—Pluralisation of the reflexive and personal pronouns—demonstrative and interrogative pronouns demonstrative bases. Interrogative bases. Demonstrative and interrogative adjectives. demonstrative and interrogative adverbs, honorific demonstrative pronouns.

- (e) The verbs: structure of the Dravidian verbs—roots used either as verbs or nouns—formative particles often added to roots—classification of verbs into transitive and intransitive verbs—ways in which intransitive verbs change into transitive—Sanskrit analogies.
- (1) Causal verb :-causal formed from transitives. Origin of Dravidian causal particle.
- (2) Frequentative verbs.
- (3) Conjugational system:- formation of tenses verbal participles—their signification and force—the present tense and its formation. The future tense—the preterite tense and its formation. The future tense—the future formation in Dravidian languages—the relative participle.
- (4) Formation of moods:—methods of forming the conditional, the imperative and the infinitive—origin of the infinitive suffix.
- (5) The voice:—active and passive—the negative voice—combination of negative participles with verbal themes—the Dravidian negative participle.
- (6) Formation of verbal nouns— derivative nouns and abstract nouns.
- (f) Adverbs.

(9) *Vocabulary*:—

- (i) Borrowing and its causes—social, commercial, political and religious. Borrowing from Samskrit, borrowing from other languages.
 - (ii) Structure and Form—The essentials for the individuality of a language—Vocabulary cannot change the character of a language—Hybrids—gain and loss from mixed character of a language.
- (10) Comparative Syntax:—The Syntax of the several languages compared—differences and similarities. The extent of Samskrit influence over the syntax of the several languages.

III. HISTORY OF THE TAMIL LANGUAGE.

- (i) General:—The origin and meaning of the word Tamil—the place of Tamil in the Dravidian family of languages—its high antiquity—the geographical area where it was spoken in ancient times as referred to by old commentators—the Twelve Sentamil and the Twelve Koduntamil Countries—very early cultivation of Tamil as a literary language, the three Sangams how far historical—Agastiyar—the contribution of Tamil - Tolkappiam, its importance for the study of the language—the extent of Samskrit influence on Tamil Grammar.
- (ii) The periods of Tamil Language:—The old or Sangam Tamil, (2) The Mediaeval Tamil, (3) the Modern Tamil—illustrative literature of each Period—Grammar of the different periods—

Tolkappiam, Virasoliam and Nannul.
The difference between the language
of the different periods in point of
Vocabulary and Grammar.

- (iii) **Language and Dialect:**—The standard or literary language and the spoken language—their relation and mutual influence. The difference between the Two. Sentamil and Koduntamil—Iyal. Isai, Natakam. Tamil Dialects—how formed. Different localities and different classes of people in the same locality have different dialects—are dialects distinguishable in ancient literary works?
- (iv) **The Alphabet:**—(a) the script—its gradual development. Vatteluttu, the granta Tamil characters, their geographical distribution, origin and history. The relation of vatteluttu and granta Tamil characters to Brahmi—the forms of Tamil characters how far determinable from Tolkappiam and the other Grammars and commentaries thereon. The dotted e & o—gradual changes in script. Changes credited to Beschi (b) the sound values—how far the alphabet is phonetic—its pronunciation, the spoken sounds—and the written symbols.
- (v) **Phonology:**—vowels and their relation to the primitive Dravidian vowels system—classification of vowels according to the place of production—Diphthongs—accent and emphasis—accent determining change—eduttal—rising accent

Paduttal-falling accent, Nalital-vanishing accent—the influence of accent on word-change and in prosody-alapedai-mutation of vowels. vowel-harmony-vowel sandhi glides.

- (vi) Phonology:—*continued* – consonants and their relation to the primitive Dravidian Consonants – classification of consonants according to the place of production – History of consonantal sounds. Palatilisation-dentalisation-voicing, unvoicing-cotsonant length-assimilation – consonantal alapedai-dialectical interchange of consonants-consonantal sandhi. Laws of Tamil Syllabation—the initial, the medial, the final letters in a word—the difference between Tolkappiam and Nannul on this point. The light thrown by the rules of syllabation on the nature of loan words.
- (vii) Accidence:—(1) Nouns—gender and number—how mutually expressive and interdependent—are Dravidian nouns naturally neuter? gender prefixes and suffixes—the epicence plural as distinguished from the neuter plural the neuter plural suffixes double plurals—gender and number treatment—how they differ in old and modern Tamil. (2) Case—the number of cases and Samskrit influence—the formation of the oblique case—the inflectional base, the inflectional increments or augments. Their varied uses—the suffixes of the various cases—their probable origin and history—the uses of the various cases—Old Tamil, Modern Tamil—how they differ in the formation of cases.

- (viii) **Accidence:**—*continued*—The Pronouns—Their form in old and modern Tamil—the three persons and their plural forms—the oblique forms of the pronouns—the phonetic relationship between the oblique and substantive forms of the pronouns—the reflexive pronouns—the demonstrative and the interrogative bases, old and modern forms—honorific—pronouns.
- (ix) **Accidence:**—*continued*—(1) the verbs—the structure of the verbs—the base and tense infix and the pronominal suffix—classification of verbs into Tanvinai and piravinai—how far this classification is synonymous with transitive and intransitive. The causals—the mode of forming the causal and the transitive—the various causal suffixes—reduplication appellative verbs. (2) The passive voice—the history of Padu—the different modes of expressing passive significance and of negative particles in old and modern Tamil, (3) The imperative form of the verb—how the infinitive is formed—the various suffixes in Old and Modern Tamil. (4) Tenses, the tense infixes (idainilai)—The present, the preterite and the future—Is there no reference to the present tense in Tolkappiam?—the difference between the old and modern Tamil as regards the tense formation—Kiru, kinru, t, r, in and p and v—their history—phonetic relationship, etc., and the principles, their use. (5) The relative and the verbal participles—suffixes forming them.
- (x) **Accidence:**—*continued*:—the adjective and the adverbs (Uriccol) the adjectival and the adverbial participles—their origin and

history—the numerals—the cardinals and the ordinals and the multifications—the numeral bases mainly adjectival in nature—formation of substantive numerals from the base—the principles of formation—the double forms, such as *ir* and *ir mu* and *mu*, etc., their use and the laws governing them—the light thrown by the numerals on the antiquity of Tamil.

The particles (*Idaiccol*)—their origin and significance—interjections and conjunctive particles.

- (xi) Vocabulary:—the general character of the Tamil Vocabulary at different periods—the so-called pure Tamil—Borrowing, its causes—periods of borrowing—character—comparative extent of borrowing at each period—doublets—Telugu and Kannada element—causes of admixture, various periods of Telugu and Kannada words into Tamil—Loss of old words—Nature and extent.
- (xii) Vocabulary:—*continued*—Sanskrit words—Tatsamas—Sanskrita Samas and Prakrita Samas—Laws of formation—Tadbavas, Samakritabavas and Prakritabavas—Laws of formation—period of extensive Prakrita borrowing—other borrowings, Hindi, Portuguese, English etc., *manipravala* style—hybrids tests for distinguishing loan words.
- (xiii) Word-building in Tamil:—(1) by composition:—compound words like *Kaduvay*, etc., several kinds of compounds or *Tokai*—*Ummai*, *Uvamai*, etc., (2) by derivation—the various suffixes used to form

nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, etc., (3) Root-creation, back formation, double bases like *nal nan*—old and modern Tamil compared as regards the capacity to form new words and also the method of forming the words.

- (xiv) Semantics:— changes in the meaning and usage elevation, degradation, specialisation, and generalisation of native and foreign words.
- (xv) Syntax:—order of words in sentence, the difference between poetry and prose as regards syntax—Deviations from the normal order of words in a sentence and their causes—Sanskritic constructions in Tamil.

IV. Select Tamil Inscriptions.

1. Earliest Tamil inscription "Tirunathar—kunru inscription" T.A.S. Vol 1, page 231.
2. Udayendram Plates of Nandivarman II.
3. Triplicane inscription of Dantivarman, Ep. Ind. Vol. VII, p. 295.
4. Larger Sinnamanur Plates. S.I.I. Vol. III Pt. 4 p. 450.
5. Inscription No. 89 of the time of Aditya I. S. I.I. Vol. III, Pt. III.
6. Inscription No. 91 of the time of Aditya I, S. I.I. Vol. III, Pt. III.
7. Uttaramallur Insc. of Parantaka I, A.S.R. 1904-05 pp. 131 ff.
8. Gandaraditya's inscription No. 116 of S. I. I. Vol. III. Pt. III, p. 252.

9. Inscription of Parakesarivarman Uttamachola
No. 124 S.I.I, Vol. III. p. 260.
10. Inscription of Ko-non-inmoikondan No. 142 of
S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. II, p. 28.
11. Inscription of Aditya Karikala, No. 202 of S.I.I.
Vol. III, p. 378
12. Inscription of Rajaraja, No. 26 of S.I.I. Vol. II,
Pt. II, p. 126.
13. Inscription of Rajaraja, No. 4 of S.I.I, Vol. II,
part I, p. 42.
14. Inscription of Rajaraja, No. 6 of S.I.I. Vol. II,
Pt. I, p. 68.
15. Inscription of Rajendra chola (Gangaikonda.)
No. 223 of S.I.I. Vol. IV, p. 2.
16. Inscription of Rajendra, No. 306 of S.I.I. Vol. II
Pt. III.
17. Inscription of Virarajendra, No. 20 S.I.I. Vol. III
Pt. 33.
18. Inscription of Kulottunga I, No. 70 S.I.I. Vol. III
Pt. II, p. 149
19. Inscription of Vikramachola, No. 80 S. I. I.
Vol. III, Pt. II, p. 186
20. Inscription of Kulottunga III, No. 86, S.I.I. Vol.
III, Pt. II, p. 210.

History of the Tamil People.

I. Geographical division of India. South of the
Vindhya.

II. The Palaeolithic Age in South India.

III. *The Neolithic Age.*—The five natural regions—their separate Cultures—foreign trade.

IV. *The Early Iron Age.*—Excavations at Adiccanallur—Daksinapatha in early Samskrit Literature—Pre-Aryan Tamil Culture—Comparison with Saindhava Culture.

V. The Tamil Dynasties:—Life in Tamil India up to 500 B. C.—Trade.

VI. *The Tamil Country from 500 B.C. to 100 A. D.*—Political—Social and Commercial conditions—the Aryan Culture and rise of Kancipura, reference to South India in North Indian, Greek and Roman Literature—Foreign Trade—Early Poetry—The Age of the Odes.

VII. *From 100 A. D. to 400 A. D.*—The Pallavas—the Sola—the Pandya—and the Sera Kingdoms—Minor Chiefs—Samudra-Gupta South India—rise of Critical Studies—Poetry during the period—later Odes—Political and Social conditions—Towns—Trade, internal and foreign.

VIII. *400 A. D. to 600 A. D.*—The Three Kingdoms—the Minor Chiefs—the Kalabbas—the “Mauryan Invasion” of South India—rise of the great Pallava Dynasty—spread of Arya Culture—Saiva, Vaisnava, Jaina and Buddha Cults—Temples—Literature during the period—Later Odes, early Epics and early didactic poetry—South Indian and Pali Literature—Music—The Drama—Wood Architecture.

IX. *From 600 A. D. to 900 A. D.*—The Pallavas and the Pandyas—Pallava Administration—the Muttaraiyar, Kodumbalur Chiefs—Rise of the Tanjore Solas—Triumph of Saiva and Vrishnava Cults—decline of Jaina and Buddhha Cults—Final fusion of the Aryan and Tamil Cultures—Sankaracharya—Tamil mysticism—South Indian Samskrit Literature—Tamil devotional Literature—Tamil Secular and Technical Literature—Later Epics.

Didactic poetry—Music—Pallava Art and Architecture—Muttariyar and Pandya stone Architectnre—Trade-Colonisation.

X. *From 900 A. D. to 1350 A. D.*—The great Sola Empire—The Later Pandya Empire—The Kerala Kingdom—The Hoysalas—The Kakatiyas, Sola and Pandya Administration—Trade Social and Religious Lite—The fixing of the Tamil, Saiva and Vaisnava canon—Ramanujacharya Anandatirtha, Basava—The Saiva Siddhanta—Literature during the period—religious and Secular—Sola, Pandya and Kerala Architecture—Music—Trade—Colonisation—The great Epics, Ulas and Partnis and Commentaries.

XI. *From 1350 A. D. to 1565 A. D.*—Tamil India under the Vijayanagar Emperors—The Portuguese in India—Religion—Samskrta and Tamil Literature—Temple Architecture—Other fine Arts, Statuory—Painting—Msuic—Medicine—Astronomy—and other Technical Literature, Commentaries.

XII. *From 1565 A. D. to 1800 A. D.*—The slow extinction of the Vijayanagar Empire—The Nayakas and Marathas of Tanjore—The Nayakas of Madura and Trichinopoly and Setupatis. The Age of the Manmiyams and Prabandhams.

List of Books for Reference.

Sections I to IX

1. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar: Pre-Aryan Tamil Culture.
2. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar: History of the Tamils.
3. Do. do. Pallavas (in Tamil).
4. R. Rajagopalan: Pallavas.

Section X.

5. K. N. Subramanya Ayyar: Historical Sketches of
the Deccan.
6. Krisenaswamy Ayyangar: Ancient India.
7. Do. do. South India and her
Muhammadan Invader.
8. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: Pandyas.

Sections XI and XII.

9. R. Sathianatha Ayyar: Nayaks of Madura.
10. K. R. Subramanya Ayyar: Marathas of Tanjore.

TEXT-BOOKS**B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination****B. A. (Hons.) Preliminary**

1949

Prose:—

1. Longer Specimens of Modern English Prose
(O. U. P) Omit the Italian Prisoner, De
Senectute and A Portrait.
2. Selections from Matthew Arnold. Ed. Cam-
pagnac (Macmillan).

Non-detailed:—

1. Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice.
 2. Ridley: Abraham Lincoln. (Great Liv-
Series Blackie).
- and 3. A. M. Low: Science in Industry (O. U. P.)

1950

Modern Prose. The Same books as for the 1949 examination.

Books set for non-detailed study:-

1. *Far from the Madding Crowd*, By T. Hardy (Macmillan).
2. *Short Stories by modern Writers*, ed. R. V. Jepson (Longmans, Green & co., 3 sh)
3. *Our Heritage* by Humayun Kabir, (The National Information and Publications Ltd., Bombay.

B. A. (Hons.) Degree Examination

History.

1949 and 1950

(1) History of India down to 1600 A. D.

Books recommended:-

- * Cambridge History of India, Vols. I and III.
- * Smith: Early History of India, (revised by Edwardes).

Ray Chaudhuri. Political History of Ancient India (3rd Edn.)

Bhandarkar: Asoka.

Mookhrji: Harsba.

Mookerji: Hindu civilisation.

Jayaswal: An Imperial History of India.

- * Aiyangar S. K.: Studies in Gupta History and Administration.

- * Aiyangar, S. K.: The Vakatakas ; and South India and her Muhammadan Invaders.
- * Ishwari Prasad: History of Mediaeval India.
Vaidya: History of Mediaeval Hindu India,
(3 vols.)

Smith: Akbar, the Great Moghul.

Ibn. Hasan: Central Structure of the Mughal Empire.

Quanungo: Sher Shah.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: Foreign Notices of South India.

V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar: Mauryan Polity.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: The Pandyan Kingdom.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: The Colas. Vols. I & II

(2) History of India from 1600 A. D. to the Present Day.

- * Beni Prasad—History of Jahangir.
- * B. P. Saksena—History of Shah Jahan.
- * J. N. Sarkar—A Short History of Aurangazib.
- * Kincaid and Parasnis—A History of the Maratha People (Vols. 1, 2 and 3).
- S. N. Sen—Administrative system of the Marathas: Military System of the Marathas.
- Edwardes and Garrett—Mughal Rule in India.
- * The Cambridge History of India, Vols. V and VI.
- * Robert—History of British India.
- * Sen—Indian States.
- Keith—Speeches and Documents of Indian Policy

- * Lyall—*British Dominion in India.*
The Harcourt Butler Committee Report.
- * Dodwell—*History of British India* (1858–1919).
Bowring—*Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.*
Griffin—*Ranjit Singh.*
S. A. Khan: Sources for the History of British India in the 17th Century.
Thompson and Garratt. The Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India.
Yusuf Ali, A,: A Cultural History of India during the British Period.
Eddy and Lawton: India's New Constitution.
P. E. Roberts: India under Wellesley.
Sir J. N. Sankar: Shivaji and His Times.
R. Sathianathier: A College Text-book of Indian History, Vols, I, II and III.

(3) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.

The following books are recommended:—

- Stubbs: Select Charters (Introduction).
- Tanner: Tudor Constitutional Documents.
- Prothero: Select Documents illustrative of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I (Introduction).
- Gardiner: Select Documents of the Puritan Revolution (Introduction).
- * Robertson: Select Statutes, Cases and Documents.
- White: The Making of the English Constitution.

- Medley: English Constitutional History.
Maitland: English Constitutional History.
Pollard: The Evolution of Parliament.
Percy: The Privy Council under the Tudors.
Tanner: English Constitutional Conflicts of the
17th Century.
Lowell: Government of England.
Dicey: Law of the Constitution.
Jennings: The Law and the Constitution.
Jennings: Cabinet Government.
Bagehot: The English Constitution (World's
Classics edition).
Mark A. Thompson: A constitutional History of
England (1642—1801).
Smellie: Hundred Years of English Government.
Joliffe: Constitutional History of Mediaeval
England.
Deane Jones: The English Revolution.
Jennings: Parliament.
Keir: Constitutional History of England.
Keith, A. B.: The constitution of England from
Queen Victoria to George VI. 2 volumes.
* Candidates are required to make a detailed and
critical study of this collection of documents.

BRANCHES II AND III

Political Theory

(including the critical study of a Classic)

The following books are recommended:—

Coker, F. W. (Ed.): Readings in Political Philo-
sophy.

Spahr, M. (Ed.): Readings in Recent Political Philosophy.

Sabine: History of Political Theory.

Dunning, W. A.: A History of Political Theories, 3 volumes.

Merriam, C. E. and Barnes, H. E. (Ed.) A History of Political Theories—Recent Times.

Gettell, R.: A History of Political Thought.

Willoughby, W.: Political Theories of the Ancient World.

MacIlwain, C. H.: The Growth of Political Thought in the West.

Jarret, B.: Mediaeval Socialism.

Brown, I.: English Political Theory.

Graham, W.: English Political Philosophy.

Laski, H. J.: A Grammar of Politics.

Tawney, R. H.: Equality.

Willoughby, W.: The Ethical Basis of Political Authority.

Burns, D.: Principles of Revolution.

Lindsay, A.: Essentials of Democracy.

Hobson, J. A.: Twentieth Century Democracy.

Laidler, H. W.: Socialism in Thought and Action.

Coker: Recent Political Thought.

Lichtenberger: Development of Social Theory.

Burns, E. (Ed.): Handbook Marxism.

Sillani, T. (Ed.): What is Fascism and Why?

Hsiao, K. C.: Political Pluralism.

St. Augustine: The city of God (Translated by John Kealey).

The prescribed Texts:—

One of the following books to be studied intensively and critically:—

Plato: The Republic (Translated by Jowett).

Aristotle: Politics (Translated by Jowett, edited by H. W. C. Davis).

Grotius: De Jure Belli ac Pacis (II volume—Translation, O. U. P.)

Hobbes: Leviathan, Parts I and II (Edited by Pogson Smith, O. U. P.)

Montesquieu: The Spirit of the Law (Translated by Thomas Nugent), 2 volumes.

Rousseau: The Social Contract, (Ed. by G. D. H. Cole, Everymans).

Bentham: Fragment on Government (Edited by F. C. Montague).

Mill, J. S.: On Liberty.

Oakeshott: Social and Political doctrines to Contemporary Europe.

Crossman: Government and the Governed.

Sombart: A New Social Philosophy.

**Modern Constitutions with Special Reference to
Recent European History from 1789 A. D.**

The following books are recommended :—

Hayes, C. J. H. A.: Social and Political History
of Modern Europe, Vol. II, (1815—1924).

Strong, C. F.: Modern Political Constitutions

Ogg, F. A.: European Governments and Politics.

Bryce, J. : Modern Democracies—2 volumes.

U. S. S. R. Handbook (Gollanez),

Dicey, A. V. : Law of the Constitution.

Jennings, W. I. : Law and the Constitution.

Lowell, A. L : Government of England.

Keith, A. B. : Governments of the British Empire

Keith, A. B. : A Constitutional History of India.

Schumann: International Politics.

Munro: Government of Europe.

Hawgood: Modern Constitution since 1787.

Finer, H.: The Theory and Practice of Modern
Government, Volumes 1 and 2.

Laski, H. J. : Parliamentary Government in
England.

West: American Government.

Chintamani and Masani: India's Constitution at
work.

Ramaswamy, M.: The Law of the Indian Constitution.

Grant, A. J. and Temperlew: Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. (1789—1939)—Longmans, April, 1940.

Jennings: Parliament.

Jennings: Cabinet Government.

Keith A. B.: The British Cabinet System (1830—1930).

1951

Same as for 1950

Add Under Political Theory:

Engelman: Political Theory.

M. B. Foster: Plato to Machiavelli (Harrap).

1949 and 1950

Economics I.

A. Marshall: Principles of Economics.

F. W. Taussig: Principles of Economics.

Carr Saunders: Population.

D. H. Robertson: Control of Industry.

H. D. Henderson: Supply and demand.

Mauric Dobb: Wages.

Meade: An introduction to Economic Analysis and Policy.

F. H. Knight: Risk, Uncertainty bearing and Profit.

Frederic Benham: Economics.

A. Marshall: Industry and Trade.

T. N. Carver: Distribution of Wealth.

Hugh Dalton: Inequality of Incomes.

Economics II

D. H. Robertson: Money.

R. H. Hawtrey: Currency and Credit.

Coulborne: Money.

J. M. Keynes: The General Theory of Employment, Interest Money.

Robinson: Structure of Competitive Industry.

Haney: Business Organisation in India.

Lokanathan: Industrial Organisation in India.

Macmillan Committee Report.

Indian currency Committee's and Commission's Reports.

Kisch and Elkin: Central Banks.

Taussig: International Trade

Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.

J. G. Smith: Organized Produce Markets.

R. S. Sayers: Modern Banking.

Geoffrey Crowther: An outline of Money.

A. T. K. Grant: A Study of the Capital Market in Post War Britain.

P. C. Jain: Indian Industrial Problems.

Public Economics.

H. Dalton: Public Finance.

- F. Shirras: The Science of Public Finance.
Dutz: Public Finance.
Bonavia: Transport.
Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee Report.
Budget Statements; Government of India (since 1920).
The Simon Commission Report: Chapters on Finance.
The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.
B. P. Adarkar: The Principles and Problems of Federal Finance.
A. C. Pigou: Public Finance.
Glaiser: Outlines of Public Utility Economics.
Report of the Committee on National Debt and Taxation—Britain.
Jather and Beri: Indian Economics, Vols. B I and II.
Silverman: Incidence and Effects of Taxtion.
Antonio De Vitti De Marco: First Principles of Public Finance.
Report of the Indian Railway Committee (Acworth Committee.)
P. J. Thomas: Growth of Federal Finance in India
U. K. Hicks: Finance of British Government.

Recent Economic History.

- Birnie: An Economic History of Europe (1760 to 1930).
Vera Anstey: Economic Development in India.
Knowles: Economic Development of the Overseas Empire, Vol. I.

Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar: Memorandum of Forty Years' Progress in the Madras Presidency.

Knowles: The Industrial and Commercial Revolution of the 19th Century.

Cunningham: The Growth of English Industry and Commerce.

Ogg: Economic Development of Modern Europe.

Bogart: Economic History of the United States.

Jathar & Beri: Indian Economics, Vols. I and II

Day: World Economic Development.

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy: Indian Trade.

Gadgil: Industrial Evolution of India.

Jones and Peole: A Hundred Years of Economic Development.

Faulkner: American Economic Theory.

Labour Problems.

Webb: History of Trade Unionism.

De Montgomery: British and Continental Labour Policy.

Tillyard: The Worker and the State.

G. D. H. Cole: Self Government in Industries.

O'Brien: Labour Organisation.

Salter: Karl Marx and Modern Socialism.

Gilchrist: Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Labour Gazette, Bombay (Monthly).

Census of India, 1921. India and Madras, Chapters in Industries and Occupations.

The Whitley Commission Report.

Clay: Post-War Unemployment.

Silverman: Social Economics.

Industrial Relations: Sir Balfour Committee's Report.

Watkins: Labour Problems.

Sir William Beveridge: Report of Social Insurance and allied services.

Das: Industrial Labour Legislation in India.

Lindsay: Karl Marx.

History of Economic Thought.

Gide and Rist: History of Economic Doctrines.

Haney: History of Economic Thought.

Ingram: History of Political Economy.

Cannan: A Review of Economic Theory.

Higgs: The Physiocrats.

G. D. H. Cole: Some relations between Political and Economic Theory.

Homan: Contemporary Economic Thought.

Karl Marx: The Capital.

Fabian Essays on Socialism: Ed. by Shaw.

Kelly: Twentieth Century Socialism.

Eric Roll: History of Economic Thought.

Gray: Development of Economic Doctrine.

Scott: History of Economic Thought.

Select chapters from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" Ed. by Ashley (Economics Classics Series).

History of Economic Thought:—

Classic: Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy—Ashley Edition with Chapter VII on Foreign Trade *added* from Gonner's Edition.

Agricultural Economics :—

Cohen: The Economics of Agriculture.

O'Brien: Agricultural Economics.

Venn: Foundations of Agricultural Economics.

Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

Howard and Howard: Indian Agriculture.

Tiwari: Indian Agriculture.

Nanavati and Anjaria: The Indian Rural Problems.

Wadia and Merchant: Our Economic Problem.

Qureshi: Agricultural Credit.

C. R. Fay: Co-operation at Home and Abroad, 2 vols.

Report of the Madras Committee on Co-operation, 1940.

Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee Report.

Neogy: Co-operative Movement in Bengal.

Hussain: Marketing of Agricultural Products in N. India.

Govil: Agricultural Marketing in India.

Report on Marketing of Rice in India.

Report on Produce Exchanges and Fairs.

1951

Economics I. Same as for 1950.

Economics II. Add: Introduction to Monetary Theory by Lester V. Chandler.

Public Finance. Same as for 1950.

Labour Problems. do.

Agricultural Economics
and Cooperation. do.
History of Economic Thought. do.

Classic.

Classic to be studied for the Examination of 1949:
Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy
and Taxation.

For 1950: Adam Smith: "Wealth of Nations"

For 1951: Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy
and Taxation.

English Language and Literature.

1949

Chaucer :—

*The prologue, The Pardoner's Tale, and the
Knight's Tale.*

Shakespeare :—

A Mid-Summer Night's Dream: Henry IV, Part I
Twelfth Night; King Lear and the Tempest.

English Literature from 1559 to 1660.

Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare: ed. by Young. The Sonnets.

Marlowe: Hero and Leander;
First Sestiad.

Spenser: *The Faerie Queene Book I.*

Two cantos of Mutabilitie.

The Metaphysical Poets, ed. by Grierson: Selections from Donne, Vaughan and Herbert.

Milton: *Paradise Lost—Book II.*

Bacon: *Essays* 1 to 19; the rest, non-detailed.

Selections from Hakluyt. Ed. by E. J. Payne,
Clarendon Press.

Sydney: *Apology for Poetry*.

North's Translation of Plutarch—Caesar and
Coriolanus.

Greene: Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Marlowe: Dr. Faustus.

Ben Jonson: The Silent Woman.

Beaumont and Fletcher: The knight of the
Burning Pestle.

Webster: The Duchess of Malfi.

Dekker: A Shoemaker's Holiday.

English Literature from 1660 to 1780.

Dryden: *Mac Flecknoe*.

Pope: Rape of the Lock.

Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Colline and Gray: The odes.

Cowper: The Task—Winter Evening.

Burns and Blake: From Ward's English Poets,
Vol. III.

Crabbe: Tales of the Hall. (1) The Hall; (2) The
Brothers, and (3) The Boys at School.

Walton: The Compleat Angler.

Dryden: *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*.

N. Smith: Selections from the Character Writers
of the XVII Century.

Addison and Steele: Essays from the Spectator:
Ed. by Lobban.

Swift: The Tale of a Tub.

Johnson: Lives of Addison and Pope,

Burke: The Bristol Address.

Goldsmith: Essays, edited by Lobban.
Congreve: Love for Love.
Rowe: The Fair Penitent.
Sheridan: The Rivals.
Fielding: Tom Jones.
Smollet: Humphrey Clinker.
Letter Writers of the XVII and XVIII Centuries:
From Letters of Great Writers—Blackie &
Son.

English Literature from 1780 to 1830.

Wordsworth: *Selections in Ward's English Poets*;
and the Prelude: Books 1—6.
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner and Christabel.
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto IV.
Shelley: *Selections in Ward's English Poets*.
Keats: *The Odes* and Endymion.
XIX Century Critical Essays—ed. by Jones—
Wordsworth. Coleridge and Shelly.
De Quincey: Selections in the Wallet Library
edition.
Lamb: *Essays of Elia*—1st Series.
Hazlitt: *The Spirit of the Age*.
Jane Austen: Emma; Northanger Abbey.
Scott: Rob Roy.
Peacock: The Four Ages of Poetry; Gyl Grange
and Maid Marianne.

English Literature from 1830 to 1930.

Tennyson: The Princes.
Browning: *Andrea det Sarto, Fra Lippo Lippi,*
Abt Vogler, Saul, and By the Fireside.

Arnold: *The Scholar Gypsy* and Sohrab and Rustum.

Rosetti: The Blessed Damozel; My Sister's Sleep.

Swinburne: The Triumph of Time.

Morris: Defence of Guinivere and other Poems—
World's Classics.

Francis Thompson: *The Hound of Heaven*.

Anthology of Modern verse: Ed. by Phyllis and Jones World's Classics.

Carlyle: Essay on Burns.

Ruskin: The Crown of Wild Olive.

Arnold: Preface to the Poems of 1853 and *Essays in Criticism, 2nd Series*.

Stevenson Edited by Rawlinson.

Morley: Ed. by Rawlinson.

Dickens: Great Expectations.

Thackeray: Pendennis.

Meredith: The Egoist.

Hardy: The Woodlanders.

Special Subject:—

- (1) Sp. Sub. I.—Beowulf and other Old English Texts.
- (2) Sp. Sub. II.—Middle English Texts.

VIII PAPER.

Special Subject I—Beowulf and other Old English Texts.

In Old English are prescribed certain texts for translation and detailed study. Ability to translate passages from Old English Texts not prescribed shall

be tested. Candidates will be examined in the phonology and accidence of Old English in relation to the prescribed texts. Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the history of English Literature, life and thought in the Old English Period.

The following selections from Wyatt's Anglo-Saxon Reader:—

- No 1. The Chronicle.
- No. 2. Crosius (2 and 3)
- No. 7. Bede—4 (Caedmon)
- No. 11. Aelfric's Homilies, 2 (St. Cuthbert.)
- No. 14. Laws.
- No. 24. The Wanderer.
- No. 26. Beowulf.
- No. 28. The Dream of the Rood.
- No. 32. The Later Genesis.
- No. 34. The Battle of Maldom.

IX PAPER.

Special Subject II—Middle English Texts.

In Middle English are prescribed certain texts for translation and detailed study. Ability to translate passages from Middle English texts not prescribed shall be tested. Candidates will be examined in the phonology and accidence of Middle English in relation to the prescribed texts. Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the History of English Literature, life and thought in the Middle English period.

The following selections from Emerson's Middle English Reader:—

-
- I. A. 1. The Peterborough Chronicle.
 - 2. The Ormulum (The first sixty lines.)
 - I. B. 1. The Bestiary.
 - 6. Havelock the Dane.
 - 7. Robert Mannyng.
 - II. A. 3. Richard Rolle.
 - 6. Barbour's Bruce.
 - II. B. 2. Layamon's Brut.
 - 4. The Ancren Riwe.
 - 8. Trevisa.
 - II. C. 3. The First Petition to Parliament in English Sir Gawain and the Green Knight the first 565 lines.

1950

Same as for 1949 with the following change :

- Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing in place of Twelfth Night.
- Richard II in place of Henry IV Part I, and Hamlet in place of Lear.
- (Mid-Summer Night's Dream and Tempest to be retained).

1951

Same as for 1950 with the following change :

- 1. *In Modern Literature IV* Instead of Anthology of Modern Verses ed. by P. Jones, the Selections from R. Bridges. De La Mare. A. E. Housman and W. B. Yeats in the *Oxford of Modern Verse*.
- 2. *Special Subject I.* In Wyatt's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Extract No. 5 (Aelfric's Homilies in place of No. 11. Aelfric's Homilies).

3. *Special Subject II.* In Emerson's *Middle English Reader*, omit *The Bestiary* and substitute *Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*.

Branch V—Sanskrit Language and Literature.

1949 and 1950

A. *Prescribed Text-books—General:*

Vyākaraṇa :—

Siddhantakaumudī—up to the end of Sarvasabda and Karaka.

Laghukaumudī—whole.

Ālambkāra :—

Prataparudriyā—whole, excepting Natakaprakaraṇa.

Daśarupakā—Chapters 1 and 3 only.

Nyāya :

Annambhaṭṭa's Tarkasāngraha with Dipikā.

Vedic Texts :—

Macdonell's Vedic Reader—Suktas I-IV and XXVII-XXX both inclusive with Sayana-bhāṣya and Sayan's Upodghata.

Upaniṣad :—

Kāthopanīṣad—text only.

Smṛti :—

Manusmṛti—Chapter IX.

Kāvya :—

Naiṣadha—Cantos ii and iii.

Harsacarita—V Ucchvāsa.

Ramayana—Sundarakanda from Chapter 48 to the end—according to T. R. Krishnamachari's edition.

Nataka :—

Mudraraksa.

B. Prescribed Text-books—Special :—

Any two of the following six branches :—

(a) *Vyakarana* :—

1. Siddhanta Kaumadi with Praudha Manorama—Samjna, Paribhasa, Sandhi and Karaka Prakarnas.
2. Patanjali's Mahabhasya :—I-(i)—I and ii.
3. Hari's Vakyapadiya, Kanda I.

(b) *Alankara* :—

1. Anandavardhana's Dhvanyaloka.
2. Jagannatha's Rasa Gangadhara—Ist Anana only.
3. Bharata's Natyasastra, Chapters VI add VII.

(c) *Sankhya—Yoga* :—

1. Isvarakrishna's Sankhyakarika with Gaudapada's Vritti and Vacaspati's Tatva Kaumudi.
2. Patanjali's Yogasutra with Vyasabhasya and Vacaspati's Gloss on it.
3. Sankhyasutra with Vijnanabhiksu's bhasya.

(d) *Nyaya Vaisesika* :—

1. Muktavali (whole)
2. Dinakaria—Anumana and Sabda skhanda.
3. Gautama's Nyaya Sutras with Vatsyayana-bhashya—Chapter I.
4. Udayana's Nyayakusumanjali, Stabakas I and II.
5. Kanada's Vaisesikasutras.

(e) *Vedānta* :—

1. Vedāntapāribhāṣha of Dharmarajadhvari.
2. Vedānta Sūtras—Catuṣsūtri with Saṃkara-bhāṣha.
3. Bhamati—Adhyāsa Bhāṣha.
4. Ananda Tīrtha's Bhāṣha with Tattavaprakāśika of Jaya Tīrtha Adhyāya I Pada I. The first five adhikāraṇas, (Pancadhikāraṇi)
5. Vedānta Saṅgraha of Rāmanujācārya.

(f) *Mīmāṃsā* :—

1. Apodeva's Nyayaprakasa.
2. Manameyodaya, (whole).
3. Bhatta Dipika, Chapter I, Padas II, III and IV.

(g) *Archaeology* :—

1. Hindu Art ;
 - (a) Manasara (First 19 Chapters only) Ed. by Dr. P. K. Acarya, Allahabad.
 - (b) Vastuvidya (T. S. S.)
 - (c) Elements of Hindu Iconography by T. A. Gopinatha Rao. Vol. I, Part I, pp. 1 to 245, 325 to 400, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 1 to 102.
2. Epigraphy ;
 - (a) Disalkar's Selections from Samskrit Inscriptions.
 - (b) Samskrit Coin Legends—Allan's Catalogue

Books recommended for further study :—

1. A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture by Dr. P. K. Acarya.

2. Indian Architecture by P. K. Acarya.
3. A History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon—Smith revised by Codrington.
4. Hindu Architecture—Fergusson and Burgess.
5. Indian and Indonesian Art by A. Kumaraswami
6. Indian Painting by C. P. Brown.
7. Ancient India—Codrington.
8. Fleet's Epigraphy Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. II, Part I.
9. South Indian Gods and Goddesses—H. K. Sastri.
10. Hindu Art and Architecture—Havell.

History of India with reference to Samskrit Culture.

(a) *Text-books* :—

1. R. C. Mazumdar: Outlines of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation.
2. Barnett: The Antiquities of India.

(b) *Recommended for study* :—

1. Monier William: Indian Wisdom.
2. Macdonell: India's Past.
3. Hopkins: Religions of India.
4. Max Muller: India—What it can teach us?

N. B:— Students who offer *Vedanta* and *Nyaya* as their special subjects are advised to read, in particular the following three philosophical plays:— Prabodhacandrodaya. Sankalpasuryodaya and Amrtoḍaya, and it must be definitely understood that they are in no sense prescribed.

1951

Same as for 1950 with the following changes:

Prescribed text-books General.

Vedic Texts: Substitute Yaska's Nirukta (from beginning to end of Chap. II, pada 1) for Sayana's Upodgats.

Prescribed text-books Special.

Alankara, For Bharata's Natyasastra Chapters VI and VII. *Substitute*: Kuvalayanada upto the end of Samalamkara.

History of Samskrit Literature.

Add. Classical Samskrit Literature, by M. Krishnamachariar

Branch VI—Tamil Language and Literature

1949 and 1950.

- I. *Principles of Comparative Philology* (*Vide Syllabus*)
- II. *Elements of Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages* (*Vide Syllabus*).
- III. *History of the Tamil Language* (*Vide Syllabus*.)
- IV. *History of Tamil Literature.*

The following books are recommended for study:—

1. Tamil Varalaru, Parts I and II, by K. Srinivasa Pillai, B. A.
2. Tamil Ilakkiya Varalaru by Prof. K. Subramanya Pillai, M. A., M. L.

3. History of Tamil Literature. by Mr. M. S. Purnalingam Pillai B.A., L.T.
4. Tamil Pulavar Charitram by A. Kumaraswami Pulavar of Jaffna.
5. Dravidian India by Mr. T. R. Sessa Ayyangar, M. A.
6. Dravidian Element in Indian Culture by Dr. Gilbert Slater.
7. Tamil Prosody by Dr. A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar Chapters 7 to 12.

V. *Prose*:—

1. Kambar Malar published by Kambar Kazhagam, Egmore.
2. Tiruvalluvar by Somasundara Bharathiar, M. A., B. L.
3. Mathivanan by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastriyar B. A.
4. Kapilar by Mr. N.M. Venkataswami Nattar.
5. Cintanaikkatturaigal by Swami Vedachalam.

VI. *Poetry*:—

Tirukkural—the first 24 chapters, Amacciyaal and Karppiyal.

Purananuru—150—250 stanzas.

Agananuru—41—90 stanzas.

Padirruppattu, 7, 8, 9 tens.

Kalittokai—Mullai and Kurunchi.

Malipadu Kadam.

Silappadikaram—Madurai-k-kandam.

Jivaka Chintamani—Illakkanaiyar Ilambakam.

Manimekhalai—Padigam and first seven Kathaigal.

Kambaramayanam—Ayodhya Kandam to the end of Nagar-Ningu-Padalam.

Periyapuranam—Tirunavukkarasu Nayanar Pura-
nam

Kalingattupparani.

Amudambikai Pillai-t-tamil—Sivagnana Munivar.

Tiruppoovanathar Ula.

Tembavani Palamaghimaipadalam.

VII. *Grammar*:—

1. Nannul Viruthi Urai—Sivagnana Swamigal.
2. Iraiyanar Kalaviyal Urai.
3. Dandi Alamkaram—Pothuvani. Pornlani
Iyal—Old commentary.
4. Yapparungalakarikai—Old Commentary.
5. Venba Pattiyal.
6. Purapporul Venba Malai—Vetchi Padalam to
Padan Padalam (both inclusive).
7. Tholkappiyam — Poruladhikaram, Agattinai,
Purattinai Mcyppadu and Uvama Iyals.

VIII. *Religious Philosophy*:—

1. Sivaprakasam by Umapathi Sivachariyar.
2. Kaivalyam (Tamil).
3. Desika prabandam Adaikkalapattu Artha-
panchakam, Tirumandiracurukku, Dvya-

surukku and Saramaslokusurukku for
Tattuvatravam—Otherwise no changes.

IX. *History of the Tamil People and Select
Inscriptions.* (Vide Syllabus.)

1951

Under Poetry :

1. Substitute Cilappathikaram (Complete) for
Cilappadikaram Maduraikandam and Mani-
mekalai Padigam and 1st seven katais.
 2. Substitute Kurinji Kali for the portions in
Kalittogai.
-

B. A. (Honours) Preliminary

Days.	Hours.	Subjects	Marks.
	10 to 1	Modern English Prose or History of England ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition ...	100
		Total ...	200

B. A. (Honours)-Final Examination**BRANCH II—HISTORY**

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
	10 to 1	History of India ...	200
	10 to 1	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland. ...	200
	10 to 1	Political Theory ...	200
	10 to 1	A special subject in Indian History ...	200
	10 to 1	A special subject with reference to the History of the West and Polity ...	200
	10 to 1	Modern Constitutions with special reference to recent European History ...	200
	10 to 1	Essay ...	200
	10 to 1	General Economics ...	200
		Total ...	1,600

BRANCH III--ECONOMICS

Days.	Hours.	Subjects	Marks.
	10 to 1	Optional Subject—1	200
	10 to 1	Economics—I	200
	10 to 1	Modern Economic History	200
	10 to 1	Optional Subject—II	200
	10 to 1	Economics—II (Advanced Economics)	200
	10 to 1	Special Subject	200
	10 to 1	Essay	200
	10 to 1	Public Economics	200
		Total	1,600

BRANCH IV-A-ENGLISH I LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Chaucer and the History of the English Language	150
	10 to 1	Shakespeare	200
	10 to 1	English Literature from 1559—1660	150
	10 to 1	Do. 1660—1780	150
	10 to 1	Do. 1780—1830	150
	10 to 1	Do 1830—1930	150
	10 to 1	Essay	150
	10 to 1	Special Subject I	200
	10 to 1	Special Subject II	200
		Total	1,500

BRANCH V—SAMSKRIT LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Nyaya, Vyakarana & Alamkara	150
	10 to 1	Comparative Philology, Comparative Grammar & History of Samskrit Language	150
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-Books— Special I	150
	10 to 1	The History of the Literature and History of India with reference to Samskrit Culture	150
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-Book— Special II	150
	10 to 1	Essay	150
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books— General II	150
	10 to 1	Do. do I	150
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-Books— Special III	150
	10 to 1	Do. do IV	150
		Total	1,500

BRANCH VI—TAMIL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books in Poetry	200
	10 to 1	History of the Tamil Language	200
	10 to 1	Composition and Prescribed Text books in Prose	200
	10 to 1	History of the Tamil People & Select Inscriptions	200
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books on Grammar etc., I	200
	10 to 1	History of the Tamil Literature	200
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books on Grammar etc., II	200
	10 to 1	Do. do. in Poetry II	200
	10 to 1	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar	200
		Total	1,800

Appendix E.

B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS

Algebra,—Inequalities, Limits Elementary theorems in convergence and divergence of series. The binomial theorem for a rational index. Exponential and Logarithmic series. Partial fractions, elementary methods for the summation of series. The elementary properties of continued fractions. Indeterminate equations of the first degree. Elementary properties of Determinants—Typical graphs.

$$y = ax^n, y = a/x, y = ax + b + c/x, y = ax + b + c/x^2$$

Graphical solution of cubic and biquadratic equations. General properties of the equation of the n th degree and its roots, and coefficients. Simple transformations of equations. Reciprocal equations. Approximate solution of numerical equations.

Trigonometry:—Fuller treatment of the Intermediate Course. Quadrilaterals inscribed in and circumscribed about circles. Regular polygons. Limits of $\sin x/x$ and $\tan x/x$ as x tends to Zero. De Moivre's theorem and its immediate applications. Summation of elementary trigonometrical series.

Analytical Geometry,—The Cartesian equations of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes, the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola referred to their principal axes, and the rectangular hyperbola referred to its asymptotes. The general equation of the second degree. The polar equations of the straight line, circle and the conic. Simple problems on the above.

The analytical Geometry of the line, plane and sphere referred to rectangular axes.

Calculus.—Standard forms and fundamental processes of differentiation, the differential notation, simple application of the derivative to Geometry, Algebra, Mechanics,

and Physics, Maxima and Minima of function of one variable, Mean value Theorem, Taylor's Theorem Partial differentiation. Approximations and small errors, Curvature, Cartesian Formula for radius of curvature, integration by substitution and by parts, integration regarded as a summation with simple applications to areas, volumes, surfaces and to mechanics.

Formation of differential equations, geometrical aspect, equations of the first order and degree for which variables are separable, the linear equation with constant co-efficients.

Mechanics.—Composition and resolution of displacements, velocities and acceleration, simple harmonic motion, composition of simple harmonic motions angular velocity and acceleration, acceleration along the tangent and normal to the path.

Units and dimensions, units of force, composition and resolution of forces, angular momentum, moments of inertia in simple cases, the pendulum, determination of g , work and energy. Principle of conservation of energy, impact.

Conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane, moments, couple, centre of mass, theory of simple machine, Laws of Friction, Graphical methods with simple applications.

Astronomy.—The apparent motion of the heavens. Circumpolar stars. The principal constellations and the most conspicuous star.

The celestial sphere. Points and lines on it;—Horizon, zenith, poles, meridian, etc., the equinoctial points, etc. Celestial co-ordinates: right ascension, declination, etc., latitude and longitude.

The transit circle. the equatorial, the clock. The transit theodolite. The sextant chronometer.

Phenomena depending on change of latitude and longitude of the observer: size of the earth.

The apparant annual motion of the sun. The constellations of the zodiac. The ecliptic and its obliquity. The equinoxes and the solstices. The earth's motion round the Sun. The seasons

Siderial time, apparent solar time, mean solar time. Equation of time. Standard time (India). Civil and astronomical reckoning. Conversion of time.

Explanation of astronomical refraction and parallax. Twilight.

Determination by observation of clock error and rate of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, and of the latitude and longitude of a station.

The solar system, and the motion of the planets. Kepler's laws. Comets and meteors. The motion of the Moon and her phases. The plane of her orbit. The nodes and their motion. The Moon's siderial and synodic periods. Her diameter and distance.

Distances and magnitudes of the Sun, Moon and planets.

Causes of the eclipses of the Sun and the Moon. Ecliptic limits. Number of Eclipses in a year. The calendar. The use of the Nautical Almanac.

Statistics:—

The course is intended to be of a practical nature and cover the elements of statistical method and given an introduction to the method of computation.

(a) Elements of Statistical Method.—Collection of Statistics, tabulation, frequency distribution, correlation table.

(b) Applications.—The candidate will be expected to be able to apply the above to simple problems on Index Numbers and Mortality Tables.

(c) The candidate shall take a course of practical instruction which should cover computation and plotting tabulation, use of the histogram and frequency curve, fitting of normal curve, determination of deviation, simple case of correlation co-efficient.

Detailed Syllabus

Collection of Statistics:—Objects in view;
Census as an example;
Variables.
Scheme.
Principles to be observed.

Tabulation :—Classes.
Choices of class-interval.

Computation :—Semi-logarithmic, paper, Slide Rule, Multiplication Tables, Barlow's Tables and Corson's Tables.

Frequency Distribution :—Histogram, Frequency, Polygon,
(One Variable) Chance distribution, binomial
normal curve, frequency curve.
Averages: mean, median, mode,
Skewness.
Dispersion: mean, deviation, standard deviation.
Ogive, quartiles, probable error,
sampling

Correlation Tables :—Co-efficient of Correlation. Regression lines.

Standard as in Gavett's *First Course in Statistical Method*.

Syllabus for B. Sc. (Pass) in Statistics.

1. Mathematical definition of probability, Elementary theorems on addition and multiplication of probabilities. The law of large numbers. Binomial distribution and its approximation to normal distribution and Poisson's series.

2. The object of statistical methods, measurements, units and errors, sample and population, variables, frequency table, diagrammatic representation,

3. Measures of central tendency: The midpoint, arithmetic means, geometric and harmonic means, median mode

4. Measures of dispersion. Range, standard deviation, mean deviation, quartile deviation, co-efficient of variation, skewness.

5. Two Variables; co-efficient of contingency, correlation co-efficient, correlation ratio, their derivation and computation.

6. To test the significance of the difference between the proportion of successes in two different samples, distribution of the A. M. Samples from a normal population, applications of 't' distribution, estimating the population mean from sample mean and fixing fiducial limits.

7. Method of least squares, fitting polynomials, fitting a normal curve by the method of moments

8. Application of statistical methods to simple problems on Index numbers and Mortality tables.

9. Computation: Semilogarithmic paper, slide rule Multiplication tables; Barlow's tables and Pearson's tables
Books recommended for Study:—

Yule and Kendall: An Introduction to the theory of Statistics.

Caradog Jones: A first course in Statistics.

Gavett: A first course in Statistical Methods.

Bowley: Elements of Statistics.

Smith: Algebra (Chapter on Probabilities).

Physics.

General Physics—Resolution and composition of displacements, velocities and accelerations, Curves of speed-Velocity diagrams—Motion of a particle in one plane under constant acceleration. Simple harmonic motions. Composition of simple harmonic motions Simple compound and Kater's pendulum—Conditions of equilibrium. Laws of friction.

Angular momentum—Moment of inertia in simple cases—Moment of momentum—Work, energy, principle of the conservation of energy—Energy diagrams.

Dimensions of Dynamical Units.

Elasticity, Hooke's law—Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressures). Young's modulus and its expression in terms of k and n —Experimental study of bending in one plane of bars of simple cross-sectional area and torsional rigidity.

Gravitation—Density of the earth

Viscosity.

Surface tension and surface energy

Diffusion and osmosis.

Pressure at a point—Thrust of fluid on plane surfaces—Determination of height by barometer. Pumps and pressure gauges.

Heat.—Temperature and its measurement, methods of calorimetry—Specific heats of gases—Volume and temperature relations of liquids and solids.

Vapour pressure—Critical temperature and pressure.

The fundamental laws of thermodynamics—Isothermal and adiabatic changes. Carnot's cycle—the ideal heat engine—Carnot's theorem—Idea of thermodynamic scale of temperature—Elevation of boiling point and depression of freezing point due to pressure.

The Kinetic theory of gases—Van der Waal's equation.

Conduction of heat in solids and liquids.

Radiation and absorption—Laws of cooling—Stefan's fourth power law—Methods of measuring radiation—Planck's Quantum.

Light.—Achromatic combination of lenses—Refraction through lenses and prisms—Spherical aberration—Velocity of light optical instruments.

The undulatory theory of light—Explanation of straight line propagation.

Interference of light—Newton's rings and colours of thin films.

Diffraction at straight edge, narrow aperture—narrow wire.

The diffraction grating, transmission grating, wavelength determination.

Methods of producing and detecting plane, elliptic and circularly polarised light—Rotatory polarisation—Methods of investigating the ultra-violet and the infra-red region.

The Balmer series.

The nuclear theory of the atom—The hydrogen spectrum.

Qualitative study of the Zeeman effect and the Raman effect.

Sound.—Transmission of energy through material media by wave motion—speed of propagation of waves of permanent type.

Progressive and stationary waves.

Nature of musical sounds—pitch—reflection of sound.
Vibrations of strings and air columns—Resonance—
interference phenomena.

Methods of measuring pitch—wave—length—and velocity.

Analysis of sound.

Magnetism.—Fields of force—Potential due to a magnet—
Moment of a magnetic shell and the potential at
a point due to the shell—Gauss theorem—Magnetic
induction.

Ferro—para—and dia-magnetism.

Magnetic hysteresis.

Determination of H and Dip.

Electrostatics.—The inverse square law.

Gauss theorem and its application to simple cases.

Electric potential.

Capacity—The parallel plate condenser—Energy of
a charged condenser—Mechanical force on a charged
condenser.

The attracted disc electrometer.

Simple electrical machines (Wimshurst machine—
electrophorus.)

Electrodynamics.—

The Wheatstone bridge and specific resistance.
Platinum resistance thermometer.

Conduction of electrolytes—Migration phenomena

The potentiometer system of measurement.

Simple thermoelectric phenomena.

Electromagnetic induction—Co-efficients of self and mutual induction.

Action the of induction coil.

Mechanical interaction of currents and magnets—
Lenz's law—The earth inductor—Elementary principles of the dynamo and the motor.

Electric waves—Elementary principles of wireless reception.

The passage of electricity through gases—Radio e/m of the electron—X-rays—Secondary X-rays—
Methods of producing them with their properties—
Mosley's law—Atomic number.

Chemistry.

General and Physical.—The atomic theory valency, methods of determining equivalent, atomic and molecular weights; Atomic numbers, Isotopes: Properties of gases; Transition phenomena from the gaseous to liquid state, properties of solutions; osmotic pressure; vapour pressure; freezing and boiling points; Velocity of reaction and the law of mass action; phase rule; elementary ideas on colloids; theory of Electrolytic dissociation. Transport numbers — conductivity and electromotive forces; Elementary notions of Thermo-Chemistry; Relation of physical properties to chemical constitution; Catalysis.

Inorganic Chemistry.—The occurrence, properties and preparation of the following elements and their important compounds treated specially with regard to the periodic classification. Outlines of the main metallurgical processes of the metals indicated by an asterisk; H, Argon, Helium Li, Na*, K*, Cu*; Ag*, Au*, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn*, Cd, Hg*, B, Al*, C, Si, Sn*, Pb, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, O, S, Cr, F, Br, Cl, I, Mn, Fe*, Co, Ni*, Pt.

Organic Chemistry. Historical development of the science; methods of purification and the criteria of purity of organic compounds—Analysis of organic compounds; Calculation of empirical and molecular formulae; constitutional formulae, Isomerism and Polymerism.

Paraffins; halogen substitution products; Alcohols, Alkylesters of inorganic acids, Ethers, Aldehydes and Ketones, and their derivatives, Fatty acids, their esters chlorides, amides and anhydrides, Olefines and Acetylenes. Unsaturated acids, alcohols, aldehydes and Ketones. Urea and Cyanogen compounds. Amines, Organo-metallic derivatives, glycol and glycerol and their derivatives. Dibasic acids of the Oxalic series. Hydroxy monobasic and polybasic acids; simple amino acids. Stereo-Isomerism of carbon compounds. Acetoacetic acid and its ester. Simple ideas on sugars, starches, and Celluloses; Polymethylenes.

Benzene and its homologues; Chloro-nitro amino and Sulphonic derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons; Phenols; Azoxy-azo and Hydrazo compounds, Diazonium compounds and their reactions. Benzyl alcohol Benzaldehyde; and Benzoic acid, and derivatives. Acetophenone and Benzophenone and their derivatives. Polysubstitution products *e. g.* di- and triphenols, etc., and polycarboxylic acids, Hydroxyaldehydes, Hydroxy Ketones; Hydroxy acids.

Laws of orientation of aromatic substitution products Naphthalene and its important derivatives; Anthracene, Phenanthrene, Alizarine.

Practical Chemistry.—Qualitative analysis of mixtures of substances containing not more than 4 radicals positive or negative by dry and wet methods out of the radicals listed below:-

Basic radicals.—NH., Na, K, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Mn, Ni, Co, Al, Cr, Fe, Cu, Bi, Hg, Cd, As, Sb, Pb, Ag Sn.

Acid Radicals. — CO_3 , NO_2 , S, SO_2 , SO_4 , S_2 , O_3 , F, Cl, Br, I, NO_3 , ClO_3 , acetates, tartrates, borates, oxalates; Phosphates, Silicates, Chromates, Arsenites, Arsenates.

Quantitative Analysis.—(a) the estimation of alkalist alkaline carbonates and acids by neutralization (b) determinations involving the use of the permanganate, dichromate iodine and thio-sulphate processes, (c) the estimation of chlorides and Cyanides by titration with silver nitrate and also with thio-cyanate, (d) gravimetric estimations of iron, calcium, copper, lead, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid and zinc.

Candidates at examination will be required to be able to standardize the solutions for Volumetric analysis.

Preparation of at least six simple organic substances, e.g., Chloroform, Ether, Ethyl—acetate, acetic anhydride, Urea, Nitro-Benzene, aniline, phenol, Benzoic acid (from Toluene), Iodo benzene, Salicylic acid, an Azo dye etc.

Identification by Physical and Chemical tests of the following series.—

Aliphatic.—Alcohols, polyhalogen derivatives of the paraffins, Aldehydes, ketones, fatty acids, and esters, dibasic and hydroxy, polybasic acids, unsaturated alcohols, amides and sugars.

Aromatic.—Hydro-carbons and their hydroxy-nitro and amino derivatives aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters unsaturated and hydroxy acids and nitro-phenols.

Botany.**PAPER I.**

I. The main points of structure, development, life history and the taxonomic relation of the following groups in general and the Genera in particular.

*Bacteria:-**Cyamophyceae:-*

Gleocapsa, Oscillaria, Nostoc, Rivlaria.

Chlorophyceae:-

Chlamydomonas, Pandorina, Eudorina, Pleodorina, Volvox, Ulothrix, Ulva, Oedogonium, Coleochaete, Cladophora, Hydrodictyon, Vaucheria, Caulerpa, Spirogyre, Zygnema, Dasmides Chara Nitella Diatoms.

Phaeophyceae:

Ectocarpus, Fucus, Sargassum.

Rhodophyceae:-

Batrachspermum, Polysiphonia, Gracilaria.

Phycomycetes:-

Saprolegina, Phytophthora, Albugo, Mucor or Rhizopus Pilobolus.

Ascomycete:-

Pyronema, Peziza, Xylaria, Saccharomyces.

Basidiomycetes:

Ustilago, Puccinia, Agaricus, Polyporus, Lycoperdon.

*Lichens:-**Bryophytes:-*

Riccia, *Marchantia*, any Moss.

Pteridodhytes:-

Selaginella, *Lycopodium*, *Pteris* or *Nephrodium* or
Pleopeltis *Marsilia*.

Gymnosperms:-

Cycas, *Pinus*.

PAPER II.

Angiosperms:-

General Morphology and Histology.

The general principles of classification and the distinguishing characteristics of the following Natural Orders as used in the Flora of British India:—

Ranunculaceae, *Nymphaeaceae*, *Capparidaceae*, *Malvaceae*, *Tiliaceae*, *Geraniaceae*, *Rutaceae*, *Meliaceae*, *Rhamnaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, *Anacardiaceae*, *Papilionaceae*, *Caesalpiniaceae*, *Mimaceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Combretaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Cucurbitaceae*, *Umeelliferae*, *Rubiaceae*, *Compositae*, *Sapotaceae*, *Apocyanaceae*, *Asclepiadaceae*, *Boraginaceae*, *Covolvulaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Serophulariaceae*, *Acanthaceae*, *Labiatae*, *Verbenaceae*, *Amarantaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Urticaceae*, *Orchideae*, *Scitamineaceae*, *Amaryllidaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Hydrocharitaceae*, *Palmae*, *Ariodeae*, *Cyperaceae*, *Gramineae*.

Plant Physiology:-

The Chemical composition of the plant. Materials of plant food and their sources. The nature of Soil and the importance of its constituents and

micro-organisms. Movements of water and gases in the plant. Assimilation of Carbon and Nitrogen. Transpiration and translocation of the assimilated products Metabolism Parasitism and other special modes of nutrition. Respiration. The influence of light, heat and gravity-growth, movements and irritability in plants. Sexual-reproduction and its significance. Vegetative reproduction. The phenomena of cross-fertilization. Evolution. Heredity and Mendelism.

Histology:—

The structure and modes of division of the cell and the nature of its contents. The origin, nature and development of plant tissues. Primary and Secondary tissues and their distribution in the plant body.

Ecology:—

The more important facts of Ecology as illustrated particularly by the local flora.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates are expected to be able to make preparations of any plant of the groups or orders mentioned in the syllabus and to describe them with sketches sufficient for their identification; to make dissections of the floral parts of the phanerogams, and to make drawings, construct floral diagrams and refer them to their natural orders. The practical examination will also include (a) examination and description of microscopic specimens, (b) examination and description of plants or parts of plants. (c) identification of specimens, and (d) simple experiments in physiology.

Candidates are expected to have done field work, under direction for not less than five days in each year

At the practical examination each candidate must submit his laboratory note-book, and collection of named plants collected and preserved by himself.

Zoology

THEORY PART I. (100 lectures)

1. *Introduction.* The Scope of Zoology, general and applied; the place of Zoology among Sciences.

2. The animal viewed as a living organism and in relation to environment. The characteristics of living organisms. A. The study of the following animals in the living condition—*Amoeba*, *Arcella*, *Paramoecium*, *Stentor*, *Acineta* Fresh-water sponge, Obelia, Jelly-fish, Sea-anemones Pleurobrachia, Polychaete-worm, Leech, Fresh-water Mussel, Pila Ariophanta, Star-fish, Lingula, Plumatella, Daphnia, Prawn, Hermit-crab, Louse, Grass-hopper, Aphis, Bee, Termite Water-scorpion, Dragonfly larva. B. The environment of the animal; Habitats, different types of fauna and their adaptations, animal associations and animal migrations.

3. A brief survey of Comparative Physiology with reference to nutrition, excretion, secretion and respiration.

4. (a) Study of Morphology with reference to Protozoa, Coelenterata, Annelida, Mollusca and Arthropoda.

(b) A brief account of the Biology of the following Phyla:— Porifera Rotifera, Nematoda, Nemertinea, Polyzoa, Brachiopoda: Chaetognatha, Phoronidea Echinodermata.

5. Life-histories (General outline of Development) of Obelia, Polychaete-worm. Earth-worm, Pila Fresh-water Mussel, Insect, Starfish, Invertebrate Larvae.

PART II.

6. Study of Simple Ascidian, *Salpa*. *Amphioxus* and *Balanoglossus*.

7. Outlines of the Development of *Amphioxus*, Frog, Chick and Rabbit,

8. Characteristics of the Chordata.

9. The main features in the structure, development, and evolution of the following Chordata systems: Integument and exoskeleton; the Skeleton, the Vertebrate Brain; the Sense-organs; the Respiratory Organs circulating Digestive system and Dentition; Urinogenital system.

10. Principles of Geographical distribution. Bathymetrical distribution. Zoogeographical regions; South Indian Vertebrate Fauna.

11. Elements of applied Zoology; Protozoa and Disease; Helminth parasites, Animal products of Commercial Importance, Insects and Disease; Insects and Agriculture Fresh water and Estuarine Fisheries; Animal Conservation.

12. Theories of Evolution; Darwin; De Vries and Lamarck; Work of Mendel; Morgan's theory of gene; Evolution of sex. Sex-dimorphism; Sex-determination. Some instances of Inheritance in Man.

13. Parts of the Animal Cell; Cell division; Maturation.

PRACTICAL

1. (a) Determination of pH (of pond-water or culture.)

(b) Estimation of Salinity.

2. Study of Plankton; Collection, examination and reporting.

3. Exercises in Standing and mounting (temporary monuts) of Protozoa, Larvae, Nematocysts, smears of blood, gonad, and body fluids; mounting of spicules, pedicellariae, scales, apendages of insects, raduloes parapodia, setae, etc, mounting entire of small insects like Louse, Flea, Bed bug.

4. Hand sections of Fresh-water sponge, Sea-anemone, Pila Fresh-water - Mussel Starfish, Shark, Vertebrate Brains; Vertebrate Hearts.

5. (a) Description and Identification:—(not lower than the order) (1) of common insect types like louse, flea, grass-hopper, cricket, praying mantis, termites, dragonfly and its larva, bug, beetle fly, mosquito, bee, wasp and ant.

(b) Practical knowledge of South Indian Snakes

(c) Knowledge of local fish of economic importance.

6. Dissections and microscopic preparations of 'obelia,' Earthworm, Fresh-water Messel. 'Ariophanta,' Pila, Shark; Teleost (Mullet), Frog, (nervous system only) Pigeon, Rat or Rabbit. External characters of Prawn, 'Lepas' and Starfish. In the vertebrate types dissection of the nervous system is expected to be done only in shark, frog and rat or rabbit.

7. Collection, isolation and identification of parasites from animals like the frog and fish.

8. Comparative study of Vertebrate skeletons of shark, frog, varanus, fowl and dog.

9. Frog and Chick Embryology 1. mounting of blastoderms of Chick. 2. Examination of sections. (3) Examination of developing frog.

B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

English

PART I

1949

Shakespeare:—

Macbeth.

Prose:—

1. Longer Specimens of Modern English Prose (O.U.P.) Omit the Italian Prisoner, De Senectute and a Portrait.
2. Selections from Mathew Arnold, Ed. Compagnie (Macmillan). Pieces of selections to be decided later.

Non-detailed:—

1. Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice.
2. Ridley: Abraham Lincoln. (Great Lives Series: Blackie).
3. A. M. Low: Science in Industry. (O.U.P.)

1950

*Shakespeare:—Macbeth.**Modern Prose:—* The Same books as for the 1949 examination.*Books set for non-detailed study:—*

1. Far from the Madding Crowd, By T. Hardy (Macmillan).
2. Short Stories by modern Writers, ed. R. V. Jepsen (Longmans, Green & Co, 3 sh)

3. Our Heritage by Humayun Kabir, (The National Information and Publication Ltd., Bombay).

PART II—(*A Second Language.*)

TAMIL.

1949

Poetry:—

Same as for 1949 in the Madras University.

Prose:—

1. Urainadaikkovai Part I. by Panditamani Mahamahopadhyaya M. Kadiresa Chettiar.
2. Thasarathan Kuraiyum Kaikeyi Niraiyum, by Navalar S. S. Bharthiar, M.A., B.L.

Prose:—(Non-detailed):—

1. Kulothunga Chola I, by T.V. Sadasiva Pandarathar.
2. Manniyal Siruter (Act I and Acts 5 to 10) by Pandithamani M. Kathiresan Chettiar.

1950

Poetry, The same as for the Madras University.

Prose:—

1. Tamil Nencam by Mr. M. Varadarajan, M.O.L.
2. Urainataikovai (I Part).

(Panditamani M. Kadiresa Chettiar).

Non-detailed:—

1. Viggana Katchi, by Mr. R. K. Visvanathan, M.A.,

2. Manaviyin Urimai by Mr. V. Sp. Manikkam,
B.O.L.

3. Jeevaka Nambi by Mr. A.M. Saravana Mudaliar

SAMSKRIT.

1949.

Drama, poetry and Prose:—

Bhattanarayana's Venisamhara.

Kalidasa *Meghasandesa*.

Kadambarisangraha Purvabhaga pp. 1-68. (5th edition) ending with 'Kanyakam Dadhersa'

Language and Literature: The scope of those subjects to be indicated by Macdonnell's Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners and Keith's Classical Sanskrit Literature.

History of Sanskrit Literature: Classical Period (Mac Donell) வடமொழி நூல் வரலாறு: by Dr. P. S. Subramania Sastriar.

1950

Drama:—

Bhavabhuti's Uttararamacharitam in place of Bhattanarayana's Venisamhara.

Prose:—

Kadambari Samgraha (5th Edn.) pages 72 to 116 begining Ethathprayena Kalyanabhinivesinah and ending Gandarvarajambashtum yayau.

Poetry:—

Same as for 1949.

Alamkara: Candraloka of Jayadeva, fifth Mayukha only, dealing with Arthalankara.

Books recommended for study under History of Samskrit Literature : Add: "A Handbook of Classical Samskrit Literature, by U. Venkata-kishna Rao.

MALAYALAM.

1949

Poetry:—

1. Bharatam—Karanaparvam by Ezhuthaccan.
2. Krishna Ghathi—Rukmani Swayamvaram.
3. Anirddhan—Vallatol (Author)
4. Suryakanthi—G. Sankara Kurup.
5. Selections from Ratnamala by A. Krishna Pisharoti.

Drama:—

Sakuntalam (Translation) by A. Krishna Pisharoti.

Prose:—

1. Essays by K. Sankaran Nambiar.
2. Sahitya Pancharam (A study) by P. K. Parameswaran Nair.

Non-detailed:—

Kerala Simham by Sardar K. M. Panikkar.

1950

1. Krishnagatha, Soubadrika Katha.
2. Bhartham-Karna Parvam-by Ezuthaccan.
3. Sahityamanjari, Part by Vallathole.
4. Prapanam, by Kuttiparath Kesavan Nayar, Mangalodayam Trichur.

5. **Rugmini Swayamvaram-Vanohipattu**, by **Oravankara Raja Mangalodayam & Co**, Trichur.

Drama:—

1. **Nurjahan**, by **C. Achyuta Kurup**, Cheruthuruthi Cochin State.
2. **Kichakavadham**, **Kathakali Irayamman Tambi**.

Prose.

1. **Cerukatha**—Compiled by **V.M. Nayar**. B.A., B.L., **Keralodayam** **McNichol Road**, Chetpet, Madras.
2. **H. C. Kesava Pillai**, **A. D. Harisarma** **Chittoor Road**, **Ernakulam**.

Non-detailed:—

1. **Keralasimhan**, by **Sirdar K. M. Panikkar**, **Mangalodayam** **Trichur**.

TELUGU.

1949

Poetry:—

1. **Bharatham-Virataparam**—by **Tikkana** “**Uttar-agograham**” 160 verses.
2. **Anuktamalyada** by **Krishnaraya** **Canto I**.
3. **Ekantaseva**—by **Venkataparvatasarl**.

Prose:—

1. **Samiksha**—by **Munturi Krishna Rao** (**Essays on Literature and Art only**).

Drama:—

1. **Uttarama Charita**—by **Malladi Suryanarayana Sastry**.

Non-detailed:—

1. Andhra Rashtram—by Bhogaraju Narayana-murthi.
2. Tikkana—by Ch. Veerabhadra Rao.

1950

Old Poetry:—

1. Bharatam, Udyoga Parva, by Tikkana, Canto 1. First 167 verses.

Modern Poetry:—

2. Amuktamalyada, Canto, 6, Mula Dasari Katha 60 verses.

Minchupalli Telugu Polupu, by N. Venkata Rao, M. A., Madras University.

Prose:—

Samiksha, by M. Krishna Rao. (Essays on Literature and Art only) Krishnapatrika Press, Masulipatam.

Drama:—

Mrchakatika, by Tirupati Venkata Kavulu (Aryan Book Depot, Rajahmundry).

Non-detailed:—

Narayana Rao, by Adavi Bapi Raju, Andhra University Publication.

Books recommended for grammar:—

Upanyasa Darpana, by Chalapati Rao.

FRENCH.

1949

1. Moliere; L'Avare.

2. Gardiner: Selections from French Authors
3. Chateaubriand: *Atala*.
4. H. Bornier, *La Fille de Roland* (scenes choisies).

1950

Corneille — *Polyencte*.

Belzac — *Eugenie Grandet*.

Cardiners: — Extracts.

H. Bornier — *La fille de Roland*.

MATHEMATICS.

1949

Text-Books for reference:-

Briggs and Bryan: *Tutorial Algebra*.

Loney: *Trigonometry Part II*.

Sastri and Acharya: *Statics*.

S. Narayanan (Loyola College): *Dynamics*.

Irving: (H. G. *First Course in Statistical method*).

H. Subramania Iyer: *Astronomy*.

W. M. Baker: *Algebraic Geometry*, G. Bell & Sons.

Ramanathan: *Analytical Geometry* (alternative).

Caunt: *Elementary Calculus*, (Oxford).

Statistics by S. Pillai, Pachaiyappas, Madras.

Astronomy by G. V. Ramachandran, Trichinopoly.

1950

Add: R. Natesan: *Text-book of Statics*.

R. Natesan: *Text-book of Dynamics*.

PHYSICS

1949 & 1950

Starling: Properties of Matter;
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter;
Subramanya Ayyar: Properties of Matter;
Edser: Heat;
Mitton: Heat;
Noakes: Light;
Noakes: Electricity Magnetism;
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity;
Mitchell: Magnetism and Electricity;
Borton: Heat;
Borton: Light;
Capstick: Sound;
Catchpool: Sound;
Govindarajan and Murugayyan: Sound;
Bedford: Practical Physics;
Davis and Black: The New Practical Physics (For Geueral Study);
K. S. Venkatesan, Practical Physics.

CHEMISTRY

1949 & 1950

*Inorganic Chemistry:—**Text books:—*

Caven and Landor; Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie.)

Mellor: Modern Inorganic Chemistry (Revised Edition by Mellor and Parker, 1939, Longmans)

Reference:—

Lowry: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).

*Physical Chemistry:—**Text-books:—*

- Lowry and Sudgen: Physical Chemistry (Macmillan)
S. J. Smith: Introduction to Physical Chemistry,
Palit: Elementary Physical Chemistry.

Reference:—

- H. S. Taylor: Elementary Physical Chemistry
(Macmillan).
Senter: Outlines of Physical Chemistry (Methuen.).
Getman and Daniels: Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry,
(J. Wiley & Sons, 1937, Sixth Edition).
A. J. Mee: Physical Chemistry.

*Organic Chemistry:—**Text-books:—*

- Kipping and Kipping: Organic Chemistry, Parts I
and II (Chambers).
J. B. Conant: Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).

Reference:—

- Moureaux: Fundamental Principles of Organic Chemistry (Bell).
Holleman; Organic Chemistry (Wiley).
F. C. Whitmore. Organic Chemistry.

General and Historical:—

- Lowry: Outlines of Historical Chemistry.

Practical:—

- (a) Organic; M. V. S. Raman and B. B. Dey: Practical Organic Chemistry.
(b) Inorganic; Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
Caven: Quantitative Chemical Analysis (Vols. 1 and 2) (Blackie).

(c) P. S. Lakshminarayanan: Beginners Qualitative Analysis.

Reference:--

Middleton: Systematic Qualitative Organic Analysis.

NATURAL SCIENCE

BOTANY

1949 & 1950

Books for study and reference:--

1. Coulter Barnes and Cowles: Text-book of Botany (American Book Co.)
2. Bower: The Living Plant (Macmillan.)
3. Strassburger: Text-book of Botany (Macmillan).
4. Smith Overton and Gilbert: Text-book of General Botany (Macmillan).
5. Keeble: Practical Plant Physiology (Bell).
6. Scott: Structural Botany, 2 Vols. (A. and C. Black Ltd., London)
7. Hallman and Robins: Text-book of General Botany (John Wiley)
8. Strassburger and Hillhouse: Practical Botany (George Allan and Unwin Ltd.)
9. Oliver: First book of Indian Botany.

ZOOLOGY

1949 & 1950

1. Invertebrata: Borraideale and Potes (Cambridge University Press).
2. Vertebrata Zoology by Newman, (Macmillan).
3. Animal and its Environments by Thomson (O. U. P.)
4. Outlines of Zoology by Thomson (O. U. P.)

Reference:—

1. Sedgwick A. Students Text-books of Zoology 3 vols. George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
2. Kingsley: Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. (Macmillan)
3. Lull: Organic Evolution (Macmillan.)
4. Holmes: Biology of the Frog (Macmillan)
5. Walter: Biology of the Vertebrates (Macmillan.)
6. Woodruff: Animal Biology (Macmillan).
7. Hogben: Comparative Physiology (Sedgwick and Jackson).
8. Borrodaile: The animal and its enviornment (Henry Froude and Hodder and Stoughton).
9. Thomson: Outlines of Zoology (Oxford University Press).
10. Graham Kerr: Zoology for Medical Students (Macmillan).
11. De Boer: Vertebrate Zoology (Sedgwick and Jackson.)
12. Dendy: Outlines of evolutionary Biology (Constable)

1950

1. General Zoology by store. (Mc graw Hill)
 2. Outlines of Zoology by Thomson (Oxford U. P.)
 3. Invertebrata: by Borraidale and Potts (Cambri-dge U. P.)
 4. Vertebrate Zoology by De Beer.
 5. Verterbrate Zoology by Newman.
 6. Animal and its Environment by Borraidale.
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B. Sc. Degree Examination.

PART I

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 12-30	Modern English Prose ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition ...	100
	10 to 12-30	Shakespeare ...	100
		Total ...	300

PART II

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Prescribed text-books in Prose and Poetry (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Samskrit.) ...	
	2 to 5	Prescribed text-books, Grammar & Translation (French and German) ...	100
		Composition and Translation (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam French & German)	
		Translation & History of Literature (Samskrit) ...	100
		Total ...	200

MATHEMATICS.			
Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Algebra, Trigonometry & Theory of Equations ...	100
	10 to 1	Analytical Geometry and Calculus ...	100
	10 to 1	Mechanics and Astronomy ...	100
	10 to 1	Statistics ...	100
		Total ...	400

PHYSICS.			
	10 to 1	General Physics ...	90
	10 to 1	Heat and Light. ...	90
	10 to 1	Sound, Magnetism & Electricity ...	90
Date & hours of practical examination will be notified later		Practical	100
		Lab. Record Note-books	30
			400

CHEMISTRY.			
	10 to 1	General and Physical Chemistry ...	90
	10 to 1	Inorganic Chemistry ...	90
	10 to 1	Organic Chemistry ...	90
Date and hours of practical examination will be notified later		General Practical Chemistry ...	70
		Practical Chemistry Organic	30
		Lab Record Note-books ...	30
		Total ...	400

BOTANY.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Thallophytes: Bryophytes; Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms.	120
	10 to 1	Angiosperms: Physiology: Histology and General Principles	120
Dates and hours to be notified later		Practical I ...	60
		„ II ...	60
			20
		Laboratory NoteBooks ...	20
		Collections of Plants ...	
		Total ...	400

ZOOLOGY.

	10 to 1	Invertebrates ...	120
	10 to 1	Chordata, Embryology & General ...	120
Dates and hours to be notified later.		Practical I ...	60
		„ II ...	60
		Laboratory Note Books ...	40
		Total ...	400

APPENDIX F.

B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination.

Mathematics.

(I) GEOMETRY.

INCLUDING PURE GEOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF
TWO AND THREE DIMENSIONS.

(a) *Geometry of two Dimensions:-*

The metrical properties of the point, the straight line the circle, the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola treated by pure geometric methods, by means of Cartesian co-ordinates, polar co-ordinates and homogeneous co-ordinates (chiefly areal and trilinear).

Cross Ratios, Harmonic Sections, Involution ranges and pencils. Perspective Principle of duality. Reciprocation with respect to conics. Line Co-ordinates, application of tangential equations to conics. The method of projection, considered from the pure geometric point of view, its analytic basis. The principle of continuity, imaginary points and lines. Projective properties of conics. Simple geometric applications of invariants of conics. The polarisation theory of the plane *n*-ic.

(b) *Geometry of Three Dimensions:*

The line, the plane and the regular solids treated by pure geometrical methods.

Analytical Geometry of three Dimensions with Cartesian Co-ordinates:- The straight line, the Plane, the Sphere the Cone, the Quadrics, their plane sections and generating lines, Confocal Quadrics. The reduction of the general equation of the second degree.

Curvature and torsion of space curves, indicatrix of a surface; principal sections and radii of curvature.

A. *Books for study:—*

1. Askwith: Pure Geometry.
2. W. P. Milne: Projective Geometry.
3. Smith: Conic Sections.

4. Askwith: Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections.
5. C. Smith: Solid Geometry.
6. R. J. T. Bell: Co-ordinate Geometry of three Dimensions.
7. Hall and Stevens: School Geometry, Part VI.
8. Nixon: Geometry in space
9. Projective Geometry by Suryanarayana Ayyar and Santiago, Trichinopoly.

B. Books for Reference:—

1. C. V. Durell: Plane Geometry for Advanced Students
2. J. W. Russel: Pure Geometry.
3. Milne: Homogeneous Co-ordinates.
4. Salmon: Conic Sections.
5. Frost: Solid Geometry.
6. Woods: Higher Geometry.
7. Graustien: Introduction to Geometry—Macmillan.
8. F. W. Levi: Finite Geometrical Systems—Calcutta University, 1942.

(2) ALGEBRA AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS

Inequalities and Limits. Convergence and divergence of Series and of Infinite Products. Binomial and Exponential Theorems, Logarithmic series. Summation of series. Continued fractions, simple and recurring; indeterminate equations. Theory of numbers. (Standard as in C. Smith's Algebra)

Orders of x^n , $e^{x(\log x)^n}$ for large values of x , the logarithmic exponential scale, existence of functions which increase more rapidly than all the members of a scale.

Elements of group theory -Concept of a group, finite groups, discontinuous groups, continuous groups with a finite or infinite number of parameters, the multiplication table as exhibiting group structure. Simple and multiple isomorphism, conjugate operations, self conjugate sub-groups, cycle, symmetric and alternating groups, elementary notion of the groups of the regular solids.

Theory of equations. Relations between the roots and co-efficients. Symmetric functions of the roots, transformation of equations; binomial and reciprocal equations; properties of derived functions. Rolle's theorem. Location of the roots Sturm's theorem. Algebraic solution of cubic and biquadratic equations; solution of numerical equations. Horner's method. Graphical solution of equations. Determinants and Elimination. (Standard as in Burnside and Panton Theory of Equations.)

Books for reference—

Barnard and Child's *Higher Algebra*, Macmillan & Co.

(3) PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Fuller treatment of the B. A Course. Properties of triangles and quadrilaterals. Complex Numbers. De Moivre's Theorem and applications. Factorisation, Infinite series, convergence of complex series. The Power series. Trigonometrical expansions. Determination of π . Summation of series. Elementary properties of hyperbolic functions. Convergency of Infinite Products. Expression for the sine and cosine as infinite products.

(Standard as in Loney's *Trigonometry* Part II and treatment as in Hobson's *Plane Trigonometry*.)

(4) MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS

INCLUDING THE DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS
AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS —

1. *Preliminary*

Equivalence of aggregate, finite and infinite aggregates, cardinal number, sum and product of cardinal numbers. Enumerable aggregates and their cardinal number a , the cardinal number of the continuum c , the relation $2^a = c$.

Properties of the integer sequence 1, 2, 3, . . . laws of addition and multiplication the two way integer system as number pairs, multiplication of positive and negative integers. Rational numbers as pairs of integers. Properties of rational numbers, rational numbers are enumerable.

Irrational numbers according to Dedekind, their properties, the four arithmetical operations as applied to irrational numbers, the

Cantor-Dedekind Axiom and the linear continuum, algebraic and transcendental numbers, theory of indices complex numbers.

Sets of points, upper and lower bounds, limit point, every infinite bounded set has at least one limit point. Infinite sequences existence of upper and lower limits, a monotonic bounded sequence tends to a limit, general principle of convergence, general idea of a function of a real variable, the elementary functions and their graphical treatment, Limits of functions of a continuous variable continuity of functions, properties of continuous functions, inverse functions, proof of existence when the original function is steadily increasing or decreasing.

2. Differential and Integral Calculus.

Functions of one real variable. Derivatives, general theorems and rules for differentiation; repeated differentiation, Leibnitz's theorem, general theorems concerning derivatives, Rolle's theorem mean value theorem. Geometrical applications of derivatives. Integration as the operation inverse to differentiation, standard forms and processes of integration, The general mean value theorem of the differential calculus application to maxima and minima to evaluation of limits, and to contact of the plane curves Envelopes. Curvature. Taylor's series convergence of the standard Taylor series. Integration of bounded functions according to Riemann, integrability of continuous functions and monotonic functions, the fundamental theorem of the integral calculus. The first and second mean value theorem of the integral calculus, functions defined by definite integrals their continuity, differentiation and integration. Applications of definite integrals.

Functions of several real variables continuity Implicit functions, Idea of their existence (without proof). Partial derivatives, differentiation of implicit functions and composite functions, Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions, Taylor's theorem for functions of several variables, simple applications to maxima and minima, and to the finding of singular points and asymptotes of algebraic curves. Double integrals, line integrals, surface integrals, and triple integrals evaluation in simple cases. Green's theorem, Geometric applications of multiple integrals.

Simple instance of functions of a complex variable
Cauchy's theorem (proof by use of Green's theorem).

3. *Infinite Series and Infinite Integrals.*

Series of positive terms. Simpler tests of convergence. Series of positive and negative terms, Abel's and Dirichlet's tests. Absolute convergence, effect of change of order of terms on sum. Absolutely convergent double series. Multiplication of absolutely convergent series.

Series of variable terms. Uniform Convergence, Weierstrass's M-test, chief properties of uniformly convergent series as regards continuity, differentiation and integration. Fundamental properties of power series, standard power series, Fourier series of bounded functions with a finite number of maxima and minima and finite number of discontinuities. Infinite products, the standard infinite products

Infinite integrals. Functions defined by infinite integrals. Uniformly convergent integrals, their continuity. Sufficient conditions for differentiating and integrating under the sign of integration, simple applications to the evaluation of infinite integrals.

4 Differential Equations.

(A) Ordinary Differential Equations involving two variables.

Formation of differential equation, character of solutions. Geometrical meaning of differential equations.

Equations of first order—Variables Separable, Linear equation. Bernoulli's equation, homogeneous equation, one variable absent, $Mdx + Ndy = 0$, integrating factors and their discovery in the simpler cases. Equations of n th degree that can be resolved into component equations of its degree, equations solvable for x or for y , Clairaut's form. Singular solutions, the p , and c discriminants geometric interpretation. Linear equations with constant co-efficients: Euler's linear equations. Exact equations.

The equation $y'' = f(x)y' = f(y)$, $y(n) = f[y(n-1)]$, $y(n) = f, [y(n-2)]$ Depression of order when one variable is absent.

Geometrical application; trajectories.

(B) *Ordinary Differential Equations involving more than two variables*

Simultaneous linear to differential equations, the equation $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$ and its geometrical interpretation.

Total differential, equations (with three variables), the condition of integrability, geometric interpretation of the equation and its solutions.

(C) *Partial Differential Equations —*

Their derivation, classification of integrals of a partial differential equation, geometric interpretation Lagrange's equation.

$Pq + Qq = R$. Charpit method. The standard forms. $F(p, q) = 0$; $F(z, p, q) = 0$; $F(x, p) = H(y, p)$ and $z = px + qy + F(p, q)$.

Books recommended for study: —

1. H. Lamb: Infinitesimal Calculus.
2. Gibson: Elementary Treatise on Calculus.
3. Murray: Introductory Course in Differential equations.
4. Carslaw: Fourier Series.
5. Edwards: Differential Calculus.
6. G. S. Mahajani: Lessons in Elementary Analysis (Poona).
7. G. H. Hardy: Pure Mathematics.
8. A. Ramanathan: An Elementary treatise on Mathematical Analysis. (Teachers' Publishing House, Madras).

Books for Reference:—

1. Valee Poussin: Course. d'analyse infinie' simale
Vols. I and II.
2. Goursat-Hedrick: Mathematical Analysis, Vol I.
3. Wilson: Advanced Calculus.
4. Chrystal: Algebra, Vol. II.
5. Barnard and Child: Higher Algebra.
6. Brownwhich: Infinite Series.
7. Forsyth: Treatise on Differential Equations.
8. Boole: Differential Equations.
9. Williamson: Differential Calculus and Integral
Calculus.
10. Jordan: Course d' Analyse.
11. Picard: Trafte d' Analyse.
12. Piaggio: Differential Equations.

(5) DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE.

Preliminary

Velocity and acceleration, relative motion, angular velocity, laws of motion, impulsive forces Units.

Rectilinear Motion

Equations of motion, simple harmonic motion constant disturbing force, periodic disturbing force, damped and forced oscillations; various laws of resistance.

Motion in two Dimensions

1. *Cartesian Co-ordinates*:— Composition of simple harmonic motions. motion of a projectile in vacuum, in a resisting medium, different laws of resistance. Equation of energy. Rotation axes.

2. *Polar Co-ordinate*:— Velocity and acceleration in polar co-ordinates. Central forces: differential equa-

tion of orbit, for various laws of force. Disturbed circular orbit, apses: Law of the inverse square; construction of orbit; hodograph time of describing an arc; Kepler's law, correction to third law; perturbations.

3. Constrained Motion - Tangential and normal accelerations. Motion on a fixed smooth or rough curve. Motion in a smooth or rough cycloid: motion in a circle, time of describing an arc, series for time oscillation; small oscillations of simple pendulum under resistance proportional to square of velocity. Motion on a revolving curve: motion of a particle on a revolving tube.

4. Motion of two or more Particles.—Principles of conservation of energy and of angular momentum. Two particles connected by a string passing over a pulley. Impulses, motion of a chain, motion of varying mass.

(6) DYNAMICS OF A RIGID BODY

Moments and products of inertia, momental ellipsoid, momental ellipse, equimomental systems. Principal axes. D'Alembert's principle general equations of motion. Independence of translation and rotation. Impulsive forces.

Motion about a fixed axis - Fundamental theorem - The compound pendulum, centre of oscillation. Torsional oscillations bifilar suspension. Pressures on the fixed axis; bodies, symmetrical and not symmetrical. The ballistic pendulum Impulsive forces, centre of percussion

Motion in two Dimensions —General principles of conservation of energy and a linear and angular momentum. Systems with one degree of freedom, oscillations about equilibrium. Impulsive forces impact of a rotating sphere on the ground. Lagrange's equations, systems of two degree of freedom, double pendulum, oscillations about equilibrium.

Standard as in the following books:-

Lamb's Dynamics.

Loney's Dynamics of a particle and rigid bodies.

Besant and Ramsay's Dynamics.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics.

Books for reference: -

Love's Theoretical Mechanics.

Routh's Dynamics of a Particle.

Tait and Steel's Dynamics.

Routh's Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

(7) STATICS.

Forces at a point:—Parallelogram of forces. Parallelopiped of forces. Geometric and analytical reduction of forces acting at a point, Conditions of equilibrium of such forces. Friction. Equilibrium of a particle on smooth and rough curves and surfaces.

Forces in one plane:—Parallel forces. Theory of moments of forces and of couples; reduction of coplanar forces and conditions of equilibrium of such forces. Actions at smooth and rough hinges and joints. Principle of virtual work as applied to coplanar forces. Astatic equilibrium.

Graphical Statics:—Centres of gravity of arc, plane area, surface, and solid. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Machines with and without friction.

Forces in three dimensions acting on a rigid body:—Reduction of such forces to a force and a couple; General conditions of equilibrium; Principle of work applied to any system of forces. Work or Potential function. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Poincot's central axes; wrench screw; resultant wrench of two given wrenches. The cylindroid. Reciprocal screws. Reduction of any

system to the forces. Conjugate lines. Nul lines and nul planes.

Equilibrium of strings:— General conditions of equilibrium of an inextensible string. The common catenary, the parabola of suspension bridge, the catenary of uniform strength: string on smooth surfaces and curves, strings on rough curves: strings under central forces, extensible string.

Potential theory. Attraction and potential of a rod, circular lamina (at points on the axis), spherical shell, sphere etc, under the inverse square law. Gauss's theorem. Laplace and Poisson's Equation, Equipotential surfaces and tubes of forces, surface distributions equipotential with a given system.

Standard as in:—

Loney's Statics.

Books for reference:—

Minchin's Statics, Vol. I, and Vol. II Chapters XIII-XV

Routh's Analytical Statics, Vol. I.

(8) ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

i. Vector Algebra.

The scalar and vector product of Vectors. Transformation of rectangular co ordinates.

ii. Vector Analysis.

Scalar and Vector fields. Vector lines and Vector tubes of a field. Differentiation line and surface. Integrals of a Vector field. The Gradient of a Vector field. The divergence and rotation of a Vector field. Gauss' and Stokes' theorems. Illustrations from Physics.

Solenoidal and Gradient field. A Vector field whose rotation vanishes is a gradient. The rotation of a Vector field is Solenoidal and conversely. Tensors of the second order.

iii. The theory of the Newtonian potential.

Definition, source, strength of source. Newtonian field defined as the negative gradient of the Newtonian potential. Flux of field strength through closed surface is 4π times sum of strength of enclosed sources. Poisson's and Laplace's equations.

Surface sources. The continuity of the tangential component and the discontinuity of the normal component of the field in passing through a surface source.

Source couples. Moment and Potential. Representation of the field of a homogenous double-layer (i) as a gradient and (ii) as the rotation of the Vector potential. The Vector potential is Solenoidal.

Coulomb forces between source. The potential energy of a distribution of sources. The energy density. The Mechanical force between two double-layers.

iv. The Electro-Static field.

Electric charge and Coulomb's law. Density of charge, strength of field and potential. Energy and Density of force. Faraday's mechanical picture of the Electro-Static field. Simple properties of conductors. Capacity of a spherical conductor.

The dielectric. Electric dipoles and the Vector of Electric polarization. The Electric displacement and dielectric constant. Gauss' law for dielectric. Poisson's and Laplace's equations.

Electric currents. The Vector of current strength has no sources when all currents are closed. Electromotive force. Ohm's law. The law of work done by a current.

v. Magnetic field.

Reduction to the theory of source-couples and double layers. Analogy between the Electro-Static and the Magnetic field. The Dielectric, paramagnetic and diamagnetic media. Electric polarisation and the intensity of magnetisation. Electric displacement and magnetic induction. Gauss' Law.

vi. The Stationary Electro Magnetic field.

Biot and Savart's law. The magnetic shell or double layer equivalent to a closed current. The equations of an Electro Magnetic field, $\text{div } \mathbf{H} = 0$; $\text{rot } \mathbf{H} = \frac{4\pi \mathbf{i}}{c}$

The Magnetic field of a circular current. The magnetic field in the interior of a long Solenoid, Ampere's expression for the potential of the mechanical force mutually exerted by two current circuits.

Text-books:—

Arthus Hass: Introduction to theoretical Physics,
Volume 1

Leigh Page: Theoretical Physics.

Jeans: Electricity and Magnetism.

Ramsay: Electricity and Magnetism.

(9) ASTRONOMY

The celestial sphere, astronomical co-ordinates.

The diurnal motion of the heavenly bodies and its explanation by rotation of the Earth. Arguments and

proofs for the Earth's rotation. Change of phenomena due to a change of the observer's place on the Earth. Form and size of the Earth. Simple problems connected with the diurnal motion solved by using spherical trigonometry.

The apparent motion of the Sun among the stars. Variations in the length of the day at various places. Twilight. Explanation of the phenomena on the supposition of the annual motion of the Earth round the Sun and proofs for this hypothesis. The determination of the first point of Aries and the obliquity of the Ecliptic. The sign of the Zodiac. Effects of Precession and Nutation.

The Earth's orbit round the Sun. Kepler's law and Newton's deductions therefrom. True anomaly, mean anomaly and the lengths of the different seasons.

Finding by observation the latitude and longitude of a place; and the error of the clock.

Different units of time and the conversion of one into another. Sundial, Equation of time, Different kinds of years. The Calendar.

Corrections of observation for astronomical refraction, parallax and aberration and the fundamental formulae embodying these corrections. Determination of parallax of heavenly bodies and their distances.

The Moon. Its orbit round the Earth and the Sun. Its rotation and librations. Synodic and Sideral months. Eclipses and their causes. Ecliptic limits. Number of eclipses in a year. The Saros.

Members of the solar system. Elements of a planet's orbit. Direct and retrograde motions of the planets. Phases of the planets. Transits of planets across the Sun. Comets and meteors

Principal constellations and stars Double and multiple stars Binary Stars. Nebulae.

The observatory. The principal instruments—The astronomical clock. Transit Instrument. The transit Theodolite. Equatorial Sextant. The principal errors of the Transit Instrument and their corrections.

Text-books recommended for Study:—

1. Barlow and Bryan's Astronomy.
2. Young's General Astronomy.
3. Moulton's Introduction to Astronomy.
4. Ball's Spherical Astronomy (*easier parts*)
5. H. Subrahmanya Ayyar: Astronomy.
6. Astronomy by G.V. Ramachandran, Tiruchirapalli.

Books for Reference:—

1. Ball's Spherical Astronomy.
2. Newcomb's Special Astronomy.
3. H. S. Jones General Astronomy.

Special Subjects.

(10) STATISTICS INCLUDING THE THEORY OF PROBABILITIES.

(a) Probability:—

1. Definition; Laws of addition and multiplication.
2. Elementary probability law and integral probability laws of a random variable, simultaneous probability, laws of many variables, applications.
Bornoulli's theorem and its extensions.
3. Mathematical expectation, applications.
4. Baye's rules and its criticisms.

5. Fourier transform, simple applications.

(b) Statistics:—

1. Elementary principles; collection of data, frequency curves and diagrams, method of samples.
2. Statistical averages; The midpoint, arithmetic mean, mode, median geometric and harmonic means, index numbers.
3. Dispersion: the standard deviation, mean-deviation quartile-deviation, probable error, skewness, Lexis Theory.

4. Correlation, definition of regression.

Linear regression correlation co-efficient. Multiple and partial regression. Multiple correlation surface when all the regression equations are linear.

Functional dependance, correlation, statistical dependance.

5. Nonlinear regression: Correlation ratio, methods of association and contingency.
6. The Normal curve of Error.

Binomial distribution, Normal and Poisson distributions as the limit of the binomial.

Derivation of the law of error from Hagon's hypothesis and from the principles of the arithmetic mean.

Method of Least squares and the outline of the method of normal equations.

7. Estimation and testing of hypothesis: Method of maximum likelihood, consistent, sufficient and efficient statistics biased and unbiased estimates. Method of Moments. Chi-square test, Student's test, Fisher's transformation. Neyman-Pearson λ criterion.

8. **Analysis of variance:** Single, double and multiple, classification, regression, randomised blocks and Latin Square layout.
9. **Curve fitting:** Method of fitting regression lines, principles underlying orthogonal polynomials, Pearson's family of curves and Gram-Charlier series, (but no actual fitting). Interpolation (Gregory and Newton's formulae and Everett's central difference Formula.)

Books recommended for study:—

1. An Introduction of the Theory of Statistics. Yule and Kendall.
2. Methods of Statistics: Tippett.
3. Elements of probability: Levy and Roth.
4. Probability: Uspensky.
5. Combination of Observations: Brunt.
6. Mathematical Statistics: Reitz.
7. Statistical Mathematics: Aitken.
8. Statistical methods for research workers: R. A. Fisher.
9. Kenny: Mathematics of statistics: D. Von Nonstrand Co., New York.

Books for Reference:—

1. Probability: Arne Fisher.
2. Probability: Coolidge.
3. Design of Experiments: Fisher.
4. Analysis of Variance: Snedecor.
5. Elements of Statistics: Bowley.
6. Calculus of observations: Whittaker and Robinson.
7. Frequency curves and correlation: Elderton.
8. Frequency curves: Fisher.
9. Papers appearing in Biometrika, Metron, Annals of Mathematics State, Statistical Research Memoirs Sankhya.

Syllabus in Pure Mathematics for Statistics Honours:- BRANCH I B.

1. *Geometry.* Analytical Geometry of the straight line, circle and conics referred to rectangular Cartesian, polar and Homogeneous co-ordinates. Geometry of the line, plane and quadrics in 3 dimensions. n -dimensional geometry with special reference to linear transformations and properties of quadratic forms (note: This may be included in Modern Algebra as an application of the theory of matrices.) General treatment of plane curves and their singularities leading up to curve tracing and properties of well-known curves

2. *Modern Algebra.* Syllabus as in the Madras University for the same course; in addition, theory of equations leading to Horner's method of numerical solutions and properties of Symmetrical functions of roots.

3. *Plane Trigonometry* as for Mathematics Honours. *Spherical Trigonometry.* Fundamental formulae of the spherical triangle general, right-angled and quadrantal.

4. *Finite differences.* The main methods of interpolation and solutions of standard type of difference equations.

5. *Analysis.* As at present for Mathematics Honours, omitting "Differential Geometry". In addition the following:— Algebra of sets; some advance properties of point sets on a line; Lebesgue measure and Lebesgue integration; Riemann Steeltjes' integral. General idea about Labesque Steeltjes, intergral. Cauchy's theorem and contour integration.

Fourier Series and Fourier transforms in L and L^2 : mean convergence. Expansion in normal orthogonal functions; Legendre's and Hermite's polynomials.

Beta and Gamma - functions; Bessel's functions; hypergeometric functions (main properties and asymptotic behaviour alone to be treated).

Apart from the usual text-books for Analysis, the following are recommended:—

Titchmarsh.	Theory of Functions;
Nestle mann.	Theories of Integration;
Titchmarsh:	Fourier Integrals.
Watson:	Bessel Functions.
Saks.	Theory of the Integral.
Milne-Thompson	Calculus of Finite Differences.
Albert	Modern Higher Algebra.
Van der Warden	Algebra.

STATISTICS.

A. PROBABILITY THEORY.

1. Classical definition of Probability. Rules of addition and Multiplication. Probability of discrete variables—the binomial and the Poisson laws. Applications to games of chance.

2. Probability sets and definition of probability as measure of subset. Illustrations from geometrical probability. Random variables - integral and elementary probability laws Relative probability. Baye's Rule Transformation of variables.

3. Mathematical expectation. Raw and Central Moments Characteristic function - semi - invariants, relation between moments and semi - invariants. The inversion Theorem. The moment Problem. The problem of Distribution.

4. Limit of the Binomial as (1) $n \rightarrow \infty$ and (2) as $n \rightarrow \infty$ with np finite. Tehebycheft's theorem.

B. STATISTICAL METHODS.

1. Descriptive Statistics. The Population and sample. Selection of sample-random sample and stratified sample Tabulation; graphical representation - Histogram, frequency distribution and the Ogive.

Discussion of sampling methods in the study of large populations.

2. *Mathematical Statistics.*

i. Elementary Statistical Methods - Measures of Central tendency, dispersion and skewness. Moments and Sheppard's Correction. Correlation Analysis - regression equations and correlation coefficient, correlation ratio for two variables.

ii. The problem of specification of frequency functions. The Formal law and its derivation and a law of error. Gram - Charlier Series, Pearson's Curve of Graduation, curvefitting, method of orthogonal polynomials.

iii. The Problem of Estimation. The Method of Moments and Maximum Likelihood. Condition of consistence sufficiency, efficiency and un-biassedness. Normal Equations. The constants in Pearson's curves as functions of Moments. Markhoff Theorem in linear estimation.

Interval Estimates and Confidence intervals

iv. Correlation Analysis in the case of more than two variables - Partial regression equations: Partial regression equation coefficients.

v. Large Sample Theory. Standard errors of Statistics in large samples.

vi. Small Sample Theory. Distributions in samples of size n of the mean, variance, t , z . The X^2 distribution. The standard tests of significance. Students'

t., Fisher's and Chisquare tests. Neyman Pearson Likelihood criterion.

vii. Neyman - Pearson approach to the problem of Testing Hypothesis. Simple and Composite Hypothesis. First and second kind of error. The power of a Test. Choice of the best test when several tests are available.

C. APPLIED STATISTICS.

i. Mortality Tables and applications to problems in life Insurance.

ii. Factor of Analysis in Educational Psychology - the Methods of Thurnston, Kalley and Hotteling.

iii. Periodogram Analysis - trans seasonal fluctuations, Economic and Business Statistics - Index Numbers and forecasts.

iv. Application to agricultural experiments, randomised blocks, Latin square lay-out-factorial analysis and simple examples of compounding.

D INTERPOLATION THEORY.

Finite Differences and formulae for interpolation both forwards and backwards. Interpolation in Tables of double entry. Graduation of empirical formulae.

(11) SYLLABUS IN MODERN GEOMETRY.

Foundations of Geometry:—

Undefined terms and unproved axioms as the basis of a deductive science. Compatibility, independence and categoricalness of a system of axioms. Hilbert's five groups of axioms for Euclidean geometry and their compatibility.

Independence of the axiom of parallels and history of non-Euclidean Geometry. Assumptions equivalent to the parallel axiom.

Representations of non-Euclidean geometry. Geometry on surfaces of constant positive or negative curvature.

Independence of the axioms of congruence.

The axiom of continuity and non-Archimedean geometries

Desargue's theorem and its role in plane geometry.

Euclid's Elements their historical significance.

Modern criticism of Euclid.

Number fields and Analytical geometry. Finite geometries.

N dimensional Projective Geometry:—

Linear independence of a set of points. Determinantal co-ordinates and identical relations. Joins and intersections of flat subspaces. Principle of duality. Collineations and correlations. The null-system in S_n and the theory of the linear complex. Treatment by line co-ordinates. The rational normal curve in S_n .

Quadrics, proper and singular, region of vertices.

Canonical form under real projective transformations.

Flat subspaces on a quadric in space of odd and even dimensions. Stereographic projection.

Geometry and Group Theory:—

Transformations groups with a finite number of parameters, sub-groups, mixed groups Klein's group-theoretic classification of geometry. The general projective group and its continuous sub-groups—the affine and metrical and their associated geometries. The projective group with an invariant quadric and the projective metric. Non-Euclidean geometry, projective line Geometry, and sphere geometries as examples.

Continuous (1, 1) point transformations and Analysis Situs, Elements of the topology of 2 dimensional manifolds.

Transformations with change of element. Contact transformations.

Books of study and reference—(Relevant portions only.)

Heath: The thirteen books of Euclid's Elements, Cambridge.

Hilbert: Foundations of Geometry, Open Court Publishing Co.

Klein: Elementary Mathematics from an advanced stand-point Geometry, Macmillan 1939.

Carshaw: Elements of Non-Euclidean Geometry, Longmans.

Somerville: Non-Euclidean Geometry, Bell.

Baker: Principles of Geometry, Vol. II, Cambridge.

Somerville: Introduction to the Geometry of n dimensions, Dutton, N. Y.

Veblen: Projective Geometry Vols. I and II. Ginn & Co.

Bertini: Einführung in die Projective geometrie mehrdimensionaler Räume, Sidel and Sohn.

Woods: Higher Geometry, Ginn & Co.

Veblen: Analysis Situs, American Mathematical Society.

Theory of Functions of a Real Variable

Besides the topics included under 'Analysis' for the Honours course the syllabus includes the following:—

Detailed properties of point sets in Euclidean space of one and two dimensions; closed, open, dense, non-dense and perfect set; sets of the first category; Heine-Borel covering theorem and Cantor's theorem; Cantor's theory of derived sets with Fourier Transforms and their simple properties self reciprocal functions (examples)

Functional limits; Young's Theorem on the symmetry of functional limits; general derivatives; properties of derivatives of continuous functions properties of incremental ratios; continuous functions without a differential co-efficient.

Theory of measure and Lebesgue integration; exterior interior measure; measureable sets and their properties measureable functions and their properties; sequences of measureable functions and Ergoff's Theorem Lobesgue integrals of bounded and unbounded functions; Properties of summable functions; integration of sequences and series of integrable functions; absolutely continuous functions and the fundamental theorem on the differentiation of the indefinite Lebesgue integral in an interval.

Fourie's series its integration term by term; Fejer's Theorem; Functions of class L^2

Summation processes in general and detailed properties of Cesaro's process.

Books for study and reference.

Titchmarsh;	Theory of functions;
Hobson:	Theory of functions of a real variable;
Kestleman;	Theories of integration;
Hann;	Reale Functionen.
Caratheodory:	

Syllabus on the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable

Cauchy's method of approach to Analytic functions; Cauchy-Riemann conditions; Complex integration and Cauchy's theorem; residues; contour integration and its applications.

Expansions; Taylor's and Laurent's series; Wierstrass' approach to analytic functions; regular and singular points; poles and essential singularities; Wierstrass Theorem, Liouville's Theorem Mittag Leffler's expansions.

The maximum modulus principle and its applications; the Phragmen Lindelof theorems; Schwarz's Lemma; Harmonic functions, mean values of regular functions.

Periodic and doubly periodic functions; • Wierstrass P-functions, s and sigma functions.

The theory of integral functions of finite order including Hadamard's theorem on the minimum modulus and Wierstrass' factorization theorem; relation between the coefficients of the power series and the order and type; expansion of elementary functions and infinite products; Gamma functions.

Analytic continuation; singularities; uniform and multiform functions natural boundaries; elementary results on the representation of functions.

Conformal representation; the linear transformation; transformations which leave the unit circle invariant.
Books.

Titchmarsh:	Theory of functions.
Goursat:	Analysis, Vol. II, Part II.
Diennes:	Taylor Series.

Syllabus for subsidiary mathematics course for Physics Honours students.

PRELIMINARY CONCEPTS. Real numbers. Functions and variables, their graphical representation. Dimensions of physical quantities. The mathematical

formulation of relations between physical quantities. Complex numbers; their representation on an Argand diagram. De. M. Meivre's theorem and simple applications.

ALGEBRA. Inequalities. Partial fractions. Elementary methods for the summation of series, Determinants of the third order and systems of linear equations in three variables. Elementary properties of determinants. Typical graphs. Elementary theory of equations. Errors and approximations, Limits as x approaches a and n Infinite sequences.

CALCULUS. Derivatives and Differentials. Standard forms and fundamental processes of differentiation, the differential notation, application of the derivative to Geometry, Algebra, Mechanics and Physics, Successive differentiation Leibniz' theorem Mean value theorem, maxima and minima. Taylor's theorem. Exponential and logarithmic functions of a real variable and their geometrical representation. The exponential, logarithmic, binomial, sine and cosine series. Convergence of an infinite series.

Functions of several independent variables Partial differentiation. Perfect differentials; Taylor's theorem for several variables maxima and minima and stationary values. Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions. Inverse differentiation standard forms and methods.

Integration by substitution and by parts. Definite integrals, the integral as a function of its limits or parameters, its differential coefficients with respect to a limit or a parameter. Infinite integrals. Multiple integrals. Differentiation under the sign of a integration.

Infinite series of complex numbers The exponential function of a complex variable. Solution of the difference equation:

$$x^{n+2} - (k + \dots)x^{n+1} + kx^n = 0$$

where k and x are independent of n .

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. Equations of the first order. Linear differential equations of the second order. The linear differential equation with constant coefficients with special emphasis on that of the second order and its important applications, simultaneous linear differential equations with constant coefficients with special emphasis; the use of complex numbers in this connection.

Solution of partial differential equations by the separation method with examples from Laplace's, the wave and diffusion equations, Method of superposition (e.g.) the summation of point sources of charges including the methods of images and superposition of wave trains. Boundary problems, characteristic values and functions.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY. Properties of curves and surfaces. The basic properties of the well-known curves and surfaces, including those of the second degree and others which have important physical applications. Examples of the use of the following coordinate systems; rectangular cartesian, plane polar, cylindrical and spherical polar. Parametric representation. Hamiltonian dynamics, Canonical equation, contact transformation. Elementary ideas about Hermite, Legendre Laguerre polynomials. Elementary properties of Bessel functions

NUMERICAL METHODS. Introduction to finite difference. Systematic calculations and tabulation of function. Evaluation of roots of equations. Integration one-third and three-eighths rules. Errors, degree of approximation interpolation curve fitting and extrapo-

lation, estimation of the trends and general behaviour of functions and defined explicitly or implicitly. The principles of automatic integrators.

Introduction to the ideas of Fourier Series and Harmonic Analysis.

STATISTICS. Distributions of chance and graphical representations, Mean and standard deviations.

Combinations of probabilities, Binomial, normal, Poisson and other types of distribution based on definite postulate, the semi-empirical distributions, fitting a distribution. Theory of errors, significance of standards error of the mean. Correction. Theory of sampling. Use of standard deviation, coefficient of variation, range and extreme values. Control limits and significant difference.

SCALARS VECTORS and TENSORS. General concepts, vector summation scalar and vector products with applications.

Vector definition of centre mass, centroids of systems of particles and of continuous distributions.

Notation and description of properties as applied to geometry, mechanics and elasticity.

Vector fields, differentiation and integration; divergence, gradient, curl, the operators ∇ and ∇^2 . Gauss's, Green's and Stokes's theorems. Transformation of coordinates with examples in electrostatics, magneto-statics electric currents and mechanical properties of solids and fluids.

Tensor analysis, mainly in three dimensions, with indications of its extension to any higher number.

DETERMINATION AND MATRICES. Notation and algebraic properties methods of manipulations, solution of simultaneous equations, as exemplified by the general properties of material systems obeying linear laws.

KINEMATICS OF A PARTICLE. Time-rate of change of vectors. Relative velocity and acceleration.

DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE. General laws; dependence of force on choice of coordinate systems; range of applicability of Newtonian mechanics Use of the theory of dimensions; line integral and gradient vector.

LANE KINEMATICS OF A RIGID BODY. Force and funicular polygons Stresses in frames and beams. Graphical statics. Virtual work and potential energy. Equilibrium and stability.

PLANE STATICS OF A RIGID BODY. Translation and rotation, centre of rotation Instantaneous centre angular velocity.

Syllabus in Modern Physics

I Introductory:

Electromagnetic theory of light—Radiation by accelerated charge, radiation pressure.

Classical electronic theory of matter—Zeeman effect; emission of electrons by hot bodies—work function, Richardson's equation.

Origin of quantum theory. Planck's radiation law.

Relativity Theory. General conceptions—Lorentz transformation—Equivalence of mass and energy.

Wave mechanics—Matter waves. De Broglie's fundamental postulates. Application to moving electrons. Wavelength of electron waves. Identification of electron velocity with group velocity of waves. Electron diffraction experiments of Davisson and Germer, G. P. Thomson and others.

Development of Schrodinger's fundamental equations of wave mechanics. Conception of characteristic values. Elementary application to linear oscillator and rotator. Principle of indeterminacy.

Units used in atomic and nuclear physics.

II. Nuclear Theory of the Atom and Origin of Spectral Lines:

Relations between spectral lines Balmer and other hydrogen series, Rydberg formula, Rydberg constant, Rydberg-Schuster law. Series in spectra of alkali metals. Spectral terms and their significance on quantum theory; energy levels

Constitution of the atom. Thomson atom; scattering of particles by matter and Rutherford atom. Bohr's theory of the hydrogen atom, correction for finite mass of nucleus; spectroscopic value of c/m ; correspondence principle. Sommerfeld's structure of (spectral) hydrogen lines. Difficulties of extension of Bohr-Sommerfeld's theory to many-electron atoms. Determination of e , m , and h from spectroscopic data

Experimental confirmation of Bohr's theory:

Absorption of energy by atoms Excitation of atom by electronic bombardment, by irradiation and by collision with other atoms. Excitation and ionisation potentials. Electrical methods of observation—experiments of Davis and Goucher.

Photoelectric emission. General description, relation to intensity of illumination, cathode potential, frequency of incident radiation. Source of photoelectric energy; failure of classical theory, Einstein's explanation on quantum theory, Einstein's photoelectric equation and its experimental verification. Origin of photoelectrons and theories proposed to explain it. Photoelectric cell and its uses. Einstein's law of equivalence.

III. Vector Model of the Atom:

Spinning electron and spatial quantisation, representation of angular momenta by vectors. Orbital and spin angular momenta of electrons. The different quantum numbers associated with the vector model and their magnitude according to the older quantum theory and the new wave mechanical theory. Resultant vectors for many electron atoms—coupling. Pauli's exclusion principle and its uses in electron configuration of the elements and their periodic classification.

Designation of spectral terms and atomic energy states. Application to 'one-electron' and 'two electrons' etc. spectra

Application of vector model to:

- i. The structure of spectral lines;
- ii. Zeeman, effect: Normal and anomalous; Paschen-Back effect.
- iii. Stark and La Surdo Effect (descriptive treatment only),
- iv. Width of spectral lines.
- v. Forbidden lines in atomic spectra.
- vi. Molecular spectra, 'rotation,' 'rotation-vibration' and 'electronic'.

Experimental confirmation of vector model. Stern and Gerlach experiments of mag. deviation of atomic rays-magnetic moment of the atom-the Bohr magneton.

IV. X-Rays.

Production and general properties of X-rays; absorption and fluorescence. Classical ether pulse theory and its verification.

Diffraction of X-rays by crystals: Experiments of Laue, Friedric and Knipping. Elementary theory of crystal grating. Bragg's X-ray spectrometer, correction for refraction and experimental determination of refractive index; use of ruled grating.

Characteristic X-rays. Mosley's law, X-ray energy levels.

X-ray spectra. Continuous spectrum and secondary X-ray spectra, fine structure. Failure of classical theory; explanation on quantum theory

Critical absorption limits and their explanation on quantum theory.

Scattering X-rays: Failure of classical theory of intensity and angular distribution. Compton effect and its explanation on quantum theory.

Practical application of X-rays. X-ray crystallography. Crystal structure of NaCl and KCl, determination of grating space. Medical diagnosis, X-ray therapy etc.

V. The Nucleus and its Properties :

Charge. Experimental determination.

Size. Rutherford's scattering experiments, dimensions of the nucleus.

Mass. Positive rays; work of J. J. Thomson. Isotopes Mass spectrographs of Aston, Dempster and Bainbridge. Atomic number and mass number, mass defect and packing fraction. Theories of nuclear constitution and stability, isotopic effect in spectra.

Spin. Discovery, hyperfine structure of spectral lines, experimental determination of spin and magnetic moment of nucleus.

Radioactivity (a) Natural; radioactive transformations, law of radioactive disintegration, radioactive series α , β , γ rays and their detailed study, as regards their nature, origin spectra and interaction with matter.

(b) *Artificial disintegration of atoms.* Production of atomic projectiles; cyclotron, etc. Instruments of detection ionisation chambers, Wilson's cloud chamber, counters, magnetic spectrographs.

Discovery of the positron, neutron and induced radioactivity

VI. Cosmic rays Introduction: penetrating power, variations in intensity. Effect of earth's magnetic field. East-West effect. Cosmic ray showers, mesotron, theories of origin.

VII. Scattering of Light Raman effect:

Raman Effect. Experimental methods of investigation. Intensity and polarisation of Raman lines. Relation to infra-red and ultra-violet absorption. Application to chemical constitution in simple cases. H_2O , CO_2 .

Special Subject

Syllabus for Wireless Communications.

The course is to be based essentially on the practical aspect of the subject.

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- I. A brief resume of A. C. theory. Use of complex quantities in A. C. problems illustrated with special reference to transformers, Inductance, H.F. resistance. Condensers and power factor. Shielding.
 - II. Oscillatory circuits. Natural and forced oscillations. Resonance and tuning. Series and parallel resonance. Coupled circuits. Different methods of coupling and their influence on resonant frequencies - Filters - Low, high and band pass. Transmission lines.
 - III. (a) Thermionics - space charge effects - Thermionic valves Construction and theory - Valve characteristics. Multiple grid and multiple purpose tubes - The thyatron Tuning indicators.
 - (b) Vacuum tube Amplifiers - Tuned Anode and tuned grid coupling. A. F. amplification. Classes A, B and A B amplifiers. The decibel Multistage and feed back amplifiers - Amplitude distortion.
 - (c) Oscillators - Hartley and Colpitts circuits. Frequency stabilization - Design and adjustment of power oscillators. The multivibrator.
 - (d) Modulation Amplitude frequency and phase. Different methods of modulation and measurement of modulation.
 - (e) Detection - Crystal and Diode detectors - Triode detection - different methods.
 - IV. (a) Electromagnetic radiation. Generation, reflection, refraction, polarization and propagation of Hertzian waves - Lecher wires - Long distance propagation. The ionosphere and its influence on radio wave propagation. Atmospherics and Fading.

- (b) **Antennas and Antenna arrays** - Different types-
Field strength and serial Constants measure-
ments.
- V. **Acoustic transducers** - Dynamic loud speaker -
Microphones - Different types - Impedance
matching. Gramophone pick up.
- IV. **Early forms of R. F. generation** - Spark, air C. W.
and interrupted C. W. Keying of codes - Super
Heterodyne-Modern transmitters and receivers.
Automatic Volume Control - Reception of F.m.
Signals.
- VII. **Ultra short waves** - The Magnetron and the Kly-
stron. Wave guides and Cavity resonators. The
principles of Radar. Aircraft radio aids.
- VIII. **Radio frequency measurements** - Bridge methods.
The wave meter - The Valve Volt meter.
- IX. **The cathode ray oscillograph and its applications** -
Elements of television.

Syllabus in "QUANTUM MECHANICS"

(Special subject for B. Sc. Hons Mathematics)

Historical:— Failure of classical physics in the field
of atomic phenomena, atomic models and spectra, the
investigations of Rutherford and Bohr, electron diffraction,
the wave particle dualism.

Mechanics:— Hamilton's variational principle,
Hamilton's canonical equations canonical transformation,
the Hamilton Jacobi differential equation, periodic
motions, postulates of the special theory of relativity,
Lorentz transformation relativistic mechanics, four
dimensional vectors.

Mathematical Preliminaries:— Linear transformations and matrices, matrix algebra, unitary geometry and Hermitian forms, characteristic numbers and vectors, Hermitian operators, orthogonality and normalization of eigenfunctions for discrete spectra, orthogonal functions systems, transformation theory and geometrical representation in infinite dimensional space, orthogonal functions system, occurring in Quantum theory.

Postulates of Quantum Theory:— Dynamical variables and operator, the quantum condition, characteristic values and exact measurement, the correspondence principle.

The Schrodinger Method:— De Broglie waves, Schrodinger operators and functions, Schrodinger's equation for energy levels, second equation expectation formulae, Heisenberg's inequalities, perturbation theory probability currents and De Broglie waves, equations of motion, simple problems, the three dimensional oscillator.

The Heisenberg Method:— Heisenberg matrices, differential operators as matrices, treatment of the same problems by the Heisenberg Method, Mathematical equivalence of the two methods.

Wave mechanics of a system of particles, symmetry properties of functions representing identical particles, Pauli's exclusion principle.

The symbolic method of Dirac, Dirac's relativistic theory of the electron, electron spin, negative energy states and position.

(TREATMENT AS IN FOJANSKI'S BOOK)

Books for study:—

Joos: Theoretical Physics.

Lindsay and Morgenau: Foundations of Physics.

Rojansky: Introduction to Quantum Mechanics.
Siddiqi: Lectures on Quantum Mechanics.

Books for consultation:—

Kemble: Fundamental Principles of Quantum
Mechanics.
Dirac: Quantum Mechanics.
Weyl: Theory of groups and Quantum Mechanics
Frenkel: Wave mechanics.
Ruark and Urey: Atoms, Molecules and Quanta.

Chemistry.

Syllabus in Chemistry for the B. Sc. (Honours) Physics.

Theory:—

*Inorganic:—*Chemistry of the elements of the VIII group, Selenium, tungsten, radio-active elements and their important compounds and rare gases. (An elementary knowledge of the important inorganic compounds only is expected).

*Physical:—*Modern ideas on valency; application of physical methods for the determination of chemical constitution; simple ideas on colloids, theory of electrolytic dissociation, photo-chemistry and thermo-chemistry.

*Organic:—*Methods of purification of organic compounds and criteria of purity.

Chemistry of the typical compounds of the following series:—Paraffins, alkyl halides, alcohol, ethers, aldehydes; ketones, fatty acids, esters amines, Olefines and acetylenes, hydroxy compounds, dibasic acids, simple

amino acids. Benzene, its halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino sulphonic acid derivatives. Benzaldehyde and Benzoic acid, benzy alcohol and cinnamic acid. Elements of stereochemistry.

Practical:—

Preparation of simple organic compounds: tests for common radicals.

Volumetric analysis: the estimation of alkali, alkali carbonate and acid by neutralization; determinations involving the use of permanganate, dichromate iodine and thiosulphate, estimation of chlorides.

CHEMISTRY.

General and Physical Chemistry:— Atomic theory Avagadro's Hypothesis and its application. Determination of Equivalents, Specific heats of elements and compounds. Methods of determination of atomic weights. Kinetic theory. Specific heats at constant pressure and constant volume. Determination of atomic weights of monatomic gases. Behaviour of gases under high pressure. Liquefaction of gases. Vander Waal's equation. Other equations of state. Critical point, methods determining the critical constants Vapour pressure: vapour density. Dissociation and abnormal vapour densities. Application of Kinetic theory to dissociation of gases. Determination of Vapour density. Additive properties of mixture of gases of liquid, and of solids. General properties of liquids. Vapour pressure, the boiling point. Vapour pressure and boiling point of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partly miscible liquids.) Fractional distillation, under normal and reduced pressure.

The properties of dilute solution, Osmotic pressure, direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressures. Influence of solute on freezing and boiling

points, determination of Molecular weights of dissolved substances molecular association and dissociation. Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface tension.

Electro-chemical character of the elements. The laws of electrolysis. Electrolytic Dissociation, Velocity of Ions transport number. Determination of conductivity. Strength of acids and bases: action of one electrolyte on another containing a common ion. Solubility product. Theory of Indicators. Electromotive force in cells.

Laws of Mass action and Chemical Equilibrium, Chemical Dynamics, Phase rule, Catalysis, Colloids, Relation between physical properties and Chemical constitution, Spectrum analysis, Elements of Radio activity, Quantum Theory. Specific Heat of solids. Thermo Chemistry: Influence of Light on chemical reactions; Elements of Crystallography, Isotopes, isobars and structure of atoms. Atomic number and the periodic classification

History of Chemistry:-

- (a) Historical side of the Chemical Development:
- (b) Personal side, from the time of Boyle to the present time.

Inorganic chemistry:—

In addition to the pass course, the following is added:—

The occurrence, preparation and properties of elements and their compounds from the standpoint of the periodic classification including the more important rare elements.

Organic Chemistry:—

Fuller treatment of the aliphatic hydro-carbons as given in the pass course with their important allied compounds and derivatives.

General knowledge of Mercaptants, Cyanogen and their oxy and thio-compounds; oximes; proteins and Polypeptides. Sugars and their configurations. The Polysaccharides. Aliphatic diazo compounds.

Fuller treatment of the aromatic hydro-carbons as given in the pass course with their important allied compounds and derivatives. General knowledge of simple hetero-cyclic compounds containing Oxygen and Nitrogen Thiophene.

Pyrones; Terpenes, Camphor, The Purine group. Fermentation and Enzymes; Dyestuffs, Synthetic and natural; Synthetic drugs, Alkaloids; Polymethylenes and their derivatives; Baeyer's strain theory and developments.

Stereo-isomerism of Carbon and Nitrogen, Tautomerism Condensation, Anthocyanins, Chlorophyll, Molecular Rearrangements. The Electronic Theory of Organic reactions.

Practical Chemistry:—

Practical Physical Chemistry:— Determination of densities of gases, Determination of Vapour density by Victor Meyer's method, determination of Molecular weights of substances by boiling and freezing point methods.

Density of Liquids, Determination of Solubility: Viscosity surface tension. Association of liquids and Parachar Refractivity of liquids. Spectroscope; identification of elements spectroscopically; Absorption spectra: Determination of partition co-efficient. Heat of

neutralization of acids and bases. Electric conductivity. E. M. F. Measurements. Determination of Hydrogen-ion concentrations. Velocity of Chemical reaction in solutions. Polarimeter Velocity of inversion of cane sugar.

Practical Inorganic Chemistry:—

Besides what is described in the pass course:—

- (1) Qualitative analysis of mixtures of substances containing not more than 6 radicals.
- (2) Gravimetric determinations of Mn, Mg, Ni, Cr. Carbonates, Oxalates, Ammonia by direct and indirect methods. Gravimetric determination of all the common metals in qualitative analysis except Cd, Bi, Co, Sr, and the following acid radicals:



Determination of ferrous and ferric iron in an ore. Qualitative and Quantitative analysis of simple minerals such as dolomite, magnesite, calc spar, purities.

More advanced exercises in acidimetry Oxidation and reduction and precipitation methods.

Analysis of simple alloys.

Advanced Inorganic preparations. Simple gas analysis.

Practical Organic Chemistry:—

Detection of pure Organic Compounds, Determination of hydroxy-groups and estimation of molecular weights of simple organic acids and bases. The Quantitative estimation of Carbon, hydrogen, sulphur and the

halogens in organic compounds. Determination of the following groups only: Hydroxyl, Methoxyl, Nitro and Carboxyl.

Attention should also be paid to the following processes: Esterification, Acetylation, nitration sulphonation, hydrolysis, reduction and Oxidation.

Separation and detection of a mixture of not more than two Organic substances.

Preparations of more advanced character than given in the pass course.

I. Invertebrate Zoology.

The structure, development, bionomics and classification of the following Phyla:- Protozoa, Porifera, Coelenterata, Platyhelminthes, Nemertini; Nematoda, Acanthocephala, Cotifera, Annelida, Mollusca, Arthropoda, Phoronidea, Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, Chactognatha, Echinodermata. A knowledge of the minor phyla and an elementary knowledge of the important extinct forms will be expected.

II. Chordata Zoology.

- i. The Protochordates.
- ii. Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrates.
- iii. Classification of Chordata including the more important extinct groups.
- iv. Bionomics of the different classes of Chordata.
- v. Embryology of Amphioxus, Frog, Chick, and Rabbit.
- vi. South Indian Fauna.
- vii. Chordate Evolution.

- Text-Book.* 1. Students Text-book of Zoology. 3 vols.
2. Invertebrate. Borradaile
3. Vertebrate Zoology. De Beer.

- References:* 1. Cambridge Natural History. 10 vols.
2. Treatise on Zoology. Langester.
3. Studies on the structure and Development of Vertebrates Goodrich.
4. Text-book of Embryology: Invertebrate Mac Bride.
5. do do. Vertebrata Graham Kerr.
6. Vertebrate Embryology: Jenkinson.
7. Development of the Chick: Lillie.
8. Vertebrate Skeleton: Kingsley.
9. Invertebrate Palaeontology: Woods
10. Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates: Kingsley.
11. Vertebrate Palaeontology: Romer.
12. Invertebrate Zoology by Carter.
13. Chordate Development by Kellicot.

II. General Entomology.

1. Anatomical studies of the following types: Grass hopper, beetle, bug, caterpillar, butterfly, house-fly, mosquito, and bee.

2. Principle of Insect Morphology with reference to the following systems:- the head and appendages; thorax; abdomen; nervous system; sense organs; sound

and light producing organs; respiratory system; circulatory system; excretory system and fat body; glands; reproductive system.

3. Main features of insect development and metamorphosis.

4. Fundamentals of Insect Physiology.

5. A study of the following insect orders with reference to morphology, life-histories, and bionomics: Thysanura, Orthoptera, Dermaptera; Isoptera; Psocoptera; Anoplura; Ephemeroptera; Thysanoptera; Hemiptera; Neuroptera; Lepidoptera; Coleoptera; Hymenoptera; Diptera; Aphanaoptera.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Imms.	Text-book of Entomology.
<i>Reference:</i> Imms.	Recent Advances in Entomology.
Snodgrass:	Insect Morphology.
Balfour Browne,	Text book of Practical Entomology.
Wheeler.	Ants.
Eltringham.	Histological Methods for Entomologists.
Wigglesworth	Insect Physiology.
Text-book of Economic Entomology for South India by Ramakrishna Aiyer.	

HELMINTHOLOGY.

A study of the different Helminth groups with reference to the morphonology, general physiology life-histories and Bionomics of the forms included in them. A detailed study shall be made in particular of

the more important types like *Fasciola*, *Schistosoma*, *Amphistomum*, *Polistomum*, *Teenia*, *Moniezia*, *Raillicina*, *Echinococcus*, *Ascaris*, *Enterobius*, *Wuchereria*, *Ancylostoma*, *Roobdia*, *Dracunculus*, *Trichinella*, *Organo rhynchus*.

IV. General Zoology.

The fundamentals of the following aspects of Zoology - i History of Zoology, ii Evolution; iii Genetics, iv Cell and cell phenomena; v Distribution of animals, vi Economic aspects of zoology, vii Social values of zoology

References.

Locy.	Makers of Biology.
Lull.	Organic Evolution.
Darwin.	Origin of Species.
Thomson and Geddes.	Evolution.
Walter.	Genetics.
Ford.	The Study of Heredity.
Wheeler.	Inheritance and Evolution
Punnett.	Mendelism.
Crew.	Determination of Sex.
White.	The Chromosomes.
Wilson.	Cell in Development and Heredity.
Goldschmidt.	Mechanism and Physiology of sex-determination.
Kerr.	Evolution.
Borradalle.	Animal and its environment.
Weissner.	Sex.
Morgan.	Embryology and Genetics

Holmes.	Human Genetics and the Social Import.
Haldane.	Heredity and Politics.
Hjort.	Human value of Biology.
Metcalf.	Economic Zoology.

3. *Add under General Zoology:-*

1. Introduction to Cytology by Sharp.
2. Cytology and Cell Physiology by Bourne.
3. Heredity for Medical Students by Ford.
4. Evolution the Modern Synthesis by Julian Huxley.

Special Subjects.

EMBRYOLOGY.

The Embryology as a special subject will comprise a detailed and complete, practical as well as theoretical study of the development of any one invertebrate type and any one vertebrate type included in the following two divisions:-

- A
1. *Earthworm Lampito mauritii*
 2. *Pila*
 3. *Viriparus* } *Gastropoda* (Plesiobranchs)
 4. *Ariophanta*. Linnasea of Pbanorbis (Pulmonata)
 5. Freshwater mussel (Bivalvia)
 6. Insect (Diptera or Orthoptera or Homiptera)
- B
1. Teleost (*Ophicephalus*)
 2. Frog or
 3. Chick

The course will include intensive laboratory studies of development including fertilisation, cleavage, gastrulation and organogony. The laboratory preparations

and records shall be submitted at the practical examinations. The candidates are expected to have a knowledge of embryological technique, including section cutting, differential staining preparation of embryonic skeleton and graphic and plastic reconstructions.

The following books are prescribed for Embryology as a Special Subject:-

1. Macbride: Text Book of Invertebrate Embryology.
2. Richards: Outlines of Comparative Embryology.
3. Graham Kerr: Vertebrate Embryology.
4. Kellicot: Chordate Development.
5. Mac Even: Vertebrate Embryology.
6. Huxley and De Beer: Elements of Experimental Embryology.
7. Morgan: Embryology and Genetics.
8. Spemann: Embryonic Development and Induction.
9. Patten: Embryology of the Chick.
10. Lillic: Development of the Chick.

II. Comparative Animal Physiology

A comparative study of the physiology of the different groups of animals with reference to the following topics:-

1. *Nutrition*:- Food Stuffs, their nature and source; feeding and feeding mechanisms; digestion and absorption; intermediate metabolism; vitamins.

2. *Excretion*:- Substances excreted; methods of excretion in the different groups; the vertebrate kidney;

Other excretory organs of vertebrates; excretion in the invertebrates.

3. *Transport System*: Blood and Lymphatic systems; circulation of body fluids.

4. *Respiration*: The chemistry of respiration; transport of oxygen; transport of Carbon dioxide; respiratory mechanisms in the different groups.

5. *Effector Systems*: Flagella; Pseudopodia; Muscles; vertebrate and invertebrate types; glands and secretions; Bioluminescence and luminescent organs; Nematocysts and Chromatophores.

6. *Co-ordination of Function*: Hormones in invertebrates; hormones in vertebrates; Neuroid transmission; Nervous system; Mechanical co-ordination.

7. *Sense Organs*:- Proprioceptors; Tactile organs; temperature organs chemoreceptors; organs of balance; sound receptors; light receptors; Taxes: instincts; and conditioned reflexes.

8. *Reproduction*:- Asexual and Sexual; Fertilisation; Reproductive Rhythm; Hermaphroditism and Parthenogenesis.

Text-books. Animal Physiology: Yapp.
 Comparative Physiology: Hogben.

Reference: i. Introduction to General Physiology:
 Beyliss.
 ii. General Physiology: Beyliss.
 iii. Text-book of Comparative Physiology:
 Rogers.
 iv. Laboratory Outlines in Comparative
 Physiology: Rogers.

v. Practical Chemical Physiology: Taylor.

vi. Invertebrate Hormones. Hanstrom.

Ecology with special reference to estuarine and fresh water fauna

i. Origin and General Characteristics of the Freshwater Fauna.

ii. Components of the Fresh water Fauna.

iii. Physical and Chemical Properties of the Ambient Medium.

iv. Biology of the Fresh-water Fauna; Modes of life; adaptations; distribution.

v. Field Studies of the Fresh water Fauna of the University area (range of ten miles) including the study of the medium as well as a survey of the Fauna.

References.

Life in Inland Waters by Carpenter.

Freshwater Biology.

Ward and Whipple.

Animal Ecology.

Pearse.

Animal Ecology.

Chapman.

Animal Behaviour.

Methods of Approach-Behaviour and Ecology-Maintenance Activities-Instinctive Behaviour-Learning 'Insight-Learning'-Social Behaviour-Outlines of behaviour-incentives and mechanisms of behaviour.

Laboratory studies of the behaviour of the following: *Ameeba Paramoecium*, Stentor. Leodomus Garden Snail (Ariophanta), Earthworm, Cochroach, Fish, Frog, Dung-roller Ants, Bees, Wasp, Myrmeleon (Larva) Chick-White rat.

The laboratory work will include the improvisation of apparatus and experiments.

Text-book: The Behaviour of Animals by E. S. Russell.
Reference:-

1. Animal Behaviour, by Lloyd Morgan.
2. The Investigation of Mind in Animals by Smith.
3. Behaviour of Lower Organisms: Jennings.
4. Intelligence of Animals: Grindley.
5. Psychology of Animals: Warden.
6. Problems of Instinct and Intelligence: Hingston
7. Principles of Animal Psychology by Mair.
8. Animals and Men by Katz.
9. The Mentality of Apes by Kohler.
10. Insect Life: Fabre.
11. Ants: Wheeler.

Theoretical Zoology.

1. Field of thought relevant for biological theorising i. e. Logic and epistemology. Physical Sciences. 'Organic' view of Nature.

2. A survey of the different Biological theories and hypotheses including theories of evolution, development and inferences. A critical evaluation of the date (premises) and inference in respect of these theories.

Text-book.

Russell: Interpretation of Inheritance and Development.
Reference:

Woodger:	Biological Principles.
Uexkull:	Theoretical Biology.
De Beer:	Embryos and Ancestors.
Dalcq:	From and Causality in Early Development.

Bertalanffy:	Modern Theories of Development.
Hjort Joao:	Human Value of Biology.
Mc Dougall:	The Riddle of Life.
Thomson and Geddes:	Life Outlines of General Biology. 2. Vols.

Comparative Neurology:

1. Evolution of the Nervous System; 2. the nervous functions; 3. the neuron; 4. types of reflex circuits; 5. conditioned reflexes; 6. receptors and effectors; 7. general physiology of the nervous system; 8. the invertebrate and vertebrate types of nervous system; 9. general anatomy and subdivisions of the nervous system in the different groups of animals; 10. the spinal cord; 11. medulla oblongata and cerebellum; 12. the cerebrum; 13. the general somatic systems of conduction paths; 14. vestibular apparatus and cerebellum; 15. auditory apparatus; 16. visual apparatus; 17. olfactory apparatus; 18. sympathetic system; 19. the cerebral cortex, its structure, functions, evolution and significance.

Text-books.

1. Introduction to Neurology by Herrick. (Saunders).
2. Dissection of the Sheep's Brain Wikie (Oxford)

References.

1. Comparative Neurology by Papez. James.
2. Histology by Schafer.
3. Brains of Rats and Men by Herrick.
4. Halliburton's Handbook of Physiology. Relevant portions only.
5. Starling's Principles of Human Physiology. do
6. The Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous system of Vertebrates. By Ariens Kappers, Carl Huber, and Elizabeth Crosby.
7. Sherrington: integrative action of the Nervous system
8. Recent advances in Neurology.
9. Pavlov: Conditioned reflexes.

The practical work will include the anatomical and Histological studies of the nervous system in the different groups of animals.

The practical work in Helminthology will include collection and isolation of the parasites from laboratory (dissection) types of animals (and from other sources whenever possible isolation of soil Nematodes, identification, sectioning and staining in toto and in sections, and examination of the important types of Helminth eggs.

References.

Guide to the study of Animal parasites. Ribey and Christenson. (Mc Graw-Hill Book Company).

Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates—Yorke, W., and P. A. Maplastone. (Blakiston).

A manual of Helminthology—Medical and Veterinary—Bayliss, H. A. Wood B Company.

Nematodes Parasitic in Animal—Geoffrey Lapage
(Methuen).

Introduction to Human Parasitology—Chandler.

Human Helminthology—Faus (Lee and Febiger).

Helminth Parasites of Domesticated Animals in India: Bhale Rao.

Parasitic Worms and Disease: Thapar. Plant Parasite Nematodes—Goodey T. (Methuen).

Journals for References.

1. Records of the Indian Museum.
2. Memoirs of the Indian Museum.
3. Journal of Morphology.
4. Proceedings of the Zoological Society.
5. Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.

Text-Books**B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination**
B. Sc. (Hons) Preliminary.

1948

Prose:—

1. Longer Specimens of Modern English Prose (O. U. P.) Omit the Italian Prisoner, De Senectute and A Portrait.
2. Selections from Matthew Arnold. Ed. Campagnac (Macmillan).

Non-detailed:—

1. Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice.
 2. Ridley: Abraham Lincoln. (Great Lives Series Blackie)
- and 3. A. M. Low: Science in Industry (O. U. P.)

1950

Modern Prose. The Same books as for the 1949 examination.

Books set for non-detailed study:—

1. *Far from the Madding Crowd*, By T. Hardy (Macmillan).
2. *Short Stories by modern Writers*, ed R. V. Jepson (Longmans, Green & co., 3 sh)
3. *Our Heritage* by Humayun Kabir, (The National Information and Publications Bombay.)

PHYSICS.

Syllabus:—

1. Properties of Matter.
2. Heat.
3. Sound.
4. Light.
5. Magnetism and Electricity.

The syllabus in the above subjects is specified by the matter given in the text-books recommended.

6. Chemistry.
7. Modern Physics.

The syllabus in *Modern Physics*:— The matter given in Richtmyer's introduction to Modern Physics and the following:—

1. Emission of electrons from hot bodies—Conditions of emission; theoretical deduction and experimental verification of Richardson's equation and application.
2. Derivation and experimental verification of De Broglie's theory of the wave nature electrons in motion.
3. Theory and experiments of the Raman effect, significance in Modern Physics.

B. Sc. (Hons.) 1949 1950 & 1951

Poynting and Thompson: Properties of Matter. ,
Newman and Searle: The General Properties of Matter.
Roberts: Heat and Theromodynamics.
Wood: Text-book of Sound.
Preston: Theory of Light.
Houstoum: Light.
Starling: Electricity and Magnetism.
Worsnop and Flint: Advanced Practical Physics.

Richtmyer: Introduction to Atomic Physics.
Tolansky: Introduction to Atomic Physics.

Reference books:-

Kaye: High Vacuum.
Searle: Experimental Elasticity.
Searle: Experimental Harmonic Motion.
Searle: Experimental Physics.
Edser: General Physics
Grimsehl: Physics, 4 volumes.
Preston: Theory of Heat.
Saha and Srivatasava: Treatise on Heat.
Barton: Text-book of Sound.
Richardson: Sound.
Wood: Physical Optics.
Sebster and Nicholson: The Theory of Optics,
Drude: Theory of Optics.
Bhagavantam: Raman Effect.
Rassetti: Nuclear Physics.
Millikan: Electrons, Protons, Photons, Neutrons and
Cosmic Rays
Thomson: Elements of Electricity and Magnetism.
Compton and Allison: X-rays in Theory and Experiment.
Bragg and Bragg: The Crystalline State.
Crowther: Ions, Electons and Ionizing Radiations.
Aston: Isotopes.
Andrade: Structure of the atom.
Ruark and Urey: Atoms, Molecules and Quanta.
Castlefranchi: Recent advances in Atomic Physics.
Newman: Non-atomic Physics.
Watson: Practical Physics.
Richtmyer and Kennard: Introduction to Modern
Physics.

H. A. Wilson: Modern Physics.
O. W. Richardson: Emission of Electrons from Hot Bodies.
G. Birtwistle: The Quantum Theory of the Atom.
Joos: Theoretical Physics.
Saha and Saha: Modern Physics.
Maxwell: Heat.
Semat: Modern Physics.
A. Wood: Sound.

Chemistry.

B. Sc. (Hons)—(Physics)

Lowrey and Cavell: Intermediate Chemistry.

B. Sc. (Hons)—(Chemistry).

1949, 1950 and 1951.

The following addition to those for Pass Course:—

Text-books:—

General and Historical:—

Thorpe: Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan)

Inorganic:—

Fritz: Ephraim: Inorganic Chemistry (Gurney).

Physical:—

Macdougall: Physical Chemistry (Macmillan.)

Organic:—

Kipping and Kipping: Organic Chemistry, Part III.

Bernthsen and Sudborough: Organic Chemistry (Blackie).

J. Schmidt: Organic Chemistry (Gurney).

Practical:-

- A. Findlay: Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans)
H. T. Clarke: Hand-book of Organic Analysis (Arnold)
W. T. Treadwell and Hall: Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis (Wiley.)

*Books for Reference:-**General and Historical:-*

- W. Nernst: Theoretical Chemistry, (Macmillan).
E. S. Hedges: Certain Chapters in Modern Inorganic and Physical Chemistry.
More: History of Chemistry (Mcgraw Hill)
Chemistry Society: Memorial Lectures, 3 vols.
Chemical Society: Faraday Lectures.

Physical Chemistry:-

- S. Glasstone: Recent Advances in Physical Chemistry (Churchill).
S. Glasstone: Recent Advances in General Chemistry (Churchill).
E. B. Prideaux: Problems of Physical Chemistry (Constable.)
E. S. Hedges: Colloids (Longmans)
Aston: Isotopes.
Crieghton & Koehler: Electro-Chemistry.
J. H. Wolfenden: Numerical Problems in Advanced Physical Chemistry.
D. A. MacInnes: Principles of Electro-Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry:-

- U. R. Evans: Metals and Metallic Compounds (Volumes 1 to IV.) Arnold.)

B. S. Hopkins: The Chemistry of Rare Elements,
(Heathe & Co.)

G. T. Morgan and F. Burstall: Modern Survey of
Inorganic Chemistry.

N. V. Sidgwick: The Electronic Theory of Valency.

H. G. Emeléus and J. S. Anderson: Modern Aspects
of Inorganic Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry:-

Taylor and Walker: Sidgwick's Organic Chemistry
of Nitrogen (O. U. P.)

Armstrong: Simple Carbohydrates and Glucosides
(Longmans.)

N. V. Sidgwick: Some Physical Properties of the
Covalent link in Chemistry (Cornell Univ. O.U.P.)

Cohen: Organic Chemistry for advanced students,
in 3 Vols.

Gilman: A Treatise on Organic Chemistry in two
volumes (1938).

P. Karrer: A Text-book of Organic Chemistry (Else-
vier, Holland, 1938).

H. B. Watson: Modern Theories of Organic Chemi-
stry O. U. P. 1937).

Practical Chemistry:-

Kolthoff: Text-book of Quantitative Analysis.

Blitz: Laboratory Methods of Inorganic Chemistry
(Wiley).

Spencer: Experimental Course in Physical Chemi-
stry (Bell.)

Fajans and Wust: Experimental Course in Physical
Chemistry (Methuen).

Wieland: Gatterman's: Laboratory Methods of Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).

Reilly and Rao: Physico-Chemical Methods.

Kolthoff and Sandell: Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

Dey and Sitaraman: Practical Organic Chemistry Parts I and II.

Add wider reference:

M. E. Weekes: The Discovery of the Elements.

Glasstone: Text of Physical Chemistry.

B. Sc. (Honours)—Preliminary,

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Modern English Prose ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition ...	100
		Total ...	200

B. Sc. (Honours)—Final Examination.
Branch I—MATHEMATICS.

10 to 1	Pure Mathematics I ...	200
10 to 1	Applied Mathematics I ...	200
10 to 1	Pure Mathematics II ...	200
10 to 1	Optional Subject I ...	250
10 to 1	Applied Mathematics II ...	200
10 to 1	Pure Mathematics III ...	200
10 to 1	Applied Mathematics III ...	200
10 to 1	Optional Subject II ...	250
	Total ...	1,700

Branch II—PHYSICS.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Properties of Matter ...	100
	10 to 1	Heat ...	100
	10 to 1	Sound ...	100
	10 to 1	Light ...	100
	10 to 1	Magnetism and Electricity ...	100
	10 to 1	Chemistry ...	100
	10 to 1	Modern Physics ...	100
Dates and hours of Practical Examination will be notified later.		Practical Test (4 tests each of 4 hours) ...	400
		Laboratory Note Books ...	200
		Subsidiary subjects (Written and Practical) ...	400
		Total ...	1,700

Branch III—CHEMISTRY.

	10 to 1	Inorganic Chemistry ...	150
	10 to 1	Organic Chemistry I ...	150
	10 to 1	Organic Chemistry II ...	150
	10 to 1	Physical Chemistry ...	150
	10 to 1	General and Historical Chemistry ...	150
Dates and hours of Practical Examination will be notified later.		Practical Text ...	450
		Laboratory Note Books ...	150
		Subsidiary Subject (written and Practical) ...	400
		Total ...	1,750

Examination in Subsidiary Subject.

Scheme of Examination and marks same as for the B. Sc. Pass Degree Examination and the examination to take place along with the B.Sc., course in the fourth year Honours.

Appendix G.

Examination for Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning.

The following syllabuses, for the subjects of the optional division for Certificates of Proficiency in modern methods of study as applied to Oriental Learning, have been prescribed.

I. SYLLABUS IN LITERARY CRITICISM AS APPLIED TO SAMSKRIT LITERATURE.

1. *The fundamentals of Samskrit Poetics.*

- (a) Standard of literary taste.
- (b) The general characteristics of literature.
- (c) Theories of style, its kinds and relation to sense (*Vritti, Riti, Sayya and Paka*)
- (d) The doctrine of Rasa —
The theories of Rasa. The different classes of Rasa and their nature.
The significance of the Rasa doctrine in literary criticism.
The Rasa doctrine as the central theme of the Psychology and Philosophy of Literary criticism.
- (e) Literary merits and blemishes.
- (f) Figures of speech—their literary value.

2. *The History of Samskrit Poetics.*

Pre-Dhvani Schools. The development of the Dhvani School. The Anumana school. The development of figures of speech.

3. The *Kavya* kinds—their characteristics and development.

1. *Sravya - Kavya*—

(a) *Prose*—Development of *Prose*—Kinds of prose—style—description, narration, exposition and persuasion.

(b) *Poety - Epic, Lyric, Didactic*-- Satire-Elegy-Devotional poems.

(c) *Campus*.

5. *Drsya-kavya*—

(a) Dramatic kinds, their characteristics and development.

(b) Conventions of the Samskrit Drama.

(c) Principles of dramatic construction.

Samskrit Metres—their bearing on literary criticism.

N. B.—The following books should be studied. They are not *prescribed*.

1. Bain—Rhetoric and Composition (single volume book)—Longman's
2. Crawshaw—The Interpretation of Literature—MacMillan.
3. Hudson—An introduction to the study of literature—George G. Harrap & Co., London.
4. Hass—Dasarupaka - (English translation)
5. Horowitz: Indian Theatre.

The following books are recommended for consultation:—

1. Brander Mathews: A study of the Drama—Longman's.

2. Butcher: Aristotle's theory of Poetry and Fine Art with text and translation of the Poetics—MacMillan.
3. Winchester: Some principles of literary criticism—MacMillan.
4. Courthope—Life in Poetry and Law in Taste.
5. Articles on Poetry, Fine Arts and Drama in the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

II. Syllabus in Indian Philosophy in its Relation to Western Philosophy

The following books are prescribed for study:—

1. A. S. Rappoport. A. Primer of Philosophy—(John Murray).
2. P. Deussen: Elements of Metaphysics—(English Trans).
3. Max Muller: Six Systems of Philosophy.
4. A. B. Keith: Indian Logic and Atomism—Oxford University Press.
5. Deussen: The Philosophy of the Upanishads (English Trans).
6. Deussen: The system of the Vedanta

N. B:—Candidates are expected to be familiar with the original philosophical texts in Samskrit on which the above mentioned works of Max Muller and Deussen are based.

III. Syllabus for Indo-European Philology with special reference to Samskrit.

N. B.—Knowledge, accurate, so far as it goes, but neither extensive nor minutely detailed, is expected under each head.

P. I. E. = Primitive Indo-European; Ind-Ir- Indo-Iranian; Skt = Samskrit; Gk=Greek; Lat = Latin; Teut=Teutonic.

A. GENERAL.

1. *Elementary Phonetics*.— (a) The organs of speech—production and classification of speech sounds. Quantity: accent sentence, word and syllable-accent glides

(b) Phonetic description of all speech-sounds treated in the course, phonetic transcription.

(c) Sound-change, isolative conditional; defective imitation and the result of analogy; Meaning of the term 'Law' in Linguistic Science. Dialectal separation. Growth of 'literary' languages. Families of languages. Cognate words and loan words.

2. *The Indo-European Family of Languages*.—The original speech and its earliest dialectal divisions. Branches and sub-branches of the Indo-European family. Some distinguishing characteristics of the Indo-Iranian. Hellenic, Italic and Teutonic branches.

3. *Indo-Iranian*.—The Indian sub-branch Dialects of Vedic times. Epic dialects. Classical Samskrit. Middle Indian Speeches, New Indian Speeches.

B. PHONOLOGY.

4. *The P.I.E. vowel-system*.—The oldest conditions; primary vowels; changes resultant on accent; secondary vowels and syllabic liquids and nasals. Vowel gradation, quantitative and qualitative; its relation to accent and its bearing on morphology. The later P. I. E. vowel-system prior to the period of language separation. General treatment of the P. I. E. vowel system in the oldest Ind-Ir., Gk, Lat., and Teut.

5. The vowel-system of Skt in its relation to P.I.E. and to the vowel-systems mentioned in 4 vowel gradation in Skt.

The P. I. E. Consonant system.—Classification of the P. I. E. consonant Earliest dialectical variations; the 'centum' and 'satam' divisions. Treatment of the P. I. E., consonants generally in Ind-Ir., Gk., Lat. and Teut.

7. Representation of the P. I. E. consonant system in Skt. liquids and nasals. Plosive consonants. Cerebrals consonants (Fortunatov's Law) Palatal and velar consonants. The Law of palatalization). The law of the aspirates (Grassman's Law). Spirants, Semi-vowels.

8. Sandhi external and internal. Glides in Skt. Anaptyxis (Svarbhakti) Haplogy.

C. ACCIDENCE.

9. Word-formation. Base, stem and suffix, Prefix Infix.

10. Skt. compounds, nominal and verbal.

11. Skt. Suffixes primary (krt.) and secondary (taddhita).

12. *Nominal Declension.*—P. I. E. conditions Number. Grammatical Gender. Case and case-endings. The P. I. E. case-ending, syncretism Contamination. Classification of noun-declensions according to suffix. Vowels and consonant stems

13. *The noun declensions in Skt.* treated historically and comparatively with reference to P. I. E. Gk. Lat. and Teut. Philological explanation of all case endings. Comparison of adjectives and formation of adverbs treated philologically.

14. *Numerals*.—Philological treatment of the Skt. numerals:

15. *Pronouns and pronominal adjectives*.—The Skt. Pronouns and pronominal adjectives treated philologically with reference to P. I. E. Gk., Lat and Teut

16. *The Verb*.—The P. I. E., verbal-system generally treated. Voice, mood, tense, augment reduplication personal endings. Thematic and Athematic stems. Types of verbal action.

17. The Skt. verb in its relation to the P. I. E. verbal system. Present, perfect, aorist and future systems in Skt. Transfer from the athematic to the thematic class. Periphrastic formations. Analogy in the Skt. verbal-system. Derivative verbs—causative, denominative, desiderative, intensive.

18. Voices, moods and tenses in Skt. Infinite verbal formations.

IV SYLLABUS FOR HINDU LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

The following nine books are prescribed for study:-

Books in Sanskrit :-

1. Manu Smṛti with Kullukabhaṭṭa's Commentary (whole).
2. Yajñavalkya smṛti with Mitakshara (whole).
3. Jīmūtavahana's Dayabhaga (whole).
4. Viramītrodaya—Vyavahāra only
5. Kāuṭilya's Arthasastra. To be had of Curator,
Government Oriental Library, Mysore

(1) to (4) can be had of Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot, Sait Mehta Bazaar, Lahore.

Books in English -

6. Mayne: Hindu Law and Usage.
7. Mayne: Ancient Law.
8. Austin: Jurisprudence
9. K. L. Sircar: The Mimamsa Rules of Interpretation (Tagore Law Lectures—Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta.)

The following books are recommended for consultation but in no sense prescribed.

Maxwell: On the Interpretation of Statutes.

Sidgwick: Elements of Politics.

Bentham: Principles of Morals and Legislation.

V. SYLLABUS FOR DRAVIDIAN PHILOLOGY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TAMIL.

1. *Introductory*:— The origin of Language—Classification of languages—morphological and geographical—The place of the Dravidian languages according to these classifications—The chief characteristics of the Dravidian group.

2. The place of Tamil in the Dravidian family of languages—its high antiquity—the geographical area where it was spoken in ancient times as referred to by old commentators—its literary cultivation.

3. The standard language of Tamilakam—the dialects of Tamilnadu—Dialectical expressions found in ancient, literary works.

4. *The periods of Tamil Language*:— How far Tolkappiam, Virasoliyam and Nannul could be taken to represent the grammar respectively of the ancient, medieval and modern periods.

5. *The Dravidian Alphabets*:— Difference among existing alphabets—Vatteluttu its origin and history—granta—Tamil Characters and their relation to Brahmi—the light thrown by Tolkappiam and its commentary on the old forms of Tamil letters.

6. (a) *The Dravidian vowel system*:— Classification of Tamil vowels according to the place of production—Dravidian harmonic sequence of vowels or vowel-harmony.

(b) *The Dravidian consonantal system*:— Classification of Tamil consonants according to the place of production—Dialectic interchange of consonants.

(c) *The rules of Tamil syllabation*:— The initial the medial and the final letters in a word—the light thrown by the rules of syllabation on the nature of Loan-words.

7. *Dravidian nounshwoze divided into classes*:— Tamil Uyartinaṭ and Ahrinaṭ—How gender and number are mutually expressive and interdependent in Tamil—Principles of Dravidian pluralisation— The Tamil epicene plural and the neuter plural.

8. *The Dravidian cases*— The violence done to the Dravidian system by imitation—the suffixes of the various cases in the Dravidian and their probable mutual relationship in form.

9. The Dravidian numerals one to ten, and hundred—the cardinals and the ordinals, how formed from the adjectival base—the light thrown by the Dravidian numeral forms on the Antiquity of Tamil.

10. The Dravidian pronouns of the First person— Comparison and reconstruction of the primitive form—The Dravidian pronouns of the second person—their

comparison and reconstruction of the primitive base—The Dravidian Demonstrative pronouns—the forms of these three persons in old and modern Tamil.

11. (a) Classification of verbs into Tanvinai and Piravinai—the difference between the causal verb and piravinai in Tamil.

(b) Formation of Dravidian tenses—the preterite, the present and the future—mutual relationship within the Dravidian of the particles of tense—the difference between old and modern Tamil in regard to tense-formation.

(c) *The Dravidian voices of the verb*:- The development of passive voice in Tamil—the various modes employed in various times—The negative particles of old and modern Tamil

12. The general character of the Tamil vocabulary at different periods—causes of borrowing—loss of old words and its causes.

13. *Tamil Semantics*; Tendencies of Restriction and expansion-Displacements-Elevation and degradation

14. *Tamil syntax*; How far order government and cross reference are found to exist in Tamil—The difference between old Tamil and modern Tamil regarding word-order.

VI. SYLLABUS FOR TAMIL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THEIR BEARING ON INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE.

(a) Same as the Syllabus for the history of the Tamil people for the B.A. (Hons).—Branch VI—Tamil.

(b) The following books are recommended:-

1. History of Tamil Literature by M. S. Pur-
ningam Pillai.
2. Tamil Varalaru, Parts I and II, by K. S. Srin-
vasa Pillai
3. Tamil Mozhi Varalan (தமிழ்மொழி வரலாறு)
by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastriar.
4. Tamil by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar.
5. Sanga Ilakkiam by G. Duraiswami Pillai.

Pulavar—Entrance Test Syllabus.

The Test shall consist of three papers as noted below:-

- I. One paper on the Selections in Poetry and
Prose prescribed for the Intermediate
Examination in Tamil under Part II (iden-
tical with Intermediate paper I).
- II. A Second paper comprising:--
 - (i) question on books prescribed for non-detailed
study for the Intermediate examination
under Part II.
 - and (ii) questions on Eluttadhikaram and Solladhi-
karam of Arumuga Navalar's Kandigai
Urai.

Note:- Ordinarily one hour shall be assigned for
the essay and one and a half hours for
grammar.

- III. Third paper on History and Geography of
India of two and a half hours' duration.

Text-books*History of India:-*

(புரதம் இந்திய சரித்திரம்) by M. K. Sundaravarada-
chariar B A , L.T..

Geography of India:-

First Geography of India by Elsa E. Stamp (Long-
man's).

Pulavar—Entrance Test (Supplemental)

The following three types of students are likely to
appear for the above test:-

1. Candidates who have passed the Madura
Tamil Sangam Examinations.
2. Those who have passed the Admission Test
of the Madras University.
3. Those who have passed the Intermediate
Examination in Arts

The entrance Test for above candidates shall consist
of a single paper lasting for 2½ hours comprising
questions on:-

1. Indian History.
2. Geography.
3. Nannal (Eluthathikaram and Sollathikaram)

Note:— Ordinarily one hour shall be allotted to
Grammar and the rest for the other
sections.

Students of the Mudara Tamil Sangam will be
required to answer Sections 1 and 2. Those who have
passed the admission test of the Madras University will

be required to answer all the three sections and the candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts will be required to answer section (3) only.

Text Books.

ORIENTAL TITLES EXAMINATION,

Vidvan 8 a -Preliminary

1949, 1950 and 1951.

I. *Poetry*:—

1. Tirukkural Arattuppai.
2. Villi Baratham—Udyoga Parvam.
3. Tiruvilaiyadarpuram—Tiruvalla-
vaykkandam.
4. Maduraikkalambagam.
5. Tirukkailaya Gnana Ula.

II. *Prose*:—

1. Kapilar by Mr. N. M. Venkataswami Nattar.
2. Kambanadar by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar.
3. Valluvarum Magalirum by Sri T. P. Minakshisundaram.

III. *Grammar*: Navalar Ilakkanaccurukkam,

IV. *Logic*: Naveena Tarkam, Part I.

Pulavar 8-b and 8-c--Preliminary.

1949 and 1950

I. *Poetry*:—

1. Palamalai Anthathi.
2. Sekkilar Pillaittamil.

3. Tanjaivanam Kovai:
4. Maduraikkalambagam.
5. Tirukkailaya Gnana Ula.
6. Chulamani (1st 4 Carukkam published by Chennai Tamil Sangham.)
7. Villi Bharatam—Udyoga Parvam.
8. Tiruvilaiyadarapuramam — Tiruvalavayk-kandam.
9. Tirukkural—Arattuppal.

II. *Prose* :—

1. Kapilar by N. M. Nenkaswami Nattar.
2. Sanganul Katturaikal by Ilavlaganar.
3. Kambanadar, by Mr. T. Chelvakesavaraya Madaliar, M. A.
4. Valluvarum Magalirum by Sri T. P. Meenakshisundaram.

III. *Grammar* :—

Nannul Viruthi—Sivagnana Svamikal.

Nambi Ahapporul.

Purapporul Venba Malai.

Dandi Alangaram—Pothuvani, Porulani Iyals.
(Old commentary.)

Yapparungalakkarikai—Old commentary.

Venba Pattiyal.

IV. *Logic*:—Neveena Tarkam, Part I.

V. *History of Tamil Country*:—

1. Rajaraja Cholan, by L. Ulaganatha Pillai.
2. Chalavamsa Charitram, by T. A. Gopinatha Rao.

3. The Pandiyar Varalaru by T. V. Sadasiva Pandarathar.
4. Pallavar—Parts I and II by P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M. A., L. T.,
5. The Pallavar by Rajumanickam Pillai.
6. Cerar Perur by Mr. S. S. Bharatiar M A., B.L.

1951

Under Poetry: Substitute Manimekalai 1st 15 katais for portions in Chulamani.

Under Prose: Substitute the following for the present books:—

1. Viggana Periyarkal by Mr. P. Thirikuda-sundaram Pillai, M.A., B.L.,
2. Indiyar Varalaru, I Part by Mr. S. K. Govindaswami M. A.
3. Viggana Sirunul, by Mr. T. P. Navanita-krishnan M. A.

Under History of Tamil Country:—

Substitute the Cholas (three parts) by Mr. M. Rajamanikkam, M. O. L. for Cholvamsa Charitram by Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Rao and Rajaraja Cholan by L. Olagnata Pillai.

Vidvan 8-a—Final

1949, 1950 and 1951

1. *Grammar*:—

1. Nannul—Navalar Kandigai Urai.
2. Nambi Ahapporul.
3. Purapporul Venba Malai.
4. Dandi Alankaram.
5. Chidambaracceyvutkovai.

II. *History of Tamil Language and Literature:—*

Same as for Pulavar Final 8-C.

Pulavar 8-b and 8-c—Final

1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

1949

I. *Poetry:—*

1. Agananuru—Kalirriyanainirai.
2. Purananuru—Stanzas 80-200
3. Palaikkali.
4. Tirukkural—Arasiyal and Olipiyal in porutpal and Kamattuppai.
5. Kambaramayana—Sundarakandam omitting padalams 8 to 11.
6. Periyapurana—Tirugnanasambandar Purana—First 500 stanzas.
7. Kuruntogai Stanzas 1—50, Anikurunuru Marutham, 1—50.
8. Pattupattu—Sirupanarruppadai and Mullaikkali.
9. Padirruppattu—5th and 6th Tens.
10. Cilappadikaram—Maduraikkandam.
11. Chintamani—Gandharvadattaiyar Ilam-pakam.
12. Sundara Tevaram—whole.
13. Nammalwar Tiruviruttm.
14. Tirukkovaivar—Stanzas 1—250

II- *Grammar:—*

1. Tolkappiyam—Eluttatathikaram Naccinarkinivam.

2. Tolkappiyam—Collathikaram—Teivaccilaiyar Uri-Kalaviyal only.
Tolkappiyam—Senavearaiyam complete.
3. Tolkappiyam—Porulathikaram Aham, Puram, and Poruliyals (Naccinarkkiniyar-Uri) and Uvamam and Meyppadu Iyals. (Perasiri-yar Urai)
4. Yapparungala Viruthi.
5. Maran Alankaram (omitting Collani Iyal).
6. Iraiyanar Kalaviyal

III. *History of Tamil Language and Literature:—*

1. Caldwell: A comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages—Introductions.
2. History of Tamil Language—V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri, B. A.
3. History of Tamil Literature—M. S. Purnalingam Pillai, B.A., L.T.
4. Tamil Varalu—Parts I & II—K. Srinivasa Pillai.
5. Tamil Navalar Caritai—C. Coomaraswami Naidu & Sons, Madras.
6. Kapilar—Venkatarajulu Reddiar, (Madras University Publication).

IV. Inscriptions—20 in number (Vide Syllabus).

ILAKKIYA, ILAKKANA AND SIDDHANTA PULAVAR.

A. *General*

1. For Ilakkiya Pulavar, the prescribed text-books in Tamil Grammar and Siddhantam are as follows:—

Grammar:—

1. Iraiyanar Kalaviyal Urai.
2. Tolkappiyam—Porulathikaram—Aham and Purat Tinaigal.

Siddhantam:—

1. Sivagnana Siddhiyar Parapakka Supakka Vacanam, by Sri K. Subramanya Pillai Avl., M.A., M.L.
2. Urai Nadai-k-kovai, Part I, by Panditamani M. Kadiresan Chettiar Avl.
3. Ramanujar Nurrandadi.

2. For Ilakkana Pulavar, the prescribed text-books in Sangam Classics and Siddhantam are as follows:—

Sangam Classics:—

1. Tirumurugarruppadai
2. Purananuru, 1-50 stanzas.
3. Kuruntokai, 51 to 100 stanzas.
4. Narrinai, 1-50 stanzas.
5. Silappadikaram—Madurai Kandam.

Siddantam:—

Same as under I (Ilakkiya Pulavar).

3. For Siddhanta Pulavar, the prescribed text-books in Sangam Classics and Tamil Grammar are as follows:—

Sangam Classics:—

Same as under (2) Ilakkana Pulavar.

Tamil Grammar:—

Same as under (1) Ilakkiya Pulavar.

BRANCH I.—ILAKKIYA GROUP

1. Prescribed text books in Ettuttokai; Pattupatu and Padinen-kil-kanakku.

1. Puranuru 80 to 200 stanzas.
2. Padirruppattu, 2, 3 tens.
3. Paripadal, 1 to 10 stanzas.
4. Kalittokai, Neydal.
5. Kuruntokai, 1 to 100 stanzas.
6. Ahananuru, 51 to 120 stanzas.

1. Sirupanarruppadaï.
2. Pattinapalai.

1. *Tirukkural*--Arattuppal-Turavu, Porutppal—Olipu and Kamattuppal—Karpu.
2. Naladiyar 1 to 200 stanzas.
3. Nanmanikkadigai.
4. Eintinaïyeimpadu.
5. Palamoli, 1 to 100 stanzas.

2. Prescribed text-books in Kappiyams and Puranams.

1. *Silappadikaram*—Pukar Kandam, excepting Arangerrukkathai and Maduraikkandam.
2. *Jivaka Chintamani*—Namakal and Govindaiyar Ilambakams.
3. *Manimekurai*—First 10 Kathaigal.
4. *Perunkathai*—Ilavana Kandam.
5. *Kambaramayanam*—Sundarakandam.

6. *Bharatam*—(Villiputturar)—Krishnan Thuthoo. Sarkam.
 1. *Periyapuranam* — Eyarkonkalikkame Nayanar Puranam.
 2. *Tiruvilayadal*—(Paranjoti).
3. Prescribed text-books in Prabandams.
 1. Tirukkovaaiyar Urai.
 2. Tiruppuvananathar Ula.
 3. Tiruvengadattanandadi.
 4. Kalingattupparani.
 5. Sekkilar Pillai-t-Tamil.
 6. Alagar Kalambakan.
 7. Chidambara-c-cheiyutkovai.
 8. Tirugnanasambandar, first Tirumurai first five padigams.
 9. Nammalvar, first five Tiruvaimoligal.
4. Prescribed text-books in Prose, Composition and Versification.
 1. Dravidaprakasikai, by Cabapati Navalur.
 2. Vanchimanagar, by Mahavidvan R. Raghava Aiyangar.
 3. Appar Charitram, by Prof K. Subramanya Pillai.
 4. Katturaikkovai by N. M. Venkataswami Nattar.
 5. Murkalappulavarum Tharkalappulavarum by Maraimalai Adigal.
 6. Murugan or Alagu by Kalyanasundara Mudaliar.
 7. Composition—Essay on General Subjects.

8. Versification—Venba, Aciriyappa, Aciriyā Viruttam, Kalippa, Kali Viruttam and Kattalaikkaliturai.

BRANCH II—IAALKANA GROUP

The following books are recommended for Branch II Ilakkana Group:—

1. Prescribed parts of Tolkappiyam I (Eluttu and Sol,)

1. *Tolkappiyam*—Eluttu Adhikaram—Nacchinarkkiniyar, and Ilampuranar Commentaries.

2. *Tolkappiyam* — Sollathikaram — Senavariyar and Deivaccilaiyar Commentaries.

2. Prescribed parts of Tolkappiyam II. (Porul.)

Tolkappiyam — Porulathikaram — First five Iyals with the Commentary of Nacchinarkkiniyar and the last three Iyals with the commentary of Perasiriyar (excepting Seyyul Iyal.)

3. Prescribed text-books in Prosody and Poetics.

1. *Tolkappiyam* — Porulathikaram — Seyyul Iyal — Perasiriyar Commentary.

2. Yapparungala Virutti Urai.

3. Maran Alankaram, ending with Porulani Iyal

4. Ilakkanavilakka-p-pattiyal.

4. Prescribed text-books in Grammar other than Tolkappiyam and Essays in Criticism relating to Grammar.

1. Iraiyanar Kalaviyal Urai.
2. Ilakkanakkotturai.
3. Prayoga Vivekam Urai.
4. Tolkappiya p-Payira Virutti and Surta Virutti.
5. Moli noolkolgaiyum and Tamil moli Amaip-pum by Prof. K. Subrahmanya Pillai Avl., M. A., M. L.,

Branch III—Siddhanta Group.

1949, 1950, 1951 & 1952.

The following books are recommended for Branch III—Siddhanta Pulavar Group:—

1. Meykandar's Nul:—

“Kapadiyam” Commentary for the I two sutras “Sirrurai”.

2. Prescribed text-books in earlier and later day Siddhanta Canon:—

Earlier:—

1. *Tirumantiram*:— Tirumular, First Tantiram, with Payiram.
2. *Gnanamirtham*—whole.
3. Tirukkalirruppadiyar.

Later:—

1. Siddhiar Subakkam with Sivagnana Swamigal commentary.
2. Gnanamirthakkattalai, Siddhanta Prakasikai and Vaman Vilakku (Ambalavana Desikar).
3. Astapraakaranam—Tattuvaprakasikai.

4. Prescribed text-books on allied and alien systems.

1. Srivacanabhooshanam.
2. Kaivalyam.
3. Bhagavatgita, Kudartta Dipikai.
4. Sarvadarsana Sangraham.

Under applied religious literature:-

Substitute the following for the portions of 1947:-

1. First five Padigams in each of the three saiva samaya Acharyas.
2. Tirucchathakam by Manikkavasagar.
3. Tiruvicaippa 15 Padigams and Tiruppallandu.
4. 11th Tirumurai: Pattinathar Tiruvidaimarudur Munimanikkovai.
5. Thayumanavar Padal: Akasabhuvanam Tenmukham and Pan mala.
6. Periapuranam: Tirugnanasambandar, Stanzas 818-845.

SIROMANI

Preliminary Examination.

1949 & 1950

A. Compulsory Division:-

Muktavali—with Sabdakhanda Dinakariya.
Sidhantakaumudi—Purvaradha, omitting Taddhita.
Uttarardha-Dasavikarani.

Samkhyakarika (Text only)

Yogasutras (Text only.)

Kavyadarsa

Kathopanishad with **Sankarabhashya**.

Apodeva's Mimamsanyayaprakasa.

B. Special Part:—

Mimamsa:—

Taittiriya Samhita with **Sayana Bhashya** I—i.

Manameyodaya.

Apastambasrautasutra with **Rudradatta's Vrtti** (Prasnas I—IV).

Bhattadipika—Purvasatka.

(i) *Yajnavalkyasmṛiti with Mitakshara-Vyavaharakanda only*

(ii) *Apastambapariḥśaṣa sūtras* with *Haradatta's* commentary (Anandasrama edition) and

(iii) *Apastamba Grhya Sūtras—Khandas I to III and VII*, with *Sudarsanacarya's* commentary (*Tatparyadarsana*) (Caukamba Edition)

Vedanta:—

Brahmasutra with **Sankarabhashya**.

Bhamti—Catussutri.

Advaitapariḥśaṣa.

Brhadaranyakopanishad with **Sankarabhashya**—**Chapters 2 and 3**.

Chandogyopanishad with **Sankarabhashya**—**Chapter VI**.

Mandukyopanishad with **Sankarabhashya**.

Bhagavadgita with **Sankarabhashya**.

Vyakarana:—

Pariḥśaṣhendusekharā.

Praudhamanorama—up to the end of Karaka; and
Sabharatna up to the end of Stripratyaya.

Siddhantakamudi—Uttarardha omitting Dasavikarani,
Unadi and svaraprakriyas including Taddhita from
Matvarthiya to the end of Purvardha.

Sahitya:—

Bana's Kadambari—from Mahasveta-vrttanta up to the
end of Purvabhaga.

Naishadha—cantos 10 and 11.

Nilakanthavijayacambu—Ucchvasa III.

Kumarasambhava—cantos I III and V.

Sakuntala.

Malatimadhava.

Mrechakatika.

Mudraraksasa.

Nyaya:—

Dinakarisa—up to the end of Anumanakhanda.

Kanada—Vaisesikasutra.

Gautamasutra with Vatsyayanabhashya, Chapter I.

Jagadisi—Pancalaksani and Simhavyaghri.

Gadadhara's Caturdasalaksani: Prathama Dvitiya,
Kutaghatita, and Vyadhikarana-dharmava-cchinna-
pratiyogitakabhavakhandana.

Siddhantalaksana by Gadadhara and Paksata by
Gadadhara.

1951

Same as for 1950 with the following changes:

A. Compulsory Division: Siddhanta Kaumudi, Uttarar-
dha-Dasavikarini, *Add* Bhvadi and adadi only;

Also add to the list under the division Rg-Veda: Suktas i to iv in Macdonell's Vedic Reader.

B. Special Part:—

Mimamsa: Delete: Apastamba Paribhasa Sutras (ii) and Apastamba Grhya sutras (iii).

Vedanta: Brahadaranyakopnrisad with Sankarabhasya Chs. 2 and 3 to be replaced by Chs. 3 and 4.

Final Examination.

1949, 1950 and 1951.

Special part:—

Mimamsa:—

Bhattadipika—Uttarasatka.

Sabarabhashya—Chapter I with Kumarila's Varttika Chapter I, omitting Slokavarttika.

Nyayaratnamala.

Bhattarahasya.

Vedanta:—

Siddhantabindu—(Text only).

Advaitasiddhi—Pariccheda I—from the beginning up to the end of Agamabodhoddhara, Ajnanavada and Anirvacaniyavada Pariccheda II—Akhandarthavada.

Laghucandrika—From the beginning up to the end of Upadhi. and Akhandarthavada.

Narayanarya's Nitimala (A. U. publication).

Pancapadika with Vivarana—1st Varnaka only.

Dasaprakarana I-VIII.

Vyakarana:-

Sabdendusekhara-up to the end of Karaka.

Mahabhasya-Navahnika.

Bhusanasara-From Subarthavicara up to the end.

Laghumanjusha-from Dhatvarthavicara to the end
of Krdarthavicara.

Sahitya:-

Siddhantakaumudi-Uttarardha omitting Dasavika-
rani and Unadi and Svaraparakriyas.

Prakrtaparakasa.

Vrttaratnakara.

Kavyalankarsutravrtti.

Kavyaparakasa.

Dhvanyaloka.

Kavyalankarasangraha.

Citramimamsa

Rasagangadhara-Up to the end of Utpreksha.

Nyaya:-

Udayana's Nyaya Kusumanjali.

Gadadhara's Avayava up to the end of Pratijna.

Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti.

Gadadhara's Savyabhicaralakshana.

Gadadhara's Satpratipakshavibhajaka.

Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada

Gadadhara's Avacchedakatanirukti.

Siromani Final - All Branches 1952.

Same as for 1951, with the following change:

Special part - Sahitya: *For Kavyalamkara Sutravrtti*
Read Bhamahalamkara.

History of Samskr̥t Literature - Books of reference.

Add "The History of Samskrit Literature in Tamil"
Dr. P. S. Sudrahmanya Sastriar.

Vidvan 8-a — Preliminary

1949 & 1950

Same as for Sahitya Siromani-Preliminary.

Note:- It is recommended that the questions on the prescribed portions in the Siddhanta-Kaumudi-Samjna paribhṣa, aṣṣandhi, haṣṣandhi, viṣar-gaṣṣandhi, svadisaṣṣandhi, stripratyaya and Karaka prakaranas-be included in the Sravyakavya paper and that one full compulsory question be put on the portions of Grammar.

Vidvan 8-a - Final

1949, 1950, 1951 & 1952.

Prakṛta Prakasa.
Vṛtta Ratnakara.
Kavyalankarasutravṛtti.
Kavyalankarasarasangraha.
Kavyaprakasa.

Note:- It is recommended that the prescribed Sanskrit texts for final examination be divided as follows:-

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Prakṛta-prakasa | } | 1. Paper-Prescribed
Sanskrit Texts. |
| 2. Nṛttaratnakara. | | |
| 3. Vamana's Kavyalan-
karasutras. | | |
| 4. Mammatabhatta's
Kavyaprakasa | } | 2. Paper-Prescribed
Sanskrit Texts. |
| 5. Udbhata's Kavyalan-
karasangraha. | | |

Vidvan (Subsidiary Samskrit - 8-b)

PRELIMINARY

1949 & 1950

Kumarasambhava—Cantos i to v both inclusive.

MM. R. V. Krishnamachariar's Kadambari Sam-
graha-Purvabhaga.

FINAL

1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Sakuntala

Oriental Titles Examination.

SIROMANI

Mimamsa, Vedanta Nyaya, Vyakarana, Sahitya.

Preliminary

Hours.	Subject.	Marks.
10—1	Prescribed Text-books (i) General ...	200
10—1	Do. (ii) General ...	200
10—1	Do. -Special (i) ...	150
10 - 1	Do. -Special (ii) ...	150
	Total ...	700

Final

Hours.	Subject.	Marks
10—1	History of Samskrit Language and Literature	200
10—1	Prescribed Text-books – Specil (i) ...	200
10—1	Do. –Special (ii) ...	200
10—1	Do. –Special (iii) ...	200
	Total ...	800

Entrance Test—(Pulavar)

Hours.	Subject.	Marks
10-12-30	Text-books ...	50
2-4-30	Composition and Grammar ...	50
10-12-30	History and Geography of India ...	50
	Total ...	150

VIDVAN—Preliminary under Regulation 8 (a)

Hours.	Subject.	Marks.
10—1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books and Logic ...	225
10—1	Vernacular Composition ...	100
10—1	Prescribed Samskrit Text-books (i) ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Samskrit Text-books (ii) ...	100
	Total ...	600

Regulation 8 (b)

10—1	Prescribed Text-books I and Logic ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Text-books II ...	175
10—1	Composition and versification ...	150
10—1	Samskrit Text-books and Translation ...	100
	Total ...	600

PULAVAR—*Regulation 8 (c)*

Hours.	Subject.	Marks
10—1	Prescribed Text-books in Poetry, Prose and relating to Grammar I & Logic	175
10—1	Prescribed Text-books in Poetry, Prose and relating to Grammar II ...	175
10—1	Composition and versification ...	150
10—1	History of Tamil Country ...	100
	Total ...	600

VIDVAN -- FINAL
Regulation 8 (a)

10—1	History of Samskrit Language and Literature.	150
10—1	Prescribed Samskrit Text-books I ...	150
10—1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books I ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books II ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-books II ...	150
10—1	History of Tamil Language & Literature	100
	Total ...	900

Regulation 8 (b)

Hours.	Subject	Marks
10-1	Prescribed Text-books-Poetry I ...	175
10-1	Prescribed Text-books-Poetry II ...	175
10-1	History of Tamil Language & Literature	100
10-1	Sanskrit Text-books and Translation	100
10-1	Prescribed Text-books in Tamil Grammar and versification I	175
10-1	Prescribed Text-books in Tamil Grammar and versification II.	175
	Total ...	900

PULAVAR—Regulation 8 (c)

Hours.	Subject.	Marks.
10-1	Prescribed Text-books—Poetry I ...	175
10-1	Prescribed Text-books—Poetry II ...	175

Hours.	Subject.	Marks.
10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Grammar I ...	175
10—1	History of Tamil Language & Literature	100
10—1	Inscriptions ...	100
10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Grammar II ...	175
	Total ...	900

Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning.

A paper of 3 hours duration to be answered on the morning of the day following the final examination for Pulavar and Siromani Titles.

இசை சம்பந்தமான பரிசளிப்புத் திட்டங்கள்

சிதம்பரம் ஸ்ரீ மீனாட்சி கலாசாலையில் ஏற்கனவே ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு 1930ல் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்துக்கு மாற்றப்பட்ட பரிசுகள் தவிர ஷே பல்கலைக் கழக ஸ்தாபகரான புரோசான்சிலர் ராஜா சர் அண்ணாமலைச் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட பரிசுகளை உதவத் தீர்மானித்துள்ளார்கள்:—

1 மேன்மை தங்கிய சென்னைக் கவர்னர் பரிசு.

1940 நவம்பர் 16-ம் தேதி, இப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்துக்கு, 1940-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்திலிருந்து இக்கழகத்தின் சான்சிலராயிருந்தவரும் மேன்மை தங்கிய ஆனரபில் காப்டன் ஸர். ஆர்தர் ஹோப் முதன் முதல் விஜயம் செய்தபோது ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

1. இது சென்னைக் கவர்னர் பரிசு என வழங்கும்.

2. இதன் தொகை ரூ. 1,000 3 பர்செண்டு பிராபரிசரி நோட்டுக்குள்.

3. இது ஆண்டு தோறும் இக்கழகம் நிறுவியவர் நாளில் வழங்கப்பெறும் இசைப் போட்டியில் முதலாவதாகத் தேர்பவரும், தானியற்றிய பாடலைப் பாடும்போதோ, பிறியற்றிய பாடலைப் பாடும்போதோ முதன்மையாகக் கருதப்படுபவருமான மாணவர்க்குரியது. இதில் பல்கலைக்கழக மாணவர்கள் எல்லோரும் கலந்து கொள்ளலாம்.

4. பரிசு வழங்கப்பெறாத ஆண்டுகளில் செலவழிக்கப் படாத வட்டித்தொகை மூலத் தொகையுடன் சேர்க்கப்படும்.

5. அவசியமானால் அவ்வப்போது பரிசளிப்புத் திட்டம், பரிசுத்தொகை இவை சம்பந்தமான மாறுதல்களைச் செய்வதற்கு அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகச் சிண்டிகேட்டார்க்கு (ஆட்சிக் குழுவினருக்கு) அதிகாரமுண்டு.

2. உயர்திரு மகாராணி சேது பார்வதிபாய் இசைப் பதக்கம்.

1. இப்பதக்கம் மேன்மை தங்கிய மகாராணி சேது பார்வதிபாய் இசைப் பதக்கம் என வழங்கும்.

2. இதன் பெறுமானம் ரூ. 30. இது ஆண்டுதோறும் பல்கலைக் கழகம் நிறுவி யவர் நாளில் வழங்கப்பெறும். பல்கலைக் கழக மாணவர்கள் எல்லோர்க்கும் பொதுவான இசைப் பாட்டுப் போட்டியில் முதன்மையாகத் தேர்பவர்க் குரியது.

3. பரிசு வழங்கப்பெறாத ஆண்டுகளில் செலவாகாத வட்டித்தொகை மூலத் தொகையுடன் சேர்க்கப்படும்.

4. அவசியமானால் அவ்வப்போது பரிசளிப்புத் தட்டன் களில் மாறுதல்கள் அமைப்பதற்கு அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகச் சிண்டிகேட்டார்க்கு (ஆட்சிக்குழுவினருக்கு) அதிகார முண்டு. ஆனால் அம்மாறுதல்கள் பரிசு ஏற்படுத்தியவருடைய நோக்கங்களுக்கு ஒத்தே இருக்கவேண்டும்.

3. ஸ்ரீலக்ஷ் காரிவாசி சாமிநாதத் தம்பிரான் சுவாமிகள் அவர்கள் உபகாரச் சம்பளம்.

இந்நிதி, இலக்கியம் இலக்கணம் இசை என்ற இவற்றின் வளர்ச்சிக்காகத் திருப்பனந்தாள் ஸ்ரீலக்ஷ் காரிவாசி சாமிநாதத் தம்பிரான் சுவாமிகள், அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் தமிழ் இலக்கியம் இசை இவற்றிற்காகச் சுமார் இரண்டு லக்ஷ ரூபாய் நன்கொடையளித்துச் சென்னைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்திற்கும், பிற கல்வி நிலையங்களுக்கும் பல நிதிகள் ஏற்படுத்தியும் செய்துள்ள நன்றியைப் பாராட்டு முகமாக டாக்டர் ராஜா சர் அண்ணாமலைச் செட்டியாரவர்கள், எல். எல். டி., டி. லிட். அவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

இந்நிதி கவரன்மண்டு பாதுகாப்பு நிதிகளில் இட்டு வைத்துள்ள ரூ. 3 000 அடங்கியது. இதன் வட்டித் தொகை

இப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் சங்கீதபூஷணத் தேவாரத் திருமுறை வகுப்பிற் படிக்கும் ஓர் மாணவனுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதற்கு ஆகும்.

1 இவ்வுதவிச் சம்பளம் ஸ்ரீலக்ஷ்மி காசிவாசி சாமிநாதத் தம்பிரான் சுவாமிகள் உதவிச் சம்பளம் எனப்படும்.

2. தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பட்டப் பரீட்சைக்குப் படிக்கும் சங்கீத பூஷண முதல் வகுப்பு மாணவரில் எழை யாய்த் தகுதி வாய்ந்து தேவாரத் திருமுறை வகுப்பிற் சேர்ந் துள்ள மாணவர்க்குள் முதலாவதாக விளங்கும் ஓர் மாண வர்க்கு இவ்வுதவிச் சம்பளத்தை அளிக்க சிண்டிகேட்டார்க்கு (ஆட்சிக்குழு வினாருக்கு) ஆத்காரமுண்டு.

3. இவ்வுதவிச் சம்பளம் ஓராண்டிற் களிக்கப்படும்.

4. உதவிச் சம்பளத் தொகை ரூ. 90 (தொண்ணூறு) ஜூலைமீதிநின்று மார்ச்சு மாதம் வரையில் இத்தொகை சம்பளமாகப் பகிர்ந்து அளிக்கப்படும்.

5. மாணவன் நன்கு படித்துத் தேறினால் இவ்வுதவிச் சம்பளத்தைத் தேவாரத் திருமுறை வகுப்பு இரண்டாவது ஆண்டிலும் தொடர்ந்து பெறலாம்.

இரண்டாவது வகுப்பில் இவ்வுதவி அளிக்கப்படும் ஆண்டில் முதல் வகுப்பிற்கு இஃது அளிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

6. இவ்வுதவி பெறுபவர் செட்ட நடக்கையுள்ளவ ராகவோ வகுப்பிற்குச் சரிவர வராதவராகவோ பாடம் சரிவரக் கல்லாதவராகவோ இருந்தால் உதவிச் சம்பளத்தை நிறுத்திவிட வைஸ்சான்சிலர் (புணைவேந்தர்) அவர்கட்கு அதிகாரமுண்டு. இதைப்பொறுத்து வைஸ்சான்சிலர் அவர்கள் தீர்மானமே முடிவானது.

7. இவ்வுதவிச் சம்பளம் பெறுபவர் தமிழ் இசை, தமிழ் மொழி இவற்றின் வளர்ச்சிக்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட தனி நிதிகள் அல்லது பல்கலைக் கழகத் தொகைகள் இவற்றிலிருந்து அளிக்கப்படும் பிற உதவிகள் பெறுவதற்கும் உரியவராவர்.

8. யாதேனார் ஓராண்டில் மேலே குறித்த 6-வது விதிப் படி இவ்வுதவி அளிக்கப்படாவிட்டால் இருப்புத் தொகையைக் கொண்டு மேலே குறித்துள்ள விதிகட்கு உட்பட்டு சந்திதபூஷணத் தேவாரத் திருமுறை முதல் அல்லது இரண்டாவது வகுப்பில் உள்ள பிறர் ஒருவருக்கு உதவிச் சம்பளம் அளிக்கலாம்.

நிகியளித்தவர் நோக்கங்களுக்கு ஏற்ப அவ்வப்போது அவசியமானால் இவ்வுதவியளிப்பு விதிகளில் மாறுதல்கள் செய்யச் சிண்டிகேட்டார்க்கு அதிகாரமுண்டு.

4. உயர்திரு புதுக்கோட்டை அரசர் இசைப் பரிசு

1. இஃது உயர்திரு புதுக்கோட்டை அரசர் இசைத் தமிழ்ப் பரிசு என வழங்கும்.

2. இதன் மதிப்பு ரூ. 30. இஃது ஆண்டுதோறும் பல்கலைக்கழக மாணவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் பொதுவான தமிழ் இசைப் பாட்டுப் போட்டியில் முதலாவதாகத் தேர்பவர்க்குரியது.

3. பரிசளிக்கப் பெறாத ஆண்டுகளில் செலவாகாத வட்டித்தொகை மூலத் தொகையுடன் சேர்க்கப்படும்.

4. அவசியமானால் அவ்வப்போது பரிசளிப்புத் திட்டங்களை மாற்றி அமைப்பதற்கு அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத்துச் சிண்டிகேட்டார்க்கு (ஆட்சிக்குழுவினருக்கு) அதிகாரமுண்டு. ஆனால் அத்திட்டங்களைப் பல்கலைக் கழகம் நிறுவிய வருடைய சம்மதத்தோடு அவருடைய நோக்கங்களுக்கு ஒத்தே மாற்றலாம்.

5. இசை மகாநாட்டுப் பரிசு.

இப்பரிசிற்காக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் நிதி ரூ.731—10—6. 1936-ஆம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி மாதம் அண்ணாமலை நகரில் நடந்த இசை மகாநாட்டுக் காரியக் குழுவினரால் ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டது. இத்தொகை நூற்றுக்கு ரூபாய் ஐந்து வீதம்

வட்டிக்குச் சிதம்பரம் அர்பன் பாங்கில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் வட்டித் தொகை கீழ்க்கண்ட நிபந்தனைக்குட்பட்டுப் பரிசளிக்க உபயோகிக்கப்படும்.

1. இது சங்கீத வித்துவான் மகாநாட்டுப் பரிசு என வழங்கும்.

2. இது ஆண்டுதோறும் இப்பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் நான்கு ஆண்டுகட்கு மேற்படாமல் பயின்று சங்கீதபூஷணம் இறுதிப் பரீட்சையில் முதலாவதாகத் தேறிப் பிராக்டிகல் சோதனை மூன்றிலும் சேர்ந்து 100க்கு 45க்குக் குறையாமலும் மொத்த அம்சத்தில் 100க்கு 50க்குக் குறையாமலும் பெறுபவர்க்கே உரியது.

3. பரிசளித்தப்பெறாத ஆண்டுகளில் செலாவணியாகாத வட்டித் தொகை மூலதனத்துடன் சேர்க்கப்படும்.

4. அவசியமானால் அவ்வப்போது பரிசளிப்புத் திட்டங்களை மாற்றிப் பரிசுத் தொகையையோ எண்களையோ நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகச் சிண்டிகேட்டார்க்கு (ஆட்சிக்குழுவினுக்கு) உரிமையுண்டு.

6. சொட்டிநாட்டரசர் தமிழ் இசைப் பரிசுப் போட்டிகள்.

இப்பல்கலைக் கழகம் நிறுவியவரும் புரோசான்சிலருமான செட்டிநாட்டரசர், புதுப்பாட்டுக்கள இயற்றுவதற்கும் கிராமப்புறங்களில் பாடும்போது கேட்டுச், சிலர் நினைவில் மட்டும் இருப்பவையான பழைய பாட்டுக்களைப் பயிலச் செய்வதற்கும், வெளியிடத்தகுந்த பாடல்களைப் பிரசுரிப்பதற்கும் என்று 1940-ம் வருஷம் நவம்பர் மாதம் 16-ம் தேதி இப்பல்கலைக் கழகத்திற்கு ரூ. 10,000 உதவி யுள்ளார்கள். இதற்காகப் புதுப்பாடல்கள் இயற்றுவதற்கும், பழந் தமிழ்ப் பாடல்களையும் புதுப் பாடல்களையும் நன்கு பரப்புவதற்கும் தொடர்ந்து நான்கு ஆண்டுகளில் போட்டிகள் நடத்துவதன் பலதிறப் பரிசுகள் வழங்கப்பெறும். இதற்காகப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தாரிடம் வைக்கப்பட்ட நிதி, இசைப்புலவர் மகாநாடு

கூட்டவும். இசையரங்குக்கு உதவுவதற்கும், நான்கு மணி நேரம் முழுவதும் தமிழிசைப் பாட்டுக்கள் பாடும்படி ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் கச்சேரிகளை நடத்துவதற்கும், தமிழ் நாட்டின் பல பாகங்களிலும் தமிழிசையைப் பற்றிப் பிரசாரம் செய்வதற்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படும். பரிசுபெற்ற பாடல்களையும், நாட்டின் பல பாகங்களிலிருந்து தொகுக்கப்பட்ட பொருக்குப் பாட்டுக்களையும் வெளியிடுவதற்காகவும் இதற்காக உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படலாம்.

பரிசளிப்புத் திட்டங்கள்.

1. இப்போட்டி அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக்கழக வைஸ் சான்சிலர் சிண்டிகேட் உறுப்பினர் என்ற இவர்களால் ஆண்டுதோறும் செப்டம்பர் மாதம் நடத்தப்படும்.

2. இப்போட்டி தமிழ் இசைப் பாட்டுக்கள் பாடும் எல்லோர்க்கும் உரியது.

3. போட்டிக்கு வருபவர் புதுப்பாடல்களை இயற்றியவராகவோ - பிறியற்றிய பாட்டுக்களைப் பாடுபவராகவோ இருக்கலாம்.

பாட்டுக்களை இயற்றியவர்கள் தமது புதுப்பாட்டுகளைத் தாமே நேரில் வந்து பாடலாம். அல்லது பிறரைக்கொண்டு பாடச் செய்யலாம். ஆனால் பாட்டுக்களை இயற்றாதவர்கள் தாம் பாட எண்ணிய பாட்டுக்களைத் தாமே வந்து பாட வேண்டும்.

4. ஓராண்டில் பரிசு பெற்றவர் அடுத்தடுத்துப் பல வாண்டுகளிலும் போட்டிக்கு வரலாம்.

5. ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டிலும் உள்ள பரிசுகள்மொத்தம் 9. 200 ரூபாய்ப் பரிசுகள் மூன்று; 150 ரூபாய்ப் பரிசுகள் மூன்று; 100 ரூபாய்ப் பரிசுகள் மூன்று.

இப்பரிசுகளில் ஒரு தொகுதி பாட்டு இயற்றுபவர்களுக்கும், மற்றொரு தொகுதி பிறர் பாடல்களைப் பாடும் ஆண்

பாலார்க்கும், மூன்றாவது தொகுதி மூன்று பரிசுகளும் பிறர் பாடல்களைப் பாடும் பெண்பாலார்க்கும் வழங்கப்படும்.

6. ஒவ்வொரு சாதித்திய கர்த்தாவும் குறைந்த பகஷம் ஆறு பாடல்களையாவது கூடுமானால் அவற்றின் இராக தாள சுர விவரங்களுடன் பல்கலைக் கழகத் துணை வேந்தர்க்கு ஓர் முகரிடப்பட்ட கவரில் போட்டித் தினத்திற்குப் பதினான்கு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பே அனுப்பிவைக்க வேண்டும். போட்டி நாளுக்கு ஒருவாரம் முன்னதாகவே குறிக்கப்படும் ஒருநாளில் இவற்றில் நான்கு பாடல்கட்டுக் குறையாமல் அவர் பாடலோ அல்லது பிறரைக்கொண்டு பாடுவிக்கவோ வேண்டும். அவர் தாமே பாடலாம் அல்லது பிறரைக்கொண்டு பாடவும் செய்யலாம்.

தாம் இயற்றாமலே பிறர் பாடல்களைப்பாடும் ஒவ்வொரு வரும் பல்கலைக் கழகத் துணைவேந்தர்க்கு ஒரு முகரிடப்பட்ட கவரில் போட்டி நாளிற்கு இரண்டு வாரம் முன்னதாகவே இராக தாள சுர விவரங்களுடன் 15 பாட்டுக்கள் அனுப்பி வைக்கவேண்டும். அவற்றில் ஐந்திற்குக் குறையாமல் பாடிக் காட்டவேண்டும்.

7. 20 நிமிஷத்திற்கு மேல் எந்தப் பாட்டும் பாடக் கூடாது.

8. போட்டிக்கு வருபவர்கள் பாட்டுக்களைப் பாட வேண்டும்.

9. பாட்டுக்களில் ஒருவர்க்கோ அல்லது ஒரு கூட்டத்தாருக்கோ வருத்தத்தைத் தரக்கூடியதாகவோ, எந்த மதத்தாரின் கொள்கையைக் குறை கூறுவதாகவோ அல்லது அரசன் அல்லது தேச அரசியல் இவற்றிற்கு விரோதம் உண்டுபண்ணக் கூடியதாகவோ உள்ள எந்தச் செய்தியும் இருக்கக் கூடாது.

10. போட்டியாளர்களைப் பரிசிலனை செய்து வெற்றி பெற்றவர்களைத் தீர்மானம் செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் தம்மால்

நியமிக்கப்பட்ட நீதிபதிகளின் அறிக்கையின் பேரில் சிண்டிகேட்டார் (ஆட்சிக்குழுவினர்) தீர்மானமே முடிவானது.

11. பரிசுபெறும் பாட்டுக்கள் பஸ்கலைக் கழகத்திற்கே உரியவை.

12. எதிர்பார்க்கும் அளவிற்குப் பாட்டுக்கள் தகுதியுடையனவாகத் தோன்றுவிடில் சிண்டிகேட்டார் (ஆட்சிக்குழுவினர்) பரிசு வழங்காமலிருந்து விடலாம்.

சங்கீதபூஷண வகுப்பிற் பாடத்திட்டம்.
சங்கீதபூஷணப் பட்டம்.

1. இந்தப் பட்டத்திற்கு நான்கு ஆண்டுகள் பயில வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டிற்கும் மூன்று பருவங்கள் உண்டு. இப்பட்டம் பெற விரும்புவோர் கீழ்க்கண்ட நிபந்தனைகட்கு உட்பட்டு நடந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

2. பட்டப் பரீட்சை, பிரிலிமினரி, பைனல் என்ற இரு பிரிவானது. இரண்டாவது ஆண்டு முடிவில் பிரிலிமினரி பரீட்சை, நான்காவது ஆண்டிறுதியில் பைனல் பரீட்சை; பிரிலிமினரி பரீட்சையில் தேருமல் பைனல் பரீட்சைக்கு எவரும் அனுமதிக்கப்படமாட்டார்கள்.

3. பட்டவகுப்பிற் பயிலத் தொடங்கும் நாளில் 15வயது நிரம்பாதவர் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டார். அமைக்கப் பட்ட பாடத்திட்டங்களைப் பொறுத்து நடைபெறும் பிரவேசப் பரீட்சையில் தேர்ச்சி பெறவேண்டும். பெறுவிடில் சங்கீத பூஷண வகுப்பில் எவரும் சேர்க்கப்படமாட்டார்கள்.

4. பிரவேசப் பரீட்சையில் இரண்டு சோதனைகள் உண்டு.

(i) ஒன்று எழுத்துச் சோதனை. இது (1) ஆரம்ப கணிதம், (2) தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, கன்னடம், மலையாளம் அல்லது உருது மொழிகள், (3) இந்திய சரிதம், பூகோளம் என்ற பிரிவுகளுடையது.

(ii) வாய்ப்பாட்டு, இசைக்கருவி வாசிப்பு, மிருதங்க வாசிப்பு இவைகளில் ஒர் சோதனை. கலாசாலைப் படிப்புக்குத் தகுதியுள்ளவர்கள் இசைப்பாட்டுச் சோதனைக்கு மட்டும் ஆஜரானால் போதும்.

பிரவேசப் பரீட்சைத் தேர்வு

(i) வாய்ப்பாட்டு அல்லது இசைக்கருவி வாசிப்பில் 100-க்கு 40 அம்சத்திற்குக் குறையாமலும், (ii) எழுத்துச் சோதனையில் ஒவ்வொரு வினாத் தாளிலும் 100-க்கு 30 அம்சமும், வினாத் தாள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் 100-க்கு 35 அம்சமும் அல்லது (iii) எல்லா வினாத் தாள்களிலும் சேர்த்து 100 க்கு 40 அம்சமும் பெற்றிருக்கவேண்டும்.

5. சங்கீதபூஷண வகுப்பில் அவவப்போது பிரகரிக்கப்படும் பாடத்திட்டங்கள் பாடப் புத்தகங்களை யொட்டிக் கீழ்க்கண்ட பாடங்கள் போதிக்கப்படும்:—

(i) இசையின் இலக்கணம்.

(ii) வாய்ப்பாட்டு அல்லது இசைக்கருவிப்பாட்டு அல்லது மிருதங்க வாசிப்பு.

(iii) தமிழ்.

தமிழ்ப்போதனை, தமிழ்ப்பதங்களை நன்கு உச்சரிப்பதற்காகவும், சுற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்படும் பாட்டுக்களின் உட்கருத்தை நன்கு அறிவதற்காகவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணங்கள் இரண்டில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றைப் பொருத்து மாணவர்கள் பிரிலிமினரி, பைனல் என்ற இரண்டு வகுப்புக்களிலும் தமிழ் வகுப்புக்களுக்கு ஆஜராகாமல் இருக்கலாம்.

(i) எந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்திலேனும் மெட்ரிகுலேஷன் பரீட்சையில் அல்லது அதற்குச் சமம் என்று கருதப்பட்ட பரீட்சையில் தமிழ் மொழியில் 100-க்கு 25 அம்சத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் பெறுதல்.

(ii) பிரவேசப் பரிக்ஷையில் தேறிப் புலவர் வகுப்பிற் படித்துக்கொண்டே சங்கீதபூஷணத்தில் தேவாரம் பயிலுதல்.

ஏற்கனவே பல்கலைக் கழகச் சங்கீதபூஷண வகுப்பில் இருந்துகொண்டு தேவாரத் திருமுறைச் சங்கீதபூஷணப் பரிக்ஷைக்குப் படிப்பவர், ஷே சங்கீதபூஷணப் பரிக்ஷையோடு கூடவே பிரிலிமினரி புலவர் பரிக்ஷைக்கும் படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் பிரத்தியேகமாகச் செய்யப்படும்.

இவர்கள் (அதாவது தேவாரம் பாடும் மாணவர்கள்) தேவாரத் திருமுறைச் சங்கீதபூஷணப் பரிக்ஷையில் தேறியவுடன் புலவர் பிரிலிமினரிப் பரிக்ஷை எழுதலாம்.

6. எந்த மாணவரும் பட்டங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட ஆண்டுகள் முழுதும் பயின்று மேலேயுள்ள 5-வது விதியிற்கண்டுள்ள பாடல்களில் தேறினாலென்பதாய் பட்டங்கள் பெறுதற்கு அநுகராகார்.

7. பிரிலிமினரி தேர்வைக் கீழ்க்கண்டபடி இரண்டு எழுத்துச் சோதனைகளும் இரண்டு வாய்ச் சோதனைகளும் உள்வாய்ப்பாட்டுப் பயில்பவர்க்கு வீணை வாசிப்பதில் ஒரு சோதனை உண்டு:—

- (அ) இரண்டு மணி நேரம் கொண்ட தமிழ் வினாத்தாள் ஒன்று.
- (ஆ) மூன்று மணி நேரம்கொண்ட இசை இலக்கணத்தாள் ஒன்று.
- (இ) பாடல்களைப் பாடுவது ஒன்று. இராக விவரங்களுடன் பாடுவது மற்றொன்று. இதில் ஒன்று எல்லா மாணவர்க்கும் பொது. மற்றொன்று தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பரிசுப் போட்டியிற் சேராதவர்க்கு உரியது. பின்னதற்குப் பதிலாகத் தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பரிசுப் போட்டியாளர் தேவார இறுதிப் பரிக்ஷையில் பிராக்டிகல் பரிக்ஷையில் தேறவேண்டும்.
- (ஈ) வீணை வாசிப்பதில் பரிக்ஷை. இது வாய்ப்பாட்டுப் பயில்பவர்க்கு மாத்திரம்தான்.

இறதீப் பரிஷைக்குக் கீழ்க்கண்டபடி மூன்று எழுத்துப் பரிஷைகளும் மூன்று பிராக்டிகல் பரிஷைகளும், ஒரு வினா விடைப் பரிஷையும் உண்டு.

- (அ) இரண்டு மணி நேரத் தமிழ் வினாத்தாள் ஒன்று.
- (ஆ) ஒவ்வொன்றும் மூன்று மணி நேரம் கொண்ட தான இசை இலக்கண வினாத் தாள்கள் இரண்டு.
- (இ) கீர்த்தனங்களில் ஒன்று, பலவித இராகங்களில் ஒன்று, இராக ஆலாபனத்தில் ஒன்று ஆக மூன்று பிராக்டிகல் சோதனைகள்.
- (ஈ) வினாவிடைப் பரிஷை.

ஆனால் தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பரிஷைப் போட்டியாளர்களுக்கு—

- (அ) மூன்று மணி நேரம் கொண்ட இசை இலக்கண வினாத்தாள்கள் இரண்டு.
- (ஆ) ஒன்று இசைப் பொதுவிலும் மற்றொன்று தேவாரத் திருமுறைகளிலுமாக இரண்டு பிராக்டிகல் சோதனைகள்.

இரண்டாவது சோதனை இராசராச அபயகுலசேகர சோழ மகாராஜா அவர்களின் ஞாபகார்த்தமாகத் திருப் பனந்தாள் மடாதிபதி ஸ்ரீலக்ஷ்மி காசிவாசி சாமிநாதத் தம்பிரான் கவாமிகள் அவர்களால் அளிக்கப்பட்ட பரிசு நிதியின்படி அமைந்த கீழ்க்கண்ட திட்டத்திற்கு 1,200 தேவாரப் பாசுரங்களில் ஒட்டி நடைபெறும்.

1. திருமுறை 1,200 பாசுரங்களையும் பிழையின்றி பாடம் செய்வதற்கு. 50 எண்
2. தக்க பண்களில் சரிவரப் பாடுவதற்கு 40
3. பாசுரங்களின் பொருளை நன்குணர்ந்து சரிவரப் பாடுவதற்கு 10

8. எல்லா வினாத் தாள்களும் தமிழிலேயே இருக்கும். தமிழிலேயேதான் விடையளிக்கவேண்டும்.

9. தமிழில் 100-க்கு 30 அம்சத்திற்குறையாமலும், பிற வினாத்தாள்கள், வாய்ச் சோதனைகளில் 100-க்கு 35 அம்சத்திற்குறையாமலும், மொத்த மார்க்குகளில் 100-க்கு 40 அம்சத்திற்குறையாமலும் பெற்றவர் பிரிலிமினரி பரீட்சையில் தேறினவராவர். பிற மாணவர்கள் தேராதவராகக் கருதப் படுவர். தேறிய ஒவ்வொருக்கும் பிரிலிமினரி பரீட்சைத் தேர்வுப் பத்திரம் அளிக்கப்படும்.

10. பிராக்டிகல் சோதனைகள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் மொத்த அம்சத்தில் 100-க்கு 35 க்குக் குறையாமலும், பரீட்சைக்குரிய மொத்த அம்சங்களில் 100-க்கு, 40-க்குக் குறையாமலும் வாங்குபவர் இறுதிப் பரீட்சை தேறினவராக அறிவிக்கப் படுவர். ஏனையோர் தேராதவராகக் கருதப்படுவர். இறுதிப் பரீட்சை தேறிய ஒவ்வொரு மாணவர்க்கும் ஒவ்வொரு பட்டப் பத்திரம் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

இந்தத் திட்டப்படி தேவாரத் திருமுறைச் சங்கீத பூஷணப் பைனல் பரீட்சையில் தேறும் மாணவர்கள், புலவர் பிரிலிமினரி பரீட்சையில் தேரூவிட்டாலும், சங்கீத பூஷணத் தேவாரப் பரீட்சையில் தேறியவராகவே அங்கீகரிக்கப்படுவர். இந்த விவரம் அவர்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்படும் தேர்வுப் பத்திரத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்படும்.

11. இறுதிப் பரீட்சையில் தேறும் மாணவர்கள் மூன்று தரமாக அமைக்கப்படுவர். மொத்த மார்க்கில் 100-க்கு 60 அம்சத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் பெறுபவர் முதல்தரம். 100-க்கு 50-க்குக் குறையாமல் பெறுபவர் இரண்டாவது. 100-க்கு 40-க்குக் குறையாமல் பெறுபவர் மூன்றாவது.

தமிழிசை சட்டிகேட் வகுப்பு.

இவ்வகுப்பின் கால அளவு ஒராண்டு. தமிழ் இசைப் பாட்டுக்கள் போதிக்கப்படும். இசைப் பாடத் திட்டக் குழு

வினரின் சிபார்சின் பேரில் அவ்வப்போது போதிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய பாட்டுக்களின் பட்டியை அகடமிக் சபையார் (பாடக்குழுவினர்) தயாரிப்பார்கள்.

இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்துச் சங்கீத பூஷணப்பட்ட வகுப்பின் இறுதிச் சோதனையில் தேறியவரும், இந்த வகுப்பிற்குத் தகுதியுள்ளவர் எனத் தனிக் குழுவினரால் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட பிறரும், இதில் சேர்தற் குரியராவர்.

ஆண்டிறுதியில் ஓர் வாய்ப் பரீட்சையுண்டு. அதற்கு மொத்த அம்சமும் 100. இதில் 100-க்கு 40 அம்சத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் பெறுபவர் சோதனையில் வெற்றி பெற்றவராவர். 100-க்கு 60 அம்சமும் அதற்கு மேலும் பெறுபவர் முதல் வகுப்பினில் தேறியவராவர். தேறிய மாணவர்க்குத் தகுதிப்பத்திரம் அளிக்கப்படும். பரீட்சைக்குக் கட்டணத் தொகை ரூபாய் 5.

சங்கீதபூஷணத்தின் பிறகுதந்திரிய பட்ட வகுப்பு.

இதில் கண்டுள்ள திட்டங்களுக்குட்பட்டு வாய்ப் பாட்டிலோ இசைக் கருவியிலோ தேர்ந்து சங்கீத பூஷணப் பட்டம் பெற்றவர்கள் இதே திட்டப்படி கீழ்க்கண்ட சிபர் தனைக்குட்பட்டு இதே பட்டத்தில் பிற்தொரு பகுதிக்குத் தொடர்ந்து படிக்கலாம்.

A. இந்தப் பட்டம் பெற்ற எவரும் அதே பட்டத்திற் குரிய மறு பரீட்சைக்கு இப்பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் மற்றும் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகள் கற்றாலொழிய அனுமதிக்கப்பட மாட்டார்கள்.

B. இப்பட்டத்தின் பிற்தொரு பகுதியில் தேற விரும்புபவர் இவ்வதிகாரத்தின் 8, 9-வது திட்டங்களின்படி அந்தப் பகுதியின் முன்பின் பரீட்சைக்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ள வாய்ப் பரீட்சை பிராக்டிகல் பரீட்சைகளில் தேறியே பட்டம் பெற வேண்டும்.

அவர்கள் மேற்குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட திட்டங்களின் கீழ்த் தயாரிக்கப்படும் முன்பின் எழுத்துப் பரிக்ஷைக்குரிய பிராக்ஷிகல் சோதனைக்கு மாணவர் விருப்பப்படி ஒரே ஆண்டிலோ வெவ்வேறுண்டிலோ வரலாம். ஆனால் வெவ்வேறுண்டில் சோதனைக்கு ஆஜராகும் மாணவர் பிரிலிமினரிப் பகுதியிலுள்ள பிராக்ஷிகல் சோதனை அல்லது வாய்ப் பரிக்ஷையில் தேறிய பின்புதான் இறுதிப் பகுதிச் சோதனைக்கு ஆஜராகலாம்.

பிரிலிமினரி பைனல் பகுதிக்குரிய பிராக்ஷிகல் சோதனைக்கு ஒரே ஆண்டில் ஆஜராகும் மாணவர் விஷயத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியிலும் அடங்கிய சோதனைகளின் மொத்த மார்க்குகளில் 100-க்கு 40 அம்சத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் பெறுபவர் பரிக்ஷை முழுவதிலும் தேறினவராகக் கருதப்படுவர். ஆனால் பிரிலிமினரி பகுதியில் குறிப்பிட்ட அம்சம் பெறத் தவறியவர்கள் முழுப்பரிக்ஷையிலும் தவறியவராவர்.

இறுதிப் பரிக்ஷையில் தேறும் மாணவர்கள் இவ்வதிகாரத்தின் 11-வது திட்டத்திலுள்ள விதிகளின்படி முறைப்படுத்தப்படுவர்.

சங்கீத முடிபாட்டுப் பரிசிடின் 1949 and 1950.

சங்கீத முடிபாட்டுப் பரிசிடின் வகுப்புப் பாடத்திட்டம்

1. சங்கீத வரிசை ஒன்றை வரிசைகள்.

2. சங்கீத அலங்காரங்களை மாயமாணவிகளை இயக்கத்திலும், சம்புரின இயக்கங்களிலும் கற்பித்தல்.

3. சங்கீத கீதங்கள். 10

நம்பர்.	பாட்டின் பெயர்.	இராகம்.	தாளம்.	இடைவெளி கட்டல்.
1.	பூங்கனாநாதா	மலகர்	ஒட்டகம்	புறந்தேச புறந்தேசரகர்
2.	கனகநாதா	மாயமாணவிகளும்	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை
3.	வாசு வண்ணை	அரிகாம்போதி	ஆதி	பு
4.	நான்மலரினுறைவாய்	கல்யாணி	க. திருபு	பு
5.	கமலமலரினில்	தன்யாசி	தி. திருபு	பு
6.	அருள்வாயே	காட்டை	தூதும்	கோமதி சங்கீதம்

7. கவுணியர் தவமே ஸ்ரீரஞ்சனி ஆதி அருணாசலம் பள்ளை சாமிநாத பள்ளை
8. வானளாவிய சக்ரவாகம் ச. மட்டி :: டைகர் வந்தாச்சாநியார் ::
9. சிவபெருமானே மத்தியமாகித் ச. திரிபு ::
10. கருணைக்கடல் காட்டக்குறிஞ்சி ஆதி டைகர் வந்தாச்சாநியார் ::
4. ஜதிஸ்வரம் 3.
1. ரூபகம் பொன்னையா பள்ளை பொன்னையா பள்ளை
2. ஆதி தஞ்சை சிவானந்தம் பள்ளை தஞ்சை சிவானந்தம் பள்ளை
3. தி. ஏகம் :: ::
5. ஆதிதாள வரிணங்கள் 8.
1. ஆதி கோடி சுவம்யர் கோடி சுவம்யர்
2. :: ::
3. :: ::
4. :: ::
5. :: ::
6. :: ::
7. :: ::
8. :: ::
6. அட தாள தர்ணம் 1.
1. அட பொன்னையா பள்ளை பொன்னையா பள்ளை

7. தமிழ்கீர்த்தனைகள் 4.

1. மஹா கண்டேத	சாண்டா	ரூபகம்	கோடகாண்டியர்	கோடகாண்டியர்
2. கீ தயவாய்	பெளளி	ஆதி	முத்துத்தாண்டவர்	சாமிகாது பிள்ளை
3. கார்ப்பது	மோதனம்	தி. ஏகம்	இரங்கசாமி பிள்ளை	சித்தூர் சுப்பிரமணியப் பிள்ளை
4. பிறவாவைம்	சங்கராபரணம்	ஆதி	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை

8. நிறமொழிப் பாடல்கள் 2

1. ஸ்ரீசுஸ்வதி	ஆரப்	ரூபகம்	முத்துசாமி தீசுட்கர்	முத்துசாமி தீசுட்கர்
2. கிரிராஜ	பங்காணா	ஆதி	தியாகையர்	தியாகையர்

9. திருப்புகழ் 3.

சங்கீத முஷண இரண்டாம் வகுப்புப் பாடத்திட்டம்.

1. வரகீதங்கள் 7.

செம்பர். பாட்டின் பெயர்.	ரூபகம்.	நானம்.	நீயலணைத்தவர்.	ஓசையமைத்தவர்.
1. சூர்ய பகவான்	செனாட்டிடம்	சது. துணை	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை
2. வனரினமதி	சாரேரி	சது. மட்டி	::	::
3. பூவுலக	சுருட்டி	ரூபகம்	::	::
4. மதிததும்	நாட்டக்குற்றி	ம. ஜம்பை	::	::
5. குஞ்சுகான்	அடாணு	க. ஜா. திரு	::	::
6. பார்க்கவனே	பரசு	தி. திருபு	::	::

2. ஞானதி 1.

1. கதிர்வன் பெனனி

பஞ்சதானம்

3. சுஜதி 1.

1. பன்னகசயனனே காம்போதி

ஆதி வட்சகங்கிர்மன்

4. தான வர்ணங்கள் 3.

1. காதலாகினைனே தோடி

திருபுடை அருணாசலம் பள்ளை

2. செத்தூரா தழிழரசே அமிருதகங்கி

கி. ஜம்பை

3. மாமதுரை நீனுட்கி தேவமேனாக

க. ஜா. திருகடனசபாபதி

5. அடதான வர்ணங்கள் 3.

1. காமக்கண்ண

மத்தியமாவதி

2. விரிபொண்

பை-வி

3. வானேர

அரிகாம்போதி

அடதானம் அருணாசலம் பள்ளை

ஆதியப்பய்யா

அருணாசலம் பள்ளை

6. தமிழ் கீர்த்தனைகள் 16.

1. கருணைசெய்வாய்

ஹம்சத்தொனி

2. பரமேசனை

உதயாவிச்சுந்திரகா

3. ஞானமார்க்கம்

பலநூற்சா

ஆதி சத்தாகத்த பாத்தியார்

பொன்னையா பள்ளை

வேதராயம் பள்ளை

வட்சகங்கிர்மன்

கடனாரு கடுசப்பள்ளை

கடனசபாபதி

கடனாரு கடுசப்பள்ளை

ஆதியப்பையா

சாமிரா த பள்ளை

சித்தூர்சப்பிரமணியப்பள்ளை

பொன்னையா பள்ளை

சித்தூர்சப்பிரமணியப்பள்ளை

4. உன்னையன்றி கொளியமேனாசா ஆதி லட்சுமணப் பிள்ளை லட்சுமணப் பிள்ளை
5. சேவிக்கவேண்டும் ஆபேபுகி .. முத்துத்தாண்டவர் சாமிநாத பிள்ளை
6. கருணாகரமூர்த்தி பூர்விகல்யாணன் ரூபகம் வேதநாயகம் பிள்ளை ஆலத்தூர் வேங்கடேசய்யர்
7. நடனங்கண்ட கமலாமேனாசன் .. முத்துத்தாண்டவர் சாமிநாத பிள்ளை
8. ஸ்ரீவேணுகோபாலா தர்பார் ஜம்பை கோடகவரய்யர் கோடகவரய்யர்
9. ஆருக்குத்தான் தேவமேனாசன் ஆதி கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
10. தமிழ்சை இன்பம் சடவந்தி .. பொன்னையா பிள்ளை பொன்னையா பிள்ளை
11. சதாநத்ததாண்டவம் பகுதாரி .. அச்சுத்தாசர் அச்சுத்தாசர்
12. திருவடி தினம் கேதாரம் ரூபகம் உராமநாதன் செட்டியார் சாமிநாத பிள்ளை
13. ஐயே துணையல்லால் நாட்டக்குறிஞ்சி மி. ஏசும் திருங்கசாமி பிள்ளை சித்தூர் சுப்பிரமணியப் பிள்ளை
14. இருந்தானே அடாராரு ஆதி அருணாசலக் கவிராயர் அருணாசலக் கவிராயர்
15. கடனம் ஆடினார் இராமச்சந்திரன் கோடாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
16. அன்புமதம் வசந்தா சது. திரு பெரியசாமி பெரியசாமி சிவராமகிருஷ்ண பாகவதர்

7. பிறமொழிப் பாட்கள் 3

1. ராமநல்லு அரிகரம்போதி ரூபகம் தியாகையர் தியாகையர்
2. நினுவுனாகதிகாண கல்யாணி ஆதி சாமா சாஸ்திரியார் சாமா சாஸ்திரியார்
3. மஹா கணபதே நடனாராயணன் .. முத்துசாமி தீகூதர் முத்துசாமி தீகூதர்

8. பதம் 1.

1. எங்கே சுற்றியும் மோகனம் ஆதி கோடகவரம்பர் கோடகவரம்பர்

9. திருப்புகழ் 4.

10. தேவாரம் 2.

முதல் வகுப்பு. இரண்டாவது வகுப்பு பிரிவினரி முடிவு பரீட்சையில் மாணவர்கள் சங்கராபரணம், மாயாமாளவகனனை, கல்யாணி, பைரவி, கரகரப்பரியா, அரிகாம்போதி இராகங்களை ஓரளவுக்குப் பாடவும் இந்த இராகங்களிலுள்ள கீர்த்தனைகளுக்கு ஆதி, ரூபக தாளங்களில் சுடும் பாடவும் செய்வீத்தல்.

சங்கீத முடினம் மூன்றாவதாண்டு

ஆதிதாள வர்ணம்

நெம்பர், பாட்டின் பெயர்.	இராகம்.	தாளம்.	இயலமைத்தவர்.	இசையமைத்தவர்.
1. நெற்றிரவு	வசந்தா	சதுரதிபுடை மு.	அருணாசலம் பிள்ளை	டைகர் வரதாச்சாரியார்
2. மதியொளி	பூர்வகல்யாணி	::	காராயணசாமி ஜயர்	காராயணசாமி ஜயர்
3. முருகா	சண்முகப்பிபா	::	அருணாசல அண்ணாவி	அருணாசல அண்ணாவி
4. சரியோ	பியாகட	::	டைகர் வரதாச்சாரியார்	டைகர் வரதாச்சாரியார்

அடதாள வர்ணம்

1. சாமியிடம்	காம்போதி	க. அட	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை
2. தோகைமயில்	பைரவி	::	::	::

3. மாயே	ஆபேகி	க.அிட	விசுவநாத சாஸ்திரி	விசுவநாத சாஸ்திரி
4. நீலகண்டனே	சாவேரி	..	மு. அருணசலம் பிள்ளை	கூ. ரா. நடேசப் பிள்ளை

கீர்த்தனைகள்

1. வந்தநூள்	வசந்தகா	சு. திரிபுடை	நீலகண்ட சிவன்	நீலகண்ட சிவன்
2. பலசாகரம்	சண்முகப்பட்டியா	::	கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி	கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
3. கஞ்சம்	குரியகாஞ்சர்	::	சோமசுந்தரயர்	கோடசுலரயர்
4. சதானந்த	பருதாரி	::	அச்சுதாசர்	செய்மங்குடி சீரவாசையர்
5. சாமிதரிசனம்	பூஷாவளி	::	முத்துஞ்ஞாண்டவர்	சாமிநாத பிள்ளை
6. உன்பாதமே	கருடத்தொளி	::	..	..
7. தமிழ் மணம்	மணிரங்கு	..	பாபாசாயம் சிவன்	பாபாசாயம் சிவன்
8. அனுபம	அடாணு	க. சாப	தியானகயர்	தியானகயர்
9. மனமே	சாமா	சாபு	நீலகண்ட சிவன்	நீலகண்ட சிவன்
10. திருநாவுக்கரசை	மமவதி	சுது. திரிபுடை	தண்டபாணி தேசிகர்	தண்டபாணி தேசிகர்
11. இதயம் படைத்த	காண்டா	சாபு	பெரியசாமி	சீராமகிருஷ்ண பாசலதர்
12. கிரித்து	சாரங்கா	::	..	..
13. உன்னையன்று	சரசுவதி	சது. திரிபுடை	..	..
14. சர்வணபல	இந்தோளம்	::	விசுவநாத சாஸ்திரி	விசுவநாத சாஸ்திரி
15. இன்னம்	சருட்டி	::	வட்சமணப் பிள்ளை	வட்சமணப் பிள்ளை
16. தேவாதிதேவ	வகுளாபரணம்	::	வேதநாயகம் பிள்ளை	ஆ. வெங்கடேசசாயம்

17. ஒகோ காலமே
18. சமயமிதே
19. கிருபயா
20. சிவகாமசுந்தரி
21. பழந்தமிழ் வீரன்
22. தேசம்
23. இகபர
24. சரணுகதம்
25. மறவாதிரு
- சகானு
கௌரிமனோகரி
சாருகேசி
சகன்மோகினி
அம்சத்தொனி
சௌராட்டிரம்
சிம்மேந்திர மந்திரம்
கௌளை
ஆந்தோளிகா
- சது.திரிபுடை
:: மாரியப்பசாயி
சாபு
ரூபகம்
சது.திரிபுடை மு.அருணாசலம் பிள்ளை
சாபு
கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
:: கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
:: கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
:: முத்துத்தாண்டவர்
- தண்டபாணி தேசிகர்
மாரியப்பசாயி
செம்மங்குடி சீநிவாசய்யர்
கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
தண்டபாணி தேசிகர்
கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
பாபநாசம் சிவன்
கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
சாமிநாத பிள்ளை

பதங்கள்

1. கொடுத்தமட்டும்
2. ஆறுகள்
3. இத்தனை
4. வரட்டும்
- கேதாங்குளளை
தன்யாசி
ஆனந்தபைவ்
சாவேரி
- ரூபகம்
சாபு
ச.திரிபுடை
::
- கவிஞஞ்சர பாரதி
பொன்னையா பிள்ளை
கவிஞஞ்சர பாரதி
::

இராகமாவிக

1. சொல்லல்லையோ
::
மேற்கண்ட எல்லா இராகங்களையும் ஓர்னவு ஆலாபனை செய்யவும்; எல்லாக் கீர்த்தனைக்கும் சரம் பாடவும் கற்பித்தல்.
- ரூபகம்
சப்பீமணிய பாரதி
செம்மங்குடி சீநிவாசய்யர்

சங்கித முஷணம் நான்காவதாண்டு

இலக்கண கீதம்

செம்பர். பாட்டின் பெயர்.	இராகம்.	தாளம்.	இயல்பு	இசையமைத்தவர்.
1. ஆரப்பிப்பன்	ஆரப்	க. சாபு	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை
2. ஆரோசை	சாரேரி	::		::
3. மாயாமானவகென்ன	மாயாமானவகென்ன	ரூபகம்		::
4. முகாரி	முகாரி	ஆதி		::
5. அரிகாம்போதி	சுத்தசாரேரி	க. சாபு		::
6. தேன்விக்கினிய	மூராகம்	சாபு		::
7. பிலகரி	பிலகரி	::		::
8. பாரினில்	மோகனம்	::		::

பதவர்தம்

1. மானவதி	எதுகுலகாம்போதி	ஆதி	மு. அ. அனாசுவம் பிள்ளை	டைகர் வரதாச்சாரியார்
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கர்த்திகள்

1. நனுகேசவி	எதுகுலகாம்போதி	சாபு	சாமா சாஸ்திரி	சாமா சாஸ்திரி
2. சாயிசதா	இராமப்பரியா	சது. திரிபுடை	கோடசுர ஜயர்	கோடசுர ஜயர்
3. சின்ன வருவார்	தர்பார்	::	கலகண்டசிவன்	கலகண்டசிவன்
4. ஆடியபாத்ததை	அசாரேரி	ரூபகம்	கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி	கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி

4. வேலைவே

பைர்வ்

ச.திரிபுடை சப்பராமையர்

சப்பராமையர்

இராகமாவிகை

1. கார்விரியும்

சம்பை பொன்னையா ட்ஸ்ஸை

பொன்னையா ட்ஸ்ஸை

2. கதிர்காம

ரூபம் வச்சகாத சாஸ்திரி

வச்சகாத சாஸ்திரி

மேற்குறிக்கப்பட்ட இராகங்களையும் முதல் மூன்று ஆண்டுகளில் கடைபிடித்த இராகங்களையும் உள்ளவு ஆலாபனை செய்தலும்; சட்டம் பாடுதலும் வேண்டும். தோடி, பைர்வ், கல்யாணி, காமம்போதி, சங்கராபரணம் என்னும் இராகங்களை விஸ்தாரமாக ஆலாபனை செய்யவும்; ஆதி, திரிபுடை, சம்பை; ரூபக தாளங்களில் மேற்கண்ட இராகங்களில் பல்லவி பாடவும் சுந்தரத்தல் வேண்டும்.

ஐரண்டித்—தமிழிசை—வகுப்பு.

1. தமிழ்க் கீர்த்தனைகள் 20.

1. விநாயகா சரணம் செனாட்டார் ஆதி அருணாசலக் கவிடாயர்
2. கனவிலும் பிலகரி கவிஞ்சுர பாரதி கவிஞ்சுர பாரதி
3. தந்தைதாய் முகாரி சரபு பொன்னையா ட்ஸ்ஸை
4. தருணம் ஈதம்மா கௌளிபத்து ஆதி சாமா சாஸ்திரியார்
5. இதுகல்ல தருணம் பியாகடை சரபு இராமலிங்க சுவாமிகள்
6. அறிவுடைபேயர் சக்ரவாகம் ஜம்பை கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பாரதி
7. தியாகம் கீதாசாரமே சுருட்டி ஆதி சுத்தாகந்த பாரதியார்
8. செந்திலாதிபன் பந்துவாளி கவிஞ்சுர பாரதியார்

9. உலகில்கண்கண்ட	தேவகரந்தாரி	சாபு	முத்துவீரப்பக் கவி	முத்துவீரப்பக் கவிராயர்
10. உன்னேச்சரண்	கல்யாணி	ஆதி	இரங்கசாமி பிள்ளை	சித்தூர்சுப்பிரமணியபிள்ளை
11. பூரணனென் றுன்னே	காம்போதி	::	::	::
12. குற்றம் குறைகள்	கரகரப்பிரியா	::	::	::
13. என்னபிழை செய்	மணிரங்கு	வி. ஏகம்	::	::
14. தூக்கியபாதம்	இராமப்பிரியா	ரூபகம்	முத்துதாண்டவர்	சாமிநாத பிள்ளை
15. தையபுரிய	சிம்மேந்திரமத்திமம்	ஆதி	வேதநாயகம் பிள்ளை	சித்தூர்சுப்பிரமணியபிள்ளை
16. காதனே	ஆகிரி	ரூபகம்	::	::
17. எத்தனே கவி	சுசாங்கி	ஆதி	::	::
18. பாதம் பணிவாய்	மோகனம்	ரூபகம்	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை	பொன்னையா பிள்ளை
19. அன்புமலை	நன்யாசி	ஆதி	லட்சுமணப் பிள்ளை	லட்சுமணப் பிள்ளை
20. இன்பம் கலமோ	சிதிகனனே	::	பெரியசாமி	சுவராமகுருஷ்ண பாகவதர்

2. பதங்கள் 2.

1. லேவரே	பைரவி	கவிஞ்சர பாசுதி	கவிஞ்சர பாசுதி
2. மேல்மினுக்கு	தர்பார்	::	::

3. இரண்டு நிரவல் பல்லவி

4. இராகமாவிகை 2.

5. தீப்புகழ் 10.

6. தேவாரம் 4.

Podu Vina

I YEAR

PRELIMINARY

Practical

1. Sarali Varisais-all.
2. Janta Varisais
3. Dhatu Varisais
4. Alankaras 7.
5. Gitas: Pillaiar gita and Padumanabha in Malahari; Analekain in Subdha-saveri, Saklasura in Gaula.
6. Varna I in Adi Tala.
7. Kirtana I.

II YEAR

Practical:-

1. Gita 4:
2. Varnas 4; (including one Ata tala);
3. Kirtanas 6.

Syllabus for Mridanga Course.

Preliminary

FIRST YEAR

Theory:-

1. Fundamental technical terms and there meaning: Sangita, nada, svara, svarasthana, sruti, stayi etc.
2. Origin of Tala; Tala and Laya; Marga and Desi Talas.
3. Sapta Talas: Tri Angas; Dasr Pranas.
4. Sama, Atita and Angata Grahass.
5. The five jatis.
6. Compositional types: Gita, svarajati, jatisvara, Daru and Varna.
7. Jati, Jaati, Gati.

Practical:-

1. Svaravalis, janta varisais and Alankaras in seven talas.
2. Four gitas, two svarajatis, two jatisvaras, two darus, one adi and one ata tala varna.
3. Lessons in simple svaragnana.
4. Meetu, chapu, arachapu, and ghumkara.
5. Details of sastriac jati sollus. Practice of simple sollus with fingering appropriate to them.
6. Ten lessons in Adi tala of one Avruttas each.
 " " two "
 " " four "

All the lessons to be practiced in three kalas with easy moharas.

7. Ten lessons in trisra Ekatala of four Avruttas each.
 " " eight "
 " " sixteen "

All in three kalas with moharas.

8. Tattakara sollus in seven talas vocally with karatala and on mridanga.
9. Manodharma playing in Adi and Rupaka talas with moharas.

SECOND YEAR

Theory:-

In addition to the portions of the First year, the following:—

1. Shadangas.
2. Intensive study of the first five of the Tala Dasa pranas.
3. Thirty-five Talas.

4. Desadi, Madhyadi and Chapu Talas.
5. Musical Instruments and their classification.
6. Charma vadyas.
7. Mridanga and its construction.
8. The scheme of seventy-two melas.
9. Carnatic notation.
10. Compositional types: Kirtana, Pada, Tillana and Suladi.

Practice :—

In addition to portions of the first year, the following:—

1. Alankaras in thirty-five talas.
2. Two svarajatis, four jatisvaras, two ata-tala varnas, two kirtanas, two tillanas and one pada and one suladi.
3. Ten lessons in Misra chapu tala of
eightAvruttas each.

„	„ sixteen	„
„	„ thirty two	„

All in three kalas with moharas.
4. Ten lessons in Jhampa tala of one Avrutta each.

„	Jhampa tala of two	„
„	Jhampa tala of four	„

All in three kalas with moharas
5. Vocal rendering of jatis, four in Adi tala, four in Chapu tala; four in rupaka and four in jhampa with karatala.
6. Manodharma playing in chapu and jhampa tala with moharas.
7. Manodharma playing in all the five jatis of laghu with appropriate moharas.

8. Playing in accompaniment to compositions in Adi, Rupaks, Chapu and Jampa tala.
9. Rendering on Mridanga given sollus with correct fingering.
10. Tuning the Mridanga and the Tambura.
11. Vallinam and Mellinam.

FINAL

FIRST YEAR

Theory:—

Besides portions prescribed for the Preliminary Examinations:—

1. Acoustics: Pitch, intensity, timbre, harmonics, upper partial tones, beats, Musical sounds and intervals.

Vadi, Samvadi, Anuvadi, and Vivadi svaras.

The tuning fork, Sonometer and diachord;

Vibration of strings. Sympathetic vibrations, vibration of air column and membranes;

Notes and loops.

Production and transmission of sound; reflection of sounds.

Echos and resonance, measurement of frequency;

The musical scale, tones and semi-tones, temperament, Wave-length and amplitude;

Analysis and synthesis of sounds; graphical study of vibratory motions; Phonographs, Gramophones and Radio.

2. The Larynx and the Ear.
3. Musical Instruments and their classification into string, wind the percussion groups; Structure of the Veena, Violin, Flute and Mridanga.
4. Intensive study of the second five of the tala dasa pranas.
5. Shodasangas and their kriya.
6. The Pancha talas.

Practice : -

In addition to the portions for the Preliminary, the following :-

1. Tattakaras in thirty five talas, vocally with karatala and on Mridanga.
2. Rendering vocally with karatala and on Mridanga, two jatis in Ata tala and two jatis in Jhampa tala in thrikala.
3. Tirmana jatis for Adi and Chapu talas.
4. Tadignatoms for Eduppus and different moharas for Arudis.
5. Playing solo and as accompaniment to compositions in sastraic way.
6. Two Kautnams.
7. Two desya Brabandhas, two Kaivara Brabandhas, four sabdas, two darus, two ata tala varnas, four tillanas and four kirtanas.

SECOND YEAR

Theory :-

In addition to the portions prescribed for the first year, the following :-

1. Kaitala pidi
2. The 108 talas.
3. Elements on the relevant portions of chandas.
4. Navasandhi with special reference to its tala aspect.
5. Prastara Krama in detail, Nasta, Uddista.
6. Yati, its application, its varieties and nomenclature.
7. Twenty-two srutis; ekasruti, dvi-sruti, trisruti and chatusruti intervals.
8. Pallavi and svara singing padhati.
9. Outlines of the History and development of the science and art of Music from the time of Bhrata to the present day.
10. Life and contribution of Narayanaswamiapa, Tukaram, Dasuswami, Seturam. Alaganambi Pillai and Dakshinamurthi Pillai.

Practice :—

In addition to the portions of the first year the following:—

1. Manodharma playing in ten out of the 108 talas.
2. Two sabdas.
3. Chitranatya and simhanandana jati.
4. The five gati variations without change of Kalapramana in Manodharma play with major moharas in the varied gati.
5. Accompanying Pallavi and svara singing.

6. Tani Avruttas in Pallavi and in compositions the different rules to be observed therein.
7. Solo Play; accompaniment to vocalists and instrumentalists.
8. Anuloma and Pratiloma.
9. Vocal rendering of well-known Pallavis in three kalas, from the point of view of tala only.
10. Svara singing.
11. Vocal rendering of a given sollu in all graha variations in thrikalas.

Syllabus in Indian Music for the Tevara Tirumurai.

PRELIMINARY—I YEAR

Practical.

1. Swaravalis Mayamalava Gaula, in Adi Tala in three kalas.
2. Janta, Alankaras in sever talas in 3 kalas.
3. Gitas. 6.
4. Ghitta Tanas in Nata, Gowla, Arabi, Sri.
5. Swarajati, 2.
6. T. Varnas. 3 in Adi and 1 in Ata, in four ragas.
7. Not more than five kirtanas in the following ragas or Janyas: (1) Chakravaka, (2) Todi, (3) Kharaharapriya, (4) Hari-kambodi, (5) Dhira Sankarabharana.
8. Lessons in Swara Gyana and simple sancharas.
9. Tuning and using the Tambura.

10. All practice must include a knowledge of Arohana and Avarohana in which the various compositions are taught.

PRELIMINARY—II YEAR

Practical:—

1. Alankara 35 in three ragas already taught in the one year.
2. Gitas 2.
3. Swarajati. 1.
4. Varana. Adi 2 and Ata 2.
5. Kirtanas 5, (1) Dhanyasi, (2) Saveri, (3) Bhairavi, (4) Kalyani, (5) Bilahari.
6. The Alapana of the following ragas: Todi, Mayamalavagaula, Bhairavi, Madhyamavati, Kambodi, Mohanam, Sankarabharam, and Kalyani.
7. Sight singing. Ability to sing to notation.

FINAL

Practice: -

Padams	2.
Lakshana Gitam	1.
Chitta Tana	1.
Ragamalika	1.
Kirtanas	5.
Ashtapadi	1.
Pada Varna	1.

Ragas:—

Asaveri, Punnagavarali, Aberi, Gaula, Sowrashtra, Ananda Bhairai, Darbar, Begada, Nilambari, Ramapriya, Shanmugapriya, Yedukulakambodi.

Elaborate Alapana and Pallavi singing in five main ragas and three Janyas.

Books prescribed:—

Sri K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar's Ratnavali.

T. Singaracharlu's Works;

V. Srinivasa Ayyangar's (Perungolam) (2)
Gana Vinodini.

Prof. Sambamurti's Publications etc.

K. Ponniah Pillai—Iyyal Isai.

Gita Varnam (Second Volume) published by
the Annamalai University.

1. Tala samudra.

2. Natanadi Vadyaranjanam.

TAMIL

PRELIMINARY—I YEAR.

Prose:—

ஆறுமுக நாவலர் பாலபாடம்—முதற்பத்தகம்.

Life of Gopalakrishna Bharati by Dr.
V. Swaminatha Ayyar.

தேவாரம்:--

1. சுந்தர்மூர்த்தி சுலாமிகள் -- எழுந்தி தழுறை, திருவிண்ணை
மெய்கல்லூர் -- பண் இத்தளம் -- 'புத்தா மறை
குடி' -- 10 நிருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. நிருஞானசம்பந்தர் -- முதல் திருமுறை கோயில் -- பண் --
குறிஞ்சி -- 'கற்றாங்கை கோயில்' -- 11 நிருப்பாட்டுகள்.
3. திருநாவுக்கரசர் -- முதல் திருமுறை திருவதிளை வீதி --
பாடம் -- பண் -- காத்தா -- 'சண்ணிலை சந்தைச்
சாத்தா' -- 10 நிருப்பாட்டுகள்.

நாலாயிர தியப்பிரபந்தம்:--

1. வெபியாழ்வார் திருவெழுந்திருப்பல்லாண்டு முதல்வாய்நம்
தொடக்கம். 'பல்லாண்டு பல்லாண்டு' -- 12 நிருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. தொண்டாடிப்பொடியாழ்வார் -- அருளிச்செயல் -- நிருப்பாட்டு
பள்ளியெழுச்சி -- பூபாளம். 'கற்றாவன் குணதிளைச்
சுகரம்' -- 10 நிருப்பாட்டுகள்.

திருப்புகழ்:--

1. கைத்தலநிறை நனியப்பமொடவல் பொரி.
2. நாதவித்து கலாநீ நமோநமோ.

பாரதி பாட்டு--2 (Religious)

PRELIMINARY -- II YEAR.

Prose

ஆறுமுக சாவலர் பரிபாடம். திருண்டாம்புத்தம் -- செடியன்
புத்தவாக.

தேவாரம்:

1. திருநாணசம்பத்தர் -- முருகல் திருமுறை -- திருநாணசாறு --
பண் -- திருநாணசம்பத்தர் -- புலனைந்தாம் பொருதி கலங்கி --
-- திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. திருநாணசம்பத்தர் -- ஆவமுத்தி முமுறை -- திருநாணசாறு --
பண் -- திருநாணசம்பத்தர் -- திருநாணசாறு -- திருநாணசாறு --
-- திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
3. திருநாணசம்பத்தர் -- திருநாணசாறு -- திருநாணசாறு --
பண் -- திருநாணசாறு -- திருநாணசாறு -- திருநாணசாறு --
-- திருப்பாட்டுகள்.

நாலாயிர தீவியம்பிரபந்தம்:-

1. திருநாணசம்பத்தர் -- திருநாணசாறு -- திருநாணசாறு --
தருமணி -- தருமணி -- தருமணி -- தருமணி -- தருமணி --
-- திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. திருநாணசம்பத்தர் -- திருநாணசாறு -- திருநாணசாறு --
முருகல் திருநாணசாறு -- தருமணி -- தருமணி -- தருமணி --
-- திருப்பாட்டுகள்.

திருப்புகழ்:-

1. தருமணி பாமணத்தி -- தருமணி -- தருமணி --
-- தருமணி -- தருமணி -- தருமணி --
2. தருமணி பாமணத்தி -- தருமணி -- தருமணி --
-- தருமணி -- தருமணி -- தருமணி --

பாரதி பாட்டுகள்:- 2 (Religious).

N. B.— The above will be the Syllabuses for the 1st and
2nd year courses for the Preliminary exami-
nation in Tamil.

FINAL — III YEAR.

Prose:—

ஆறுமுக நாவலர் பாலபாடம் — மூன்றாம் புத்தகம்—செய்யுள்
நிகலாக.

Life of Ganam Krishna Ayyar by Dr. V. Swami-
natha Ayyar.

Poetry:—

தேவரம்:-

1. திருநாவுக்கரசர் —நான்காம் திருமுறை — திருவதிதை
வீரட்டானம் —பண் —தொல்லி-- ‘கூற்றாயினவாறு விலக்
கிலீர்’ —10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. திருநாவுக்கரசர் — முதல் திருமுறை — திருக்கச்சியோகம்
பம்—பண் — தாந்தாரம்— ‘கரவாடும் வன்னெஞ்சர்
கரியானே’—10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
3. சுந்தாமூர்த்தி சுலாமிகள் — ஏழாந்திருமுறை—திருப்பாண்டிக்
கொடுமுடி — பண்—பழம்பஞ்சரம் — ‘மற்றுப்பற்றெனக்
கின்றி நீன்றிருப்பாதமே’— 10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.

நாலாயிர தீபப்பிரபந்தம்:-

1. பெரியாழ்வார் திருமொழி—செங்கீரைப்பருவம்—முகாரி —
ஆதி — ‘உய்யவலகு படைத்துண்ட மணி வயிறு’—
11 திருப்பாசரங்கள்.

தீருப்புகழ்:-

1. ‘முந்து தமிழ் மாலே கோடி கோடி.’
2. ‘உனைத்தினந்தொழுதுலனுன தடியினே.’

பரத பாட்டு-- 2 (Religious)

FINAL—IV YEAR

Prose:-

ஆறுமுக நாவலர்—பாலபாடம் — நான்காம் புத்தகம் —
செய்யுள் நீங்கலாக.

Poetry:-

தேவரம்:-

1. திருஞானசம்பந்தர்—முதல் திருமுறை—திருப்பமபுரம்—
பண்—நட்டபாடை—‘கோடுடையசெவியன்’—11 திருப்
பாட்டுகள்.
2. திருநாவுக்கரசர்—தேவாரம்—‘நாமார்க்கும் குடியில்லைம்’.
3. திருநாவுக்கரசர்—ஆறுந் திருமுறை—‘கோயில், திருத்
தாண்டகம்—‘அரியானை யத்தணர்தம் சிந்தயானை’—
10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.

நாலாயிர திவ்யப்பிரபந்தம்:-

1. திருமங்கையாழ்வார்—பெரிய திருமொழி—முதற்பத்து
—முதல் திருமொழி—‘வாடினேன் வாடி வருந்தினேன்’—
10 திருப்பாசரங்கள்.
2. நம்மாழ்வார்—திருவாய்மொழி—5-ம் பத்து—6-ம் திரு
மொழி—‘ஆராவமுதே அடியேன்’—10 திருப்பாசரங்கள்.

திருப்புகழ்:-

1. ‘முத்தித்தரு பத்தித்தருகை’.
2. ‘சுதனவாரிஜ பாதாகமோசமோ’.

பாரதி பாட்டு—2 (Religious).

For class instruction Rev. Pope's rudiment on Tamil
Grammar is suggested.

N. B.—The above will be the Syllabuses for the
3rd and 4th year courses for the final
examination in Tamil.

Sangitha Bhushana.

TAMIL

Entrance Test.

1. Tamil Text-Book for the 8th Standard public Examination of the Government of Madras for the year.
2. Nalvali.

PRELIMINARY.

1949

Prose:—

1. 'Isaittamil' by Sri Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai.
2. Ponkathai kothu (S.I.S.S.W.P.S.)

Poetry:—

1. Neethineri Vilakkam 1st 40 stanzas.
2. Sundarar Thevaram (Tiruvonnainallur Padigam 10 stanzas).

1950

Substitute Nanneri and Nalvali.

FINAL

1949 and 1950

I. Prose:—

1. Arivu Vilakka Vachagam by Prof. K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L.
2. Manumuraikanda Vachagam by Ramalinga Swamigal.

II. *Poetry:-*

1. Naladiyar—First 50 stanzas.
2. Tiruvilaiyadar puranam — Viragu Virra Padalam.
3. Appar Tevaram—Koil Tirukkuruntogai (20 stanzas).

1951 and 1952

Prose:-

1. Three great musician Saints, by Mr. S. Rudrapati, M. A. (Pub: All-India Pub. Co. Kumbakonam).
2. Manumuraikanda Vachakam, by Ramalinga Swamikal.

Poetry:-

1. Tiruvilaiyadar Puranam—Viragu virrapadalam.
2. Periya Puranam Anaya Nayanar Puranam.



பொது வினையின் பாடத்திட்டம்.

முதல் ஆண்டு.

பிரிலிமினரி

அப்பியாசம்:-

1. சுரளி வரிசைகள் முழுவுதும்.
2. ஜுண்டை வரிசைகள் — இரண்டு காலங்களிலும்.
3. தட்டு வரிசைகள்.
4. அலங்காரம் 7.
5. கீதங்கள் : பின்னையார் கீதமும், பதுமநாபமும். மலஹரி யில்; அனாவேகயன் சுத்தசாவேரி கௌளத்தில் சகலாகர.

6. ஆதி தாள வர்ணம் 1.

7. கீர்த்தனம் 1.

இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு

அப்பியாசம்:-

1. கீதம் 4.

2. வர்ணம் 4 - அடதாள வர்ணம் ஒன்று சேர்ந்தது.

3. கீர்த்தனம் 6.

மிருதங்க வகுப்பின் பாடத்திட்டம்.

பிரிவினரி.

முதல் ஆண்டு

பாடம்

1. முக்கியமான சிறப்பு மொழிகளும் அவற்றின் பொருளும், சங்கீதம், நாதம், சுரம், சுரஸ்தானம், சுருதி, ஸ்தாயி முதலியன.

2. தாளத்தின் உற்பத்தி, தாளமும் லயமும், மார்க்க தேசி தாளங்கள்.

3. சப்த தாளம், திரியங்கம், தசப்பராணன்.

4. சமம், அதீதம், அநாகதம், கிரகம்.

5. ஐந்து ஜதி.

6. சாகித்ய வகைகள் கீதம், சுரஜதி, ஜதிஸ்வரம், தாரு வர்ணம்.

7. ஜதி, ஜாதி, கதி.

அப்பியாசம்:-

1. ஏழுதாளங்களில் ஸ்வராவளி, ஜண்டை வரிசைகள், அலங்காரங்கள்.

2. நான்கு கீதம், இரண்டு ஸ்வரஜதி, இரண்டு ஜதிஸ்வரம், இரண்டு தரு.

3. ஒரு ஆதி, ஒரு அடதாள வர்ணம்.

சாதாரண ஸ்வரஞான பாடங்கள்.

4. மீட்டு சாபு, அரைச்சாபு, கும்காரம்.
5. சாஸ்திர ஜதியுள் விவரங்கள். ஜதிச் சொற்கள் அவற்றிற் கேற்ற விவரங்களில் பழகுதல்.
6. ஆதி தாளத்தில் பத்துப் பாடங்கள், ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் ஒரு ஆவர்த்தனம்.

ஹெ ஹெண்டி ஆவர்த்தனம்.

ஹெ நாங்கு ஆவர்த்தனம்.

எல்லாப் பாடங்களும் சுலபமான மோகராக்களில் மூன்று காலங்களிலும் பயிலவேண்டும்.

7. நாலு ஆவர்த்தனங்களாக திரிஸ்ர, எக தாளத்துல் பத்துப் பாடங்களில்.

ஹெ எட்டு ஆவர்த்தனங்கள்.

ஹெ பகிஞ்ஞஞகு ஆவர்த்தனங்கள்.

எல்லாம் மோகரக்களோடு மூன்று காலங்களிலும்.

8. எழு தாளங்களிலும் தத்தகாச் சொல்லுகள் வாயாலும், கரத்தாலும், மிருதங்கத்திலும்.

9. மோகரக்களுடன் ஆதி ஸுபக தாளங்களில் மனோதர்மம் பயிற்சி அல்லது ராசிப்பு.

ஹெண்டாவது ஆண்டி

முதலாண்டுப் பாடங்களுடன் மின் குறிக்கப்படுவன.

பாடம்:-

1. ஷடாங்கம்.
2. தாள தசப்பிராணங்களின் முதலேற்றினைப்பற்றிய ஆழ்ந்த படிப்பு.
3. 35 தாளங்கள்.
4. தேசாதி, மத்யாதி, சாபு தாளங்கள்.
5. இசைக்கருவிகளும் அவற்றின் வகைகளும்.

6. சர்ம வாத்ஸியங்கள்.
7. மிருதங்கமும் அதன் அமைப்பும்.
8. 72 மேளத்தின் அமைப்பு முறை.
9. கர்நாடக 4ங்கீத சுர அமைப்பு முறை.
10. சாகித்யவகைகள், கீர்த்தனம், பதம் தில்லானா, குளாதி.

அப்பியாசம்;-

(முதலாண்டிப் பாடத்துடன் பின்வரும்.)

1. 35 தாளங்களில் அலங்காரம்.
2. சுரஜுதி 2, ஜதிஸ்வரம் 4, அடதாளவாணம் 2, கீர்த்தனம் 2, தில்லானா 2, பதம் ஒன்று, குளாதி ஒன்று.
3. ஒவ்வொன்றும் எட்டி ஆவர்த்தனமாக மிஸ்ரசாபு தாளத்தில் 10 பாடம்.

16 ஆவர்த்தனம்.

32 ஆவர்த்தனம்.

எல்லா மேளாருக்களுடன் மூன்று காலத்திலும்.

4. ஒவ்வொன்றும் ஆவர்த்தனமாக ஜம்பதாளத்தில் 10 பாடம்.

இரண்டு ஆவர்த்தனம்.

நான்கு ஆவர்த்தனம்.

எல்லா மேளாருக்களுடன் மூன்று காலத்திலும்.

5. ஜதிகளை வாய்விட்டுரைத்தால் ஆதி தாளத்தில் 4, சாபு தாளத்தில் 4, ரூபகத்தில் 4, ஜம்பையில் சுதாளத்துடன் 4.
6. சாபு தாளத்தில் மனோதர்ம வாசிப்பும் மேளாருக்களுடன் சந்த தாள வாசிப்பும்.
7. லகுனின் கீழ் ஜதிகளிலும். அவைகளுக்கேற்ற மேளாருக்களுடன் மனோதர்ம வாசிப்பு.
8. ஆதி, ரூபகம், சாபு, ஜம்பை தாளங்களில் அமைந்த சாகித்யங்களுக்கு ஒட்டி வாசித்தல்.
9. குறிப்பிட்ட சொல்லுகளை அவைகளுக்கேற்ற விரலமைப்புடன் மிருதங்கத்தில் வாசித்தல்.

10. மிருதங்கத்தையும் தம்புராவையும் சுருதி சொர்த்தல்.

11. வல்லினம், மெல்லினம்.

பைனல் வகுப்பின் பாடத்திட்டம்.

முதல் ஆண்டு

பாடம்—இலக்கியம்:-

பிரிமினரிக்குக் குறிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகளோடு.

1. ஒலி இலக்கணமும், சுரஸ்தானம், வேகம், நாதவகை, ஒத்த ஒலி அல்லது இணைப்பொலி, ஆரோகண பகுதி சுரம், விட்டிசைப்பு. இசையொலிகள். இசையியல், இடைகள்.

காதி சம்வாதி அநகாதி வ்வாதி சுரங்கள்.

இசைக்கவடு, சுருதிமாணி, குறுக்கு சுரம்பிசை.

தந்தியின் ஒலி, உடலியல் துடிப்பு, காற்றொலி, துண்ணிய ஒலிகள். சுரங்கனும் சுரவட்டங்கனும்.

ஒலியுண்டாக்கும் வகையும், ஒலியுக்கமும், மீட்டியொலிகள் எதிரொலி, உடலியக்கம், அடுக்கத்தின் அளவு. இசையளவி, சுரங்கள், அடுத்த சுரங்கள், தன்மை. ஒலியின் இசைப்பளவு. ஒலிப்பாப்பு.

ஒலியின் பகுப்பும் தொகுப்பும், ஒலி இயக்கத்தின் படக்குறிப்பு, போனகிராப், (கிராம்போன்-இசைத்துட்டொலிக்கருவி)ஆகாய வாணி.

2. மக்கள் தொண்டையில் ஒலி உண்டாகும் இடமும், காதும்.
3. அசைக்கருவிகளும், அவற்றின் சுரம்புகளும், காற்றுப் பதியுமிடங்களும், வீணையின் அமைப்பு, பிடில், வேய்க் குழல், மிருதங்கம்.
4. தாள தசப்பிராணங்களின் பிற்பகுதி ஐந்தினைப்பற்றிய ஆழ்ந்த படிப்பு.
5. சோடச அங்கங்களும் அவற்றின் செயல் முறையும்.
6. பஞ்ச தாளங்கள்.

அப்பியாசம்:-

பிரிவிமினரிக்கும் குறிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகளோடு பின் குறிப்பிடுபவை.

1. 35 தாளங்களில் தத்தகாரம், வாய்ப்பாட்டுக் கர தாளத் துடனும், மிருதங்கத்துடனும்.
2. வாய்ப்பாட்டுக் கரதாள மிருதங்கத்துடனும், அட தாளத்தில் இரண்டு ஜதியும், ஜம்ப தாளத்தில் இரண்டு ஜதியும் மூன்று காலத்திலும்.
3. ஆதி சாபு தாளங்களில் தீர்மான ஜதிகள்.
4. எடுப்பின் ததிங்கணத்தோம்களும், அறுதியின் வெவ்வேறு மோரூக்களும்.
5. தனித்து வாசிப்பது, அல்லது சாஸ்திர முறையில் சாகித்யங்களுக்கு ஒத்து வாசிப்பது.
6. கவுடனங்கள் இரண்டு.
7. தேசிய பிரபந்தங்கள் இரண்டு. தேவாரப்பிரபந்தங்கள் இரண்டு. நான்கு சுப்தங்கள், இரண்டு தருக்கள், இரண்டு அடதாள வர்ணங்கள், நான்கு தில்லாநாக்கள், நான்கு கீர்த்தனங்கள்.

இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு

இலக்கியப் பாடம்:-

முதலாண்டுப் பாடத்துடன் பின் வருவன

1. கைதாளப்பிடி.
2. 108 தாளம்.
3. சந்தங்களில் பொருத்தமான பகுதிகள்.
4. தாளத்தைப் பொருத்து நவசத்தி.
5. பிரஸ்தாரக்கிரமம் முழுவதும், நஸ்தா, உத்திஷ்டம்.
6. யாதி, அதன் பொருத்தம், வகை, பெயர் விவரங்கள்.
7. 22 சுருதிகள், ஏகச்சுருதி, துவச்சுருதி, திரிசுருதி, சதுச்சுருதி இடைவெளிகள்.

8. பல்லவி. சுரம் பாடிப் முறைகள்.
9. பாடு முனிவர் தாலத்தொட்டித் தற்காலம் வரையில் இசைகாஸ்துடம், இசைக்கலைத் திறநின் வரலாறும் உளர்ச்சியும்.
10. சாராயணசாமியப்பா, துக்காசம், தாசசுவாமி, சேதுமாம், அழகநம்பியள்ளி, தகழிஞ்ஞரத்தி பிள்ளை ஆகிய துவர்களின் வாழ்க்கை வரலாறும் அவர்கள் இசைக்குச் செய்துள்ள புகழ்களும்.

அப்பியாசம்:-

முதலாண்டுப் பாடத் திட்டம் பற்றித் துரிதப்படுத்துவர்.

1. 108 தாளங்களில் 10 தாளங்களில் மட்டுமே தர்மப்படி பதினுகல்.
2. இசைக்கருவிகள்.
3. சித்திராபாடலா, சிவமாநந்தகை இளிகல்.
4. மடுஞ்சுர்மப்பாத்திரில் காலப்பிடி மாணத்தில் மாறுபாடிவந்த உந்து இளிகைகள் இசைகளிலேயே பலவடைப்பட்ட கழிவில் பெரிய மேளாருக்களுடன்.
5. பல்லவி சுரங்கள் ஒட்டி வாசித்தல்.
6. பல்லவிநிலம், சாகித்யங்களிலும் தனி ஆவர்த்தனங்கள். அவற்றில் அதுசங்கலைவெனடிய விருகன்.
7. தனி வாசிப்பு, பாடசர்கள் இசைக் கருவிகளை யொட்டி வாசிப்பது.
8. அநுலோமமும், பிரதினலோமமும்.
9. மிகவும் கன்கு அறியப்பட்ட அல்லது பிரசித்தமான பல்லவிகளை தாளத்தையொட்டி மாத்திரம் மூன்று காலத்திலும் பாடுதல்.

10. சுடம் பாடுதல்.

11. ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சொல்லை கிரக வகையிலும் மூன்று காலத்திலும் பாடுதல்.

இந்திய இசையில் தேவாரத் திருரறைப் பாடத்திட்டம்

பிரிவினரி - முதலாண்டு.

அப்யாசம் அல்லது அனுபவக் கல்வி:-

1. மாயாமாளவகௌளத்தில் ஆதி தாளத்தில் மூன்று காலங்களிலும் சுராவளிகள்.

2. ஜண்டை, அலங்காரங்கள் ஏழு தாளங்களிலும் மூன்று காலத்திலும்.

3. சீதர்கள் ஆறு.

4. நாட்டை, சென்னை, ஆராய், ஸ்ரீநாகர்க்கால் சட்ட தாளங்கள்.

5. ஸ்வாஜி இரண்டு.

6. தாள வரிணைகள் நான்கு தாளங்களில் ஆராய் மூன்று அடதாளத்தில் ஒன்று.

7. பின்னும் சனநாகம் அல்லது ஜல்யநாகங்களில் முந்து நீர்த் தாளங்களுக்கு மேற்படாமல்.

1. சக்கரநாகம். 2. கோடி. 3. கருநம்பியா. 4. அலகாமப்போதி. 5. தா சந்தரப்பரணம்.

8. சுர ஞானத்திலும், சாதாரண சஞ்சாரத்திலும் பயிற்சி.

9. கம்புராவை சுருதுகட்டி உபயோகித்தல்.

10. பலவித சாகித்தியங்கள் போதிக்கப்படும். ஆரோவை அமரோசகளில் நல்ல அறிவு பெறுதல்.

பிரிவினரி - இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு.

அனுபவப் பயிற்சி:-

1. முதலாண்டிலேயே போதிக்கப்பட்ட மூன்று இராகங்களில் 35 அலங்காரங்கள்.

2. கீதம் இரண்டு.
3. சுரஜதி ஒன்று.
4. வர்ணங்கள் ஆதி தாளத்தில் இரண்டு. அடதாளத்தில் இரண்டு.
5. கீர்த்தனம் 5.
1. தன்னியாதி, 2. சாவேரி, 3. பைரவி, 4. கல்யாணி, 5. பிலகரி.
6. பிங்கண்ட இராக ஆலாபனங்கள்.
தோடி, மாயாமாளவிகௌளம், பைரவி, மத்தியமாவதி, காம்போதி, மோகனம், சங்கராபரணம், கல்யாணி.
7. பார்த்துப்பாடுதல். இசைத்திட்டத்திற்கமையப் பாடுதல்

பைஸ்

அனுபவ பாடம்:-

1. பதம் 2.
2. இலக்கண கீதம் 1.
3. சிட்டத்தாளம் 1.
4. இராகமாஸிகை 1.
5. கீர்த்தனம் 5.
6. அவுட்பதி 1.
7. பதவரணம் 1.

இராகங்கள்:-

அசாவேரி, புன்னோவராளி, ஆபேரி, கொளளம், செளராட் டிரம், ஆனந்தபைரவி, தர்பார், பேகடா, நீலாம்பரி, இராமப்பிரியா, வண்முகப்பிரியா, எதுகுலகாம்போதி.

ஒன்று முக்கிய இராகங்களிலும், மூன்று ஜன்யராகங்களிலும் தீர்க்க ஆலாபனங்களும் பல்லவி பாடலும்.

குறிக்கப்பட்ட நூல்கள்:-

கே. வி. சீனிவாசய்யங்கார் இயற்றிய சங்கீத ரத்னாவளி.

மு. சிங்கராசாரிலுவின் நூல்கள்.

பெருங்குளம் வி. சீனிவாசய்யங்கார் நூல் காணவித்தியா
வினாதினி.

பி.பஸர் சாம்பழர்த்தி நூல்கள்.

க. பொன்னையா பிள்ளை---இயல் இசை.

கீதவர்ணம் (இரண்டாம் தொகுதி) அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக்
கழகத்தால் அச்சிடப்பட்டது.

காள சமுத்திரம்.

கடனாதி வாத்திய மஞ்சனம்.

பாடபுத்தகம் சங்கீத பூஷணம் பிரவேச வகுப்பு

1948, 1949

தமிழ்

1. தமிழ்--சென்னை அம்சாங்கத்தாமால் 8-வது வகுப்புக்கு அவ்
வாண்டுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட பாடபுத்தகம்.

2. கல்வழி.

பிரிவிமனம்.

1949

உரைநடை:-

1. இசைத்தமிழ்---திரு. காமக்கல் இராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை.

2. பொன் கதைக்கொத்து---கே. பி. சுந்தோஷம்.

செய்யுட்பாடம்:-

1. கீதநெறி விளக்கம்---முதல் 40 செய்யுட்கள்.

2. சுந்தரரதேவாரம், திருவெண்ணெய்கல்லூர்ப் பதிக்கம்
(10 பாசுரங்கள்).

1950

கல்வழிக்குப் பதில் நன்னெறி

பெனல் 1949, and 1950

உரைநடை:-

1. அறிவு விளக்க வாசகம். திரு. கே. சுப்பிரமணிய பிள்ளை
எம். எம். எம். எல்.

2. மனுமுறைகண்ட வாசகம், இராமலிங்கசுவாமிகள்.

2. செய்யுட்பாடம்:-

1. நாலடியார், முதல் கீழ்ப்படி செய்யுட்கள்.
2. திருவிளையாடற்புராணம், விநாயகவிற்ப்படலம்.
3. அப்பர் தேவாரம், கோவில் திருக்குறுந்தொகை (20 பாசு
பங்கள்).

1951 and 1952

உரை நடை:-

1. இசைப்பெரியார் மூவர் -- திரு. எஸ். உருத்திரபதி, எம். ஏ.
2. மனுமுறைகண்டவாசகம் -- திரு. இராமலிங்கசுவாமிகள்.

செய்யுள்:-

1. திருவிளையாடற்புராணம் -- விநாயகவிற்ப்படலம்.
 2. பெரியபுராணம் -- ஆனாப நாயனார் புராணம்.
- கிடைக்குமிடம் -- தமிழ்ப்பண்ணை, தியாகராயநகர், சென்னை.

SANGITHA BHUSHANA.

Preliminary.

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
10—1	Theory of Music	100
2—4	Tamil	50
Dates and Hours will be notified later.	<i>For Students offering vocal music</i>	
	Practical Tests (two)	200
	Practical Test in Vina	50
	<i>For Others</i>	
	Practical Tests (two)	250
	Total	400

FINAL.

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
2 to 5	Theory of Music I paper	75
10 to 1	Theory of Music II ..	75
2 to 4	Tamil	50
Dates and Hours will be notified later.	Practical Tests (three)	300
	<i>Viva voce</i>	50
	Total	550

சங்கீத பூஷணம் பிரிலிமினரி.

மணி.	பாடம்.	அம்சம்.
10-1	இசை இலக்கிய பாடம்	100
2-4	தமிழ்	50
தேவியும், காலமும் பின் வெளியிடப்படும்.	வாய்ப்பாட்டில் சோதனை மாணவர்களுக்கு பிராக்டிகல் சோதனை 2	200
	நேர் வினை	50
	பிராக்டிகல் சோதனை 2-க்கு	250
	மொத்தம்	400

பைனல்.

மணி.	பாடம்.	அம்சம்.
2-5	இசை இலக்கியம் முதல் வினாத்தாள்.	75
10-1	சை இரண்டாம் வினாத்தாள்	75
2-4	தமிழ்	50
தேவிகளும், காலமும் பின் வெளியிடப்படும்.	பிராக்டிகல் சோதனை 3-க்கு	300
	நேர்விச் சோதனை	50
	ஆகமொத்தம்.	550

Syllabus for Pandits' Training Course.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TEACHING

1. *Educational Psychology*:—Periods of child development and characteristics of each period. Infancy, childhood, adolescence.

Detailed study of mental processes; Nature of consciousness; Mind and Body; Instincts (curiosity, imitation, play) etc. Habit, Attention, Interest; Perception, Memory, Feeling, Emotion, Will.

Habit and method of habit formation Influence of bodily fatigue upon mental activity.

II. *General Method*:—Significance of method to the teacher. Analysis of the learning process Learning as selective activity. The need of preparation. Learning as a relating activity. The application of knowledge. Forms of presentation. Classification of knowledge Lesson types. Developing of lesson types. Study lesson. The recitation lesson. The drill lesson. Review lesson. Art of questioning. Assignment of home work; oral and written exercises; how to study; questioning and treatment of answers. Discipline; its scope, relation to methods of teaching, incentives, causes of disorder and inattention; methods of dealing with weakness and offences, and penalties. Time tables. Purpose, principles involved in construction and typical daily programmes for various kinds of schools. Records and reports. Keeping registers. value and kinds of school records. Forms and reports. Conduct of examinations. Tests for promotion. Tests of attainments.

III. *School Hygiene*:—Personal Hygiene (with the necessary minimum of anatomy and Physiology). Framework of the body. Spinal curvature and its causes. Digestive system. Food, care of Teeth. Respiration

and circulation. Skin and other depuritory organs, hair; nails; bathing; clothing. Muscles, relation of exercises to health. Brain and nervous system; Relation of mind to body, mental exercise, irregular work, overwork, mental strain and worry. Affections of the eye by improper school accommodations, colour blindness; tests for defective eye-sight. Ear, throat and nose troubles, causing dullness in pupil; tests for defective hearing and breathing. Accidents and emergencies; first aid in such cases as fainting, suffocation, drowning, hemorrhage, fracture and dislocation, venomous stings, poisoning sunstroke, burns, bandaging.

THE TEACHING OF TAMIL

I. *General*:— Importance of the mother-tongue; language and thought, the mother-tongue the foundation of all school subjects; responsibility of all teachers in regard to language. Neglect of vernaculars. The place of the vernacular teacher.

II. *Teaching Methods, General*:— Receptive and expressive functions of language. Traditional methods of Tamil study; their defects. Reading its purpose; acquisition of knowledge; appreciation of literature; language and the communication of thought. The text, the centre of instruction in reading, speaking and writing.

III. *The Early Stages*: - (1) Teaching the alphabet. Speech training; phonetic drill in pronunciation of e.g. *அ, இ, உ, எ, ஓ, ஔ*, and *ஈ*, Look --and say method; phonic method. Formation of curves in Tamil character.

(2) *Reading*:— Reading aloud; aim fluency and expressiveness. Intensive reading; meanings, theory of perception; oral composition based on text; means of extending vocabulary. Extensive reading; acquisition

of knowledge, enjoyment of books. Technique of silent reading; questions and exercises. Training in use of dictionary. Suggestive lists of books. School and class libraries.

(3) *Poetry*:—Reading aloud and recitation. Use of ragams; Appreciation of poetry: didactic poetry. Poems suitable for the young.

(4) *Grammar*:—Function of grammar, accuracy in composition. Inductive method of teaching grammar. Correlation of grammar with texts. Peculiarities of Tamil alphabet: use of *u* and *u*; *u* and *u*. Combination of words. Rules of sandhi based on euphony; Sandhi, optional and compulsory. Etymology, word formation and sentence structure. Difference between Tamil and Loan words. Use of Nighantus.

(5) *Composition*:—Hand writing and spelling. Correlation of composition with texts: oral and written. Story telling dialogue, dramatisation. Transcription; dictation. Progress to free composition. Use of pictures and drawings. Simple letter writing. Punctuation and simple paragraphing.

IV. *The latest stages*:—(1) Consideration of suitable texts. Study of Tamil literature. The extent of Samskrit influence on Tamil Thought and Literature.

(2) *Elementary Study of Diction*:—Poetical forms, prose forms, their varieties. Special effects intended by authors studied. Study of rhythm, rhyme and metre in texts.

(3) *Grammar and Rhetoric*:—Teaching correlated with select texts. The unity of the sentence. The unity of the paragraph and paragraph structure. Essay form. Figures of Speech. Qualities of style. Its merits and defects.

(4) *Study of words*:— The Vocabulary-slang, dialect, archaisms, and loan words. Progress or language. Literary and colloquial dia'lects; their inter-relation.

(5) *Advanced Composition*:— Topics correlated with Tamil texts and with modern thought in history, geography, English texts, etc. The stages at which narrative, descriptive and expository forms should be introduced. How to avoid imitation of foreign idioms. Scientific terms. Slang and colloquial forms

Syllabus for Samskrit.

(a) *General : Preliminary*: —

Objects of teaching Samskrit. The standard to be aimed at in Secondary Schools and Pre-Collegiate Samskrit Schools. The position of Samskrit in India; its cultural and practical value. The inter-relations of Samskrit and Indian Vernaculars. Comparison of Samskrit and English, with particular reference to their grammar and structure. Practical and theoretical study of Samskrit.

(b) *Methods of Teaching*: —

The translation method and the direct methods as applied to Samskrit study; traditional methods of Samskrit study -their merits and defects; the external and internal difficulties of the Samskrit language and how best to overcome them.

(c) *The early stage of Samskrit Teaching*:—

The Sounds of Samskrit; detailed study of their production, the organic and the acoustic methods of studying Samskrit sounds. The means of teaching them to pupils. The teaching of Samskrit hand-writing; the place of dictation and transcription; translation.

Reading and recitation. The Samskrit Text as the centre of instruction; manner of exposition, means of extending the Samskrit vocabulary. Inductive methods of Samskrit teaching, Samskrit Grammar. The use of Kosas, Indexes and Concordances.

(d) *The later stages:—*

The choice of Samskrit Texts. Lines of development in teaching the various aspects of Indian life. Correlation with Geography and History of India. Correlation with the History of Indian civilization and culture. Study of diction in Samskrit texts; types or Samskrit composition. Sentence structure in Samskrit. Paraphrase and translation with reference of Samskrit. The Historical and comparative method of studying the Samskrit language and literature. Study of organisation of Samskrit teaching in English Schools. Classification of the time-tables; formation of class-libraries and general libraries.

Syllabus of Instruction in Physical Training for the Pandits' Training.

1. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

I. Practical physical exercises including the following:—

- (a) Introductory exercises and positions.
- (b) Trunk – bending and turning and arm exercises.
- (c) Balance and leg exercise.
- (d) Shoulder-blade and simple corrective exercises.
- (e) Order movements (marching and running).
- (f) Breathing exercises.
- (g) i. Easy dandals and bhaskies.

- ii. Simple yogic exercises: Sundaram's yogic physical culture: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 18.
- (h) Sports and games (general activity exercise)
2. (a) Methods of teaching the exercises inclusive of Commanding, teaching fellow-students, a class of children.
- (b) Practice of Teaching Group Games suitable for School use. (e. g., Games listed in "Handbook of Physical Training in Schools" by H. C. Buck, Adviser to Government on Physical Education.
- (c) Practice, Teaching and Conduct of some organised Major Games and Athletics suitable for schools.
3. Demonstration and Criticism Lessons.
- Number of Hours for Practical Instructions: A total of 45 as follows: 1, 20 hrs., 2-a 8 hrs., 2-b & c. 12 hrs., and 3, 5 hrs.

*2. LECTURES.

1. Principles of Physical Training and Mode of its conduct.
2. The Physiology and Hygiene of Physical Training, and the purpose and effects of of exercises.

The Principles of Teaching and Conducting.

REFERENCE

Practical Instructions:—

1. H. C. Buck: Handbook of Physical Training for Indian Schools.
2. Board of Education, England; Syllabus of Physical Training for schools 1919.

3. J. Buchanan: Physical Training Programmes, Longmans, Calcutta.
4. S. C. Staley: Calisthenics.
5. Sundaram: Yogic Physical Culture.
6. Yogendra: Yogic Personal Hygiene.
7. Chief of Aundh: Suryanamaskar.

Theory:—

1. Same as 2 above: pp. 3-11, 19-33, 125-128 and 227-232.
2. Board of Education (England); Suggestion in Regard Games.
3. J. F. Williams : Principles of Physical Education.
4. Bowan and Mitchell: Theory of Organised Play.
5. Crampton: The Pedagogy of Physical Training. Board of Education (England) Syllabus of Instruction in Physical Training in Colleges.

Drawing Syllabus for Pandit's Training Course.

1. Drawing, a Fine Art—The place of drawing in Schools—its use for the teacher and the student—the use of blackboard in class—blackboard writing and illustration.

2. Drawing by movements first of the arm: next of the wrist and next again of the fingers—the drawing instinct in the child, straight lines, dots, their place as the basis of the art of drawing.

3. Model drawing: The three levels of the eyes—horizon, foreground and background—different views of a cylinder—the study of symmetry by drawing of some drinking vessels pots etc.

4. The study of proportion by drawing of two or three models placed side by side and the presentation of parts visible—the study of how to suggest the rest of it.

5. The perspective principles of the following models: cube, rectangular prism, triangular prism and a square pyramid

6. Easy sketches of a house—a small temple with a sthupi—a street containing a few houses—a road with trees on either side and neighbouring feature—the plan of a small school.

7. Simple story illustrations—two Dasavatara illustrations—two Ramayana illustrations—two Panchatantra illustrations—two illustrations from nature.

8. Map Drawing—Physical feature of India—political divisions of India—main railways connecting important cities—the birthplaces of the great poets of India.

Syllabus for General Knowledge Course.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Earth's Rotation, latitude, longitude, Greenwich Time and Indian Time, The seasons.

Land and Sea Breezes, world winds, the trades, westerlies, the seasonal winds.

Rainfall of the world; Asia, Europe, Africa Australia, N. America and S. America.

The mountain systems and river systems of the world.

Climate, Factors of climate, World climate, Ocean currents and Drifts.

The Geography of Vegetation; Equatorial—Monsoon and Temperature—Forests, Tropical and Temperate—Grass lands, Ice deserts and sand deserts.

The distribution of animal life on the Earth: In the forests, in grass lands, in deserts, in the Tundras, on mountains.

The products of the Earth: Food grains: Tea, Coffee, cocoa, spices, sugar, opium, tobacco, vegetable, oils, rubber, cotton, linen, timber.

Mineral products coal, iron, copper, etc. mineral oil.

Manufactures, trade and commerce, land routes, ocean trade routes: air routes,

The Political divisions of the world important cities and towns.

The Geography of India, Climate, Rainfall Vegetable and Mineral products, Manufacture, Exports and Imports, Railways, Provinces and important cities.

ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS.

The four simple rules applied to integers vulgar and decimal fractions, Measures of length, area, volume, weight, and time, including the metric system.

Average: Ratio, Percentage, Simple applications.

CHEMISTRY.

Introduction: Chemistry a branch of the Tree of Knowledge. Its scope and ramifications. Some common apparatus used in the laboratory and some of the important processes.

Classification of substances: The Pancha Bhuta theory of the ancients and the growth of our idea since

then regarding elements. Bricks of the Universe (ultimate particles).

Elements, mixtures, compounds, Physical and chemical changes, (The whole course to be developed with the Pancha Bhutas as the basis).

I. Elementary ideas on Ether.

II. The Atmosphere: Composition of Air Oxygen and Nitrogen. Uses of rare Gases.

III. Fire: Ideas on combustion. Carbon, the fundamental, element in the organic world. Coal and petroleum, (Fuels). Sulphur, Phosphorous, Acids.

IV. Water: Kinds of, Impurities in, Purification of, Hard and Soft, Softening of Composition of, Hydrogen.

V. Minerals and Ores:

(a) Salts: Common salt, a compound of Sodium and Chlorine. Industries connected with Salt. Chlorine, Bleaching Powder, Chlorates, Caustics and Mild Alkalis. Relations of Chlorine and their uses. Acids, Bases and Salts.

(b) Earths and Silicates:— Carbonates, Lime, Mortar and Cement. Silicates as building materials, Glass, Alums.

(c) Metals: (i) Classification, (ii) General methods of metallurgy; (iii) Common metals and their uses:— Gold, Silver, Iron, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Mercury and Aluminium (iv) Alloys, old and new.

Organic Chemistry:— Alcohol. Its uses, Evils of drink. Oils, Fats and Soap. Sugar, Starch and

Cellulose, their uses. Coal, the mother of all modern industries. Dyes, drugs, perfumes and explosives from Coal-tar.

PHYSICS.

LECTURE 1. Measurements: length, time and angle; measurement of area and volume, mass, weight and density.

Dynamics.

LECTURE 2. Motion: force and inertia; accelerated Motion. Three laws of Motion.

LECTURE 3. Work: friction, potential and kinetic energy, conservation of energy, conversion of energy to various forms.

Statics.

LECTURE 4. Forces acting through a point, parallel forces, centre of gravity, states of equilibrium.

LECTURE 5. Simple machines: levers and pulleys, inclined plane and screw.

Hydrostatics

LECTURE 6. Matter in three states and general properties, elasticity and strength of materials.

LECTURE 7. Pressure in liquids and pressure of Air, laws of floatation, applications, Water and Air Pumps.

Heat.

LECTURE 8. Heat and Expansion, Ice, Water and Steam, Transmission of Heat.

LECTURE 9. Weather and climate, Hygrometers, Steam and Gas Engines, Thermodynamics.

Light.

LECTURE 10. Illumination, lamps and reflectors, lenses and optical instruments. The Eye and its defects.

LECTURE 11. Spectra and colour, nature of light—Wave Theory.

Sound.

LECTURE 12. Vibratory Motion, Sound Waves, Musical Sounds and Induced Vibrations.

LECTURE 13. Voice and the Ear. Musical Instruments: Gramophone, Radio, and Sound recording in films.

Magnetism and Electricity.

LECTURE 14. Magnets and Magnetic Fields, Terrestrial Magnetism; Magnetic Measurements.

LECTURE 15. Cells and Magnetic Effects of an Electric Current. Electromagnet and its uses.

LECTURE 16. Chemical effects of currents and its applications; Heating Effects of a Current, electric power heating and lighting.

LECTURE 17. Electro-magnetic Induction. Dynamos and Motors, Induction Coils and Transformers, Alternating Currents.

Astronomy.

LECTURE 18. The Solar System and Stars, age and constitution.

LECTURE 19. The Sun, the Earth and the Moon, Eclipses, Tides.

LECTURE 20. Science and Society.

BOTANY.

LECTURE I.

Matter—Living and Non-living. Characteristics of living organism—Plants and Animals—Beginnings of the study of plants in the world—Place of Botany in Ancient India—Plants as makers of human history and

civilization—Importance of plants to life on earth—
“All flesh is grass”—Divisions of Botany—Parts of a
flowering plant.

LECTURE II.

External morphology of the Root. Forms and modification of roots—Normal and adventitious roots—roots modified for special functions: storage and contractile roots—tuberous roots climbing, supporting and aquatic roots—breathing roots—roots bearing leafy shoots—root-suckers.

LECTURE III.

External morphology of the Stem. Kinds of buds—Nodes of branching—Forms and modifications of stems—Aerial stems, Annuals, Biennials—and Perennials—Climbing plants and twiners Cladodes—Stem-thorns and stem-tendrills—Subterranean stems—Rhizome, corn, bulb and tuber—Vegetative propagation layering—cuttings—grafting etc.

LECTURE IV.

External morphology of the leaf. Phyllotaxy or leaf arrangement—Simple and compound leaves—Forms and modifications of leaves—Leaves—Modified for special functions: Leaf-tendrills, Leaf-spines, leaf-bladders, leaf-pitchers leaf-tentacles—Leaf-buds, leaves as storage organs—Phyllodes—Homology and Analogy of plant organs,

LECTURE V.

Elements of Plant Histology. The Architecture of plants Cellular organisation—Parts of a cell—Cell as the unit of construction of plant body—Cell-division—tissue differentiation.

LECTURE VI.

Anatomy of Stem and Root. Increase in thickness in stems and roots—bark—formation—Age of a felled tree—structure of commercial wood and timber.

LECTURE VII.

Anatomy of Leaf. Origin and structure of leaves—Stomata at gateways for the exchange of gases and moisture between the leaf-cells and the external atmosphere.

LECTURE VIII.

Plant Physiology. Soil, the home of plants—Soil analysis digging and manuring—Soil micro-organisms and their work—Rotation of crops—Absorption of water and mineral salts by the root—Roots-hairs as the organs of absorption—Osmosis—Root-pressure—Bleeding in plants—Ascent and decent of sap—Analysis of a plant—Chemical requirements of plants—water cultures.

LECTURE IX.

Metabolism in plants: Photosynthesis. How a leaf utilizes the radiant energy of the sun—Leaf as a factory for the synthesis of plant's food—Raw materials for photosynthesis—Carbon dioxide and water—Factors essential for photo-synthesis—energy factor the sun light—Chlorophyll, the seat of photosynthetic activity—temperature—Course of photosynthesis—Assimilation of carbon and carbohydrate manufacture—by-product—Storage of carbo-hydrates—starch, sugar and cellulose—Production of proteins chemo-synthesis—Vitamins—Significance of photosynthesis as a fundamental vital process

LECTURE X.

Respiration. Its meaning and object—respiration as an energy releasing process—Generation of heat during respiration—breathing of ripening fruits—Storage and preservation of fruits—Enzymes and their action.

LECTURE XI.

Transpiration. Importance of water to plants—Role of transpiration in plant—Metabolism—Trans-

piration stream—Lifting power of transpiration—
Transpiration in desert plants—Trees and rainfall.

LECTURE XII.

Growth and movements in plants. Irritability—
Response to the stimuli of gravity, light and moisture
—Sensitive plants—Control of growth in plants—Long
day and short day plants—Problem of weeds and
improvement of the land.

LECTURE XIII.

Flower. Parts of a flower—Inflorescence—Pollina-
tion self and cross-pollination—agencies of pollination—
Anemophily, Entomophily and Hydrophily—plant—
Insect relationship—Pollination by birds and snails—
Fertilization and reproduction.

LECTURE XIV.

Fruit. Kinds of fruits—Disposal of fruits and seeds
—Agencies of disposal—Wind—animals and water—
Plant, travellers.

LECTURE XV.

Germination. Structure of seeds—Endospermous
and Non-endospermous seeds—Conditions necessary for
germination—Germination of type seeds, Bean, Bengal-
gram, Castor, Pumpkin, Paddy, Date and Cocoant—
Vivipary.

LECTURE XVI.

Synthetic Botany. Classification of plants—
Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons genus—species and
variety—Families of Flowering plants—Families of the
Bend, Bean, Coffee, Sunflower, Castor, Onion and Palm.

LECTURE XVII.

Seedless plants-the Cryptogems. Seed-plants and
seedless plants—A contrast—Minute aquatic plants—

Algae—Sexual and asexual reproduction—Fungi—Moulds and mushrooms—Fungae diseases of plants—Ferns.

LECTURE XVIII.

Bacteria. Beneficial and harmful bacteria—Activities of Bacteria, Bacterial diseases and their prevention—soil bacteria and nitrogen fixing bacteria—Our debt to bacteria.

LECTURE XIX.

Plants in relation to environment. Habits and habits of plants—Desert plants—Aquatic plants—Saline marsh plants—Parasitic plants—Epiphytic—Social plants—Evergreen Earth's Green Mantic.

LECTURE XX.

Evolution and Origin of Species by Darwin. Inheritance of characters — variations — mutation — Elementary methods of plant breeding—Hybridization—Plant improvement—plant economics vegetable source of such products as sugar, starch, cellulose, fibre, cotton, rubber, drugs, dyes, gums,—turpentine, spices, perfumes etc.

ZOOLOGY.

- I. *Bird's eye view of the animal kingdom.* Haunts (Habitats of animals. Variety and multitudinousness of animals.
- II. *How living animals are constructed:—*(1) Amoeba; (2) Hydra; (3) Parts of the *human body*.
- III. *How circulation of blood is carried on:—*(1) Composition of blood and uses of blood (2) Organs of circulation (3) Lymph (4) First aid in cases of bleeding (5) Hygiene of the circulatory system (6) Circulation of blood in tadpole (demonstration).

IV. *How living organisms breathe:—*

- (1) Fish, Insect and Man.
- (2) Structure and functions of breathing organs.
- (3) Prevention of respiratory diseases: Tonsillitis; adenoids.
- (4) Deep breathing; ventilation and artificial respiration.

V. *Food: food-stuffs; Balanced diet:—Nutritive value of South Indian diet.*VI. *What is digestion? Digestive Organs and their work. Prevention of digestive disorders: care of teeth; First aid in simple cases of poisoning.*VII. *Animal parasites of men; Micro-organisms and helth; infectious and contagious diseases. Preventive methods.*VIII. *Insect and human welfare.*IX. *Fishes and human welfare.*X. *Birds and Human welfare.*XI. *Excretion Skin - Kidneys; Animal coverings—Temperature regulation—Fever.*XII. *How our bodies are controlled. An elementary account of the nervous system and its functions—Hygiene of the nervous system. Sleep, rest, recreation—effects of alcohol; stimulants, and tobacco.*XIII. *How our bodies are controlled and protected. (i) The ductless glands, (ii) An elementary account of the sense organs care of eyes; Care of the ear.*XIV. *Protection and locomotion. (1) Skeleton; muscles; first-aid in simple fracture; sprains; burns etc. Correct postures.*

- XV. *Poisonous snakes and non poisonous snakes. First aid in snake bite.*
- XVI. *The more important vertebrate animal of Tamil Nadu. Animal products of economic importance.*
- XVII. *How some animals reproduce and develop. Amoeba, Butterfly, Frog and Bird.*
- XVIII. *Successful living. Elements of human inheritance and eugenics.*
- XIX *The world before man. (With the aid of film projector).*

WORLD HISTORY.

The World to-day—State and Empire Area and population: religion, language: social and economic organization; transport and communications distance, and time—Cultural inheritance and political progress of the peoples of different lands.

Geology and Prehistory, Formation of the land masses; the evolution of man; Archaeological remains; food gathering and food-producing stages of culture; origin and spread of civilization.

Early Empires. Tools and weapons; war, conquest and settlement; Races—Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia. Asia Minor and the Aegean area; Imperial capitals; India and China.

Beginnings of European Civilization. Greece; Rome and the Roman Empire. Christianity; the barbarians. Relations of Europe and Asia.

Rise of Islam. Arabia and the spread of Moslem power in Africa, Europe and Asia; the Caliphate.

The Middle Ages: The Crusades and the growth of European states; Turkey and the Near East; Trade

routes to Asia. Medieval European civilization and contemporary Eastern and Far Eastern civilizations.

The Renaissance, Protestant Reformation; voyages and discoveries, leadership of sea-faring European peoples; Cultural revolution in Europe and stagnation in Asia.

European imperialism. Portugal, Spain, France, Holland and Britain; Conquest and settlement in America, Trade and Empire in Asia; the Partition of Africa; occupation of Australia.

European conflicts. From the Seven year' War to the World War, Balance of Power; Industrial Revolution and European leadership; Growth of the United States and the emergence of independent Latin American States.

1914-1939. Colonial and racial problems: the Rise of Japan; international relations since Versailles; Nationalism; Socialism; Democracy; Fascism; Political and economic doctrines of Europe and their influence in Asia; The League of Nations and World Peace; The technological evolution of the Twentieth Century; Scientific advance and massproduction.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

1. The Historical approach to Education; Educational ideals and practice: Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern.

2. The Scientific approach to Education, how Education needs the help of sciences like Physiology, Sociology, Logic and Statistics.

3. Aims of Education and their evaluation; Education as a means of earning a livelihood of learning, of securing social efficiency, of perfecting character and of training for effective use of leisure.

4. The Agencies of Education: Family, Society, Church, State, the School and other agencies such as Libraries, Museums, Cinemas, Broadcasting.

5. The Educative process :—

- A. (i) as the sharing of traditions or social heredity;
(ii) as the achievement of many-side interests:
(iii) as adjustment between the individual and his environment.

B. (i) The nature of the environment; The World of nature; The Physical environment; the Social environment and the realm of values.

- (ii) The nature of the Individual: General development of body, intellect, skills, character sociability, taste, and the like. The problem of individual differences.

C. Educatational Problems:

- (i) Child and subject, learning and teaching, individual and Society (School, home, state).
(ii) The problem of the curriculum: What to learn and teach?
(iii) The problem of method; how to learn and teach.

6. The curriculum:

- (a) Dependence upon aim.
(b) Theory of Formal discipline,
(c) Knowledge and experience.

- (d) Instrumental subjects— Reading, Writing & Arithmetic.
- (e) The place of physical activities—Hand-work, Art, Music, literature, History, Geogpphy Mathematics, Science.
- (f) Integration of curriculum : The scope and sequence of School studies. Co-ordination correlation and concentration.
- (g) The problem of pre-vocational training.

7. Eductional Method :

- (a) Child and class : Play and work.
- (b) Some modern methods and theories underlying them, e. g. The Montessori method ; the Dalton Plan, the Project method, the Winnetka plan, the Howard plan, the Gary plan, the Platoon School, Nursery education.

The Function of the Teacher, bi-polar and tri-polar relation. The modern views regarding the influence of the personality of teacher ; the scientific and cultural presuppositions of the teacher's work.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

I. Introduction: What is Psychology? Relation to Educational Psychology. Educational Psychology, its scope and methods.

II. Basic Factors: The Psycho-physical organism; Physiological basis of mental life, including the nervous and glandular systems; the senses, the sensory motor; Human behaviour; variable and non-variable. stimulus and response, conditioning, heredity and

environment. The problem of consciousness; The three aspects of mental life: Cognitive, Instinct and intelligence.

III. Knowledge and learning: The training of the senses: Methods of sense training: The Montessori method. The study of cognition: Sensation, perception conception, apperception memory association, imagination, judgment thinking reasoning. Attention, interest and effort. The laws of learning, Remembering and forgetting, the transfer of training. Fatigue. Stages of mental development. The general nature of knowledge. The stages in the growth of knowledge, observation classification, definition, explanation—Psychology of the Herbartian, steps

IV. The growth of character, Moral Education. Instincts their structure and classification. Instinctive behaviour and its modification. The importance of play. Imitation and suggestion Feelings emotion and sentiments. The unification of personality. Habits will and character. The group mind The unconscious in Education Mental conflicts. The problem of discipline. Stages of development: Infancy, childhood and adolescence. Appreciation, ethical, social and aesthetic values

V. Individual differences due to heredity, environment sex, capacity and growth.

VI. Some practical applications. Intelligence, its nature and measurement. Educational tests, their uses and value. Care of the gifted and the dull. the difficult and the physically handicapped.

How to study: The laws of learning illustrated by reference to Handwriting, Reading, Arithmetic, Spelling, History and Poetry, Learning curves.

GENERAL METHODS.

Teaching: Aims, Maxims of method Lesson: planning and notes of lessons. Types of lessons, Determined by aim, Inductive, Deductive, Drill, Review, Lecture, Appreciation, Discussion, Laboratory, Demonstration. Heurism, Supervised study. Teaching aids and devices, Assignment, Questions, Answers Exposition, Illustration (verbal, concrete) Black-board, Text-books, Home-work, Note-books, etc.

Classification of pupils—measuring devices, tests, marking, Examinations (essay type and new type). Promotions, Class management, Economy of Time, securing and maintaining attention. Influence of teacher. Typical Problems, Discipline, Changing conceptions of School discipline, Typical Problems, Direct control (curative) Indirect control (preventive), Rewards and punishments.

Moral Education, Direct and Indirect ways of moral education, Ethical, Social appreciation, Aesthetic appreciation.

Modern tendencies, Individual and class teaching, Experiments in 'Adjustment to individual differences and socialisation' such as Dalton Plan, Project Method.

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND HYGIENE.

Material, condition, site, building, rooms, lighting, ventilation, furniture, play ground, garden, sanitary arrangements.

Management, Staff-meeting, Time-table, Libraries, Museum, Co-operation between School and Home, School office and Records, School life, corporate life. School assembly, Clubs and Societies, Hobbies, Self-government, Games, scouting, excursions, School Magazines, Exhibitions, School celebrations.

Hostel, Location, Supervision, Sanitation, Equipment, Traditions. Staff, the Headmaster and his duties, class teacher *vs.* subjects teacher and his relation to others.

Inspection, Professional etiquette, Professional organization.

Hygiene.

- (a) Children's diet, cleanliness of food, feeding of school children.
 - (b) Clothing, use and characteristics of food, clothing.
 - (c) Cleanliness, relation to health.
 - (d) Fatigue, mental and physical.
 - (e) The senses and their training, defects of vision, common eye diseases, causes, signs and prevention of defective hearing and ear diseases.
 - (f) Training the child in the practice of Hygiene.
 - (g) Physical education.
 - (h) The question of sex education.
 - (i) Medical Inspection, School clinics.
 - (j) Common ailments.
 - (k) Infectious diseases, symptoms, treatment and isolation.
 - (l) Temperance.
 - (m) School buildings and surroundings, Furniture and equipment. Posture.
 - (n) First aid in minor injuries.
 - (o) Health legislation affecting schools.
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Pandits' Training Certificate Examination.

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—1	Theory of Education, General Methods and School Organization and Hygiene.	100
10—1	General Knowledge	100
10—1	Method of Teaching Tamil or Samskrit.	100
Dates and Hours of Practical Examination will be notified later.	1. Teaching of Tamil or Sanskrit	50
	2. Drawing with Special reference to Black board Handwriting ..	20
	3. Physical Training and the Conduct of Games ..	20
	4. <i>Note-books</i> .—Notes of lessons, Criticisms and Observations ..	10
	Total ..	400

Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning (B. O. L.)

Conditions of Admission

1. Candidates for the B. O. L. Degree Examination shall be required to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of this University with Group D, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and to have subsequently undergone a prescribed course of study in this University for a period of not less than two academic years or six terms.

Course of Study

2. The course for the B. O. L. Degree shall comprise the following subjects according to syllabuses to be prescribed from time to time:—

Part I. English—to be studied for two academic years or six terms.

Part II. Linguistics with special reference to Samskrit or Tamil.

Part III. One of the following Groups to be studied for a period of two academic years or six terms :—

Group I. Samskrit with one of the following as an optional subject:—

(a) Mimamsa. (b) Vedānta, (c) Nyaya, (d) Vyākaraṇa or (e) Sahitya.

Group II. (a) Samskrit and Tamil.

or

(b) Tamil as the main language with Samskrit as a subsidiary language ;

(c) Tamil.

Part I.—English - The same as for B.A. and B. Sc., Degree Examination.

Part II.—Linguistics with special reference to Samskrit in Tamil.

Part III.—Same as for Siromani or Vidvan or Pulavar (Final) as the case may be.

Eligibility for Degree

3. No candidate shall be eligible for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning until he has completed the course of study prescribed and has passed the examination in the subjects prescribed for the course in Regulation 2 supra.

Passing Minimum

4. A candidate shall be declared to have passed Part I of the Examination if he obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed Part II and III of the examination if he obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks in each part and 30 per cent. in each division of Part III.

The Divisions shall be the same as for Pulavar, Vidvan and Siromani Examinations

Classification of successful candidates

5. There shall be separate lists of successful candidates in each part. Candidates obtaining not less than 60 percent of the total marks in Part I shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that Part.

In Parts II and III, candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class, those who obtain less than 60 per cent. but not less than 50 per cent. of the total marks shall be placed in the Second Class and other successful candidates shall be placed in the third Class.

Exemptions

6. 1. A candidate who has qualified for the Pulavar or Siromani title of this University or a corresponding title of any other University and has secured not less than 35% of the marks in English at the Madras S. S. L. C. examination or a corresponding examination of any University or body recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto shall be exempted from the course and the examination in Part III of the B O. L. Degree, provided, however, he has put in at least two years' attendance at the University for the study of Parts I and II and provided also that in these

two years he shall have put in not less than one year's attendance at the English classes of the Intermediate course of study and thereafter not less than one year's attendance at the English classes of the B. A. or B. Sc. course of study, he shall be credited with a pass in Part III.

2 A candidate appearing under 6 (1) supra, if he has passed the examination for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning with Indo-European Philology (with special reference to Samskrit) or Dravidian Philology (with special reference to Tamil) shall be credited with a pass in Part II.

3 A candidate taking Tamil or Samskrit in Part III under Group D of the Intermediate Course of study shall be exempted from the course of study and examination in that language under Part II of the same course.

Appendix H.

B. E. Degree Examination

Syllabuses

Intermediate (Engineering) Examination — Part I. Mathematics

Pure Mathematics:— Elementary tests of convergence and divergence of series, binomial, exponential and logarithmic series, De Moivre's Theorem, series for $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$, hyperbolic functions, graphical study of algebraic, exponential, logarithmic and trigonometric functions, elements of the theory of equations. Analytical geometry of the straight line and the circle.

Differentiation with simple applications to geometry and to mechanics, approximations and small errors, maxima and minima, theorem of mean value, curvature, geometrical properties of the cycloid epi- and hypocycloids, catenary etc., partial differentiation Taylor's and Maclaurin's series.

Standard Integrals methods of integration, the integral as the limit of a sum determination of areas, volumes surfaces, centres of gravity, and moments of inertia.

Applied Mathematics. Parallelogram law of vector addition, displacements, velocities, accelerations, and forces as vectors, resolution of vectors, moments, parallel forces, couples, equilibrium of forces in one plane, graphical methods, friction stability, centre of gravity virtual work, equilibrium of a heavy uniform chain, the parabolic catenary, light string on rough curve.

Relative velocity and acceleration, Newton's Laws of Motion, one dimensional motion under a constant

acceleration, simple harmonic motion, projectiles, motion in a horizontal circle, motion in a vertical circle, the pendulum, impact.

Applied Mechanics

Statics: Coplanar forces—parallelogram, triangle and polygon of forces—graphical methods.

Statically determinate forces.—Calculation and graphical determination of forces in members of simple roof-trusses and braced girders; cranes, etc.

Principle of work: Simple machines.

Properties of sections: Calculation and graphical determination of areas, positions of centroid, neutral axis, moments of inertia, modulus of section and radii of gyration with special reference to structural shapes. Physical properties of materials commonly used in engineering.

Simple stresses and strains: compressive, tensile shearing and bearing stresses, Hook's law stress-strain and load extension curves; dead live and shock loads; factors of safety and working stresses; work and resilience; elastic moduli. Poisson's ratio and relation between elastic constants; temperature stresses; composite bars.

Resilience and fluctuating stresses.

Riveted joints; Resistance of a rivet or bolt in single or double shear and in bearing and the working strength of a rivet or bolt, strength of lap and butt joints; efficiency of joints.

Physics.

Heat—Temperature and its measurements—Thermometer, pyrometers—expansion of solids, liquids and gases. Calorimetry and calorimeters. Vaporisation,

evaporation and ebullition—Effect of pressure on the boiling point—Saturated vapours—Critical constants—conduction of heat, convection, radiation, laws of cooling—Laws of Thermo-dynamics—Carnot's Cycle.

Light—Optical properties and applications of parabolic and cylindrical mirrors, cylindrical and prismatic lenses and totally reflecting prisms. Spherical and chromatic aberration, defects in images due to these and methods of minimising the defects, Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The study of the sextant, telescope, microscope, range-finders and eye-pieces. (Huyghen, Ramsden, and Terrestrial) Polarisation with simple applications.

Magnetism and Electricity—Magnetic poles; lines of force; forces and couples on magnets in the magnetic field. Direction of fields due to current in a straight wire and coils. The effect of introducing an iron core in the magnetic circuit. Induced magnetisation, Magnetic properties of iron and steel, Hysteresis. Standard cells; current. E.M.F. Ohm's law, Electrical units, specific resistance. Measurement of resistances, Conductors in series and parallel Drop of potential.

Sound—Reflection and absorption—Reverberation, Acoustic demands etc.

Chemistry.

A. Elementary Applied Physical Chemistry :

Gas laws, Refrigeration and liquefaction of gases—Critical points, Joule-Thomson effect. Principle of counter current systems. Henry's law of partial pressures. Solubility: partition co-efficient—miscible, non-miscible and partly miscible systems. Hess law of heat summation—combustion calculations on fuels. Catalysis with examples on oxidation—hydrogenation—elementary phase rule with reference to alloys under B.—Colloids—sols—gels—reversible and irreversible colloids—their properties.

Elementary treatment of the Electrolytic dissociation theory and its application to electro-plating with detail as regards choice of electrolyte—C. D. and efficiency etc. Ph. values and their importance

B. Chemistry of Engineering materials:

1. Water. Sources of impurities—water softening—boiler scale deposits—wet steam—foaming and priming—corrosion prevention.

2. *Fuels and lubricants.*—Types of fuels—solid fuels—(1) Classification—analysis of coal—calorific value—powdered coal—charcoal and cake.

Liquid fuels.—Tar—alcohol—colloidal fuel—fuel oil and their calorific value—Diesel engine fuel—kerosene—gasoline antiknock motor fuel.

Gaseous fuel.—Natural gases—Producer gas—water gas—Blast furnace gas—coke oven gas—coal gas—oil gas

Principles of combustion.—Ignition temperature—weight and volume relations in combustion—heats of combustion—heat capacities—Heat and material balances.

Petroleum refining.—Products from crude oil—cracking hydrogenation—Blending.

Lubricants.—Description—properties—greases.

3. *Refractorites*—Description of Types of refractories—thermal conductivities and specific heats of refractions.

4. *Non ferrous metals.* Aluminium—Copper—Lead—Tin—Zinc—Cadmium—Magnesium—Cobalt—Manganese—Chromium—Tungsten—Molybdenum—Vanadium—Bismuth—Antimony—Mercury—Titanium.

(Only metallurgy and Engineering properties)

5. *Non-ferrous alloys.*—Phase rule treatment of alloys—alloys of copper—Aluminium alloys—Magnesium alloys—Nickel alloys—Bearing alloys—alloys of soldering and brazing—Low melting alloys.

6. *Iron and Steel.*—Blast furnace—Bessemer and open hearth process. Wrought Iron—Cast Iron and Steel—properties—Metallography.

7. *Alloy Steels.*—With Carbon, Nickel, Chromium, Tungsten, Molybdenum and Vanadium. High speed tools.

8. *Corrosion of Iron.*—Electro-chemical ideas of corrosion—corrosive prevention.

9. *Line and Gypsum.*—Mortars and plasters.

10. *Cement.*—Properties—setting and hardening—reinforced concrete.

11. Clay and clay products.

12. Abrasives.

13. Rubber—Natural and artificial—Plastics.

14. Paints—Varnishes—Lacquers.

(a) Glass—different varieties.

15. Glues and adhesives.

16. Insulators—Thermal and Electrical.

17. Road tars—bitumen—identification and test.

Text Book—Chemistry of Engineering Materials by K. B. Leighou MacGraw Hill 1942.

Practical work.

1. Estimation of hardness of water.
2. Proximate analysis of coal.
3. Ultimate analysis of coal
4. Calorific value of coal.

5. Calorific value of liquid fuel.
6. Gas calorimeter.
7. Gas analysis—G—set.
8. Tests and lubricating oils.
9. Gravimetric analysis of two alloys.
10. Estimation of SO_4 in Gypsum.
11. Estimation of CO_2 in lime stone.
12. Estimation of Quartz in clay.
13. Estimation of CaO , Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 in a sample of cement.
14. Preparation of a sample of steel for microscopic examination and its study with etching solutions.

Civil Engineering.

- i. Building materials: Stone, Brick, tiles, characteristics, manufacture and uses.
- ii. Lime, Cement, Mortars and Concretes—Properties, manufacture and uses.
- iii. Timbers:—Chief Indian timbers and their characteristics — Causes of decay—seasoning and preservation, strength.
- iv. Iron and Steel:— Standard sections and Types Specification—detection of flaws.
- v. Paints and Varnishes:— Different kinds—preparations.
- vi. Miscellaneous materials, other metals—non-metals—glasses and patent materials.

Field Engineering—collection and storage of materials—strength of cordage, chains, ropes, erection and use of derricks, gins cranes etc., knots and lashings.

Surveying

Chain Survey:—Methods of carrying out a chain survey—equipment—ranging and chaining line—errors

in chaining—Methods of avoiding obstacles—the lines and chek lines—off-set; cross-staff and optical square; the field book; scale of plan; methods of booking and plotting.

Compass surveying.—The prismatic compass, constructional details and its uses. Bearing and angles. Magnetic and true meridian—Variation. Declination—Local attraction—elimination of effects—sources of error—limits of precision—adjustment of closing error—methods of booking and plotting.

Plane table Survey.—Equipment—setting and use of planetable. Alidades—simple and prismatic—Resection—two point and three point problems.

English Composition

Preparation of reports etc.

Geometrical Drawing

1. *Practical Plane Geometry.*—Construction and use of scales; Areas of plane figures, methods of drawing ellipse, parabola, hyperbola, cycloidal and involute curves and helix.

2. *Practical Solid Geometry.*—Projections of points; lines and planes. Projections of simple solids, prisms, pyramids, cylinders and cones. Auxiliary projections, Sections of Solids; development of plane and curved surfaces, interpenetration of solids, cylinders, cylinders and cones, prisms and pyramids. Isometric projection and elements of perspective.

INTERMEDIATE (ENGINEERING) EXAMINATION PART II

Mathematics

Pure Mathematics.—‘Pappus’ theorems, the line integral, theory of the planimeter, double and triple

integrals. The analytical geometry of the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola, polar coordinates and curves with simple equations therein. The analytical geometry of the sphere, the cone, the helix, projecting planes of a line and projecting cylinders of a curve.

Applied Mathematics:—Forces in 3 dimensions, equilibrium of a body under forces in 3 dimensions in the simplest cases. Instantaneous centre, body and space centrodes, moments and products of inertia, kinetic energy of a body rotating about a fixed axis, compound pendulum, motion of a rigid body (two dimensional).

Hydrostatics:—Transmission of fluid pressure, thrust of fluid on a plane and on curved surfaces, centre of pressure, conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies, Metacentre, stability of a floating body, pressure of the atmosphere, Boyle's law simple hydrostatic machines, work done by the expansion of a gas.

Applied Mechanics.

Beams: Cantilever simply supported and overhanging beams subject to symmetrical or unsymmetrical static loading and fixed beams only subject to symmetrical static loading—calculation and graphical determination of bending moments and shear forces—relations, between load distribution, shearing force and bending moments. Theory of simple bending—proofs of formulae and their applications. Strength of beams:

Deflection:—Relation between curvature, slope and deflection—Proofs of standard formulae and their applications. Stiffness of beams. Evaluation of deflection from bending moment diagrams.

Fixed beams:—B. M. and S. F. diagrams under symmetrical loading. Calculation and graphical determination of slope and deflection under such loading.

Thin cylinders:—Stresses and strains in thin cylinders subject to uniform internal pressure or both.

Columns and struts:—Long and short columns: axial and economic loading, effect of end conditions, equivalent lengths and slenderness ratio, eccentricity factor, column formulae, their derivation and practical applications; laterally loaded columns and struts.

Distribution of shear stresses in a beam section.

Civil Engineering.

Foundations:—Determination of bearing capacity of soils—excavation, strutting, underpinning. method of increasing bearing capacity—ordinary foundation such as masonry footings—grillage and pile foundations and simple calculations pertaining thereto.

Plain masonry and brick work:—Common bonds in use and methods of laying; coursed and uncoursed rubble ashlar, coping, cornice and string course; finishing and pointing; damp-proof construction; anchorages in walls; fire resisting construction for flues; chimneys and fire place; dressings such as door jambs and door and window sills; flat segmental pointed and elliptical relieving arches—centering for arches and striking of centres; vaults and domes.

Floors and roofs:—Floor of different materials; terraced and pitched roofs; jack-arched floors and roofs; steel beam and girder floors—simple design calculations, timber, mild steel and composite roof trusses; simple design calculations, different types of roof coverings, ceilings and constructional details.

Carpentry and joinery:—Usual kinds of joints in timber; doors, windows and ventilators; partitions; scaffolding and false-work; simple roof and bridge frames.

Stairs:—Common types of stairs—straight and spiral in timber, plain masonry, steel and concrete, simple design calculations.

Columns:—Details and methods of construction in brick, stone, steel and concrete,

Scaffolding:—Materials used and principles of erection and maintenance.

Hoisting appliances:—Construction and maintenance.

Safety measures:—Organization and supervision—safety regulations.

Estimating.

In elementary form.

Field Engineering

Setting out of works and ground tracing—Practical building work—inspection and report.

Mechanical Engineering.

The boiler: Usual common types; function of the principal parts: Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels suitable for steam raising: Calorific values, combustion and draught.

The Steam Engine: Single cylinder non-condensing steam engine with D. side valve. Sketch and names of principal parts. Explanation of admission, cut off, release and compression; valve mechanism—principle underlying expansion in stages. Arrangements of cylinders for compound engines. General ideas regarding Meyers, Trip, and Corliss, valve gear. Lubrication, Jacketing of cylinders.

The Steam Turbine: Parsons and Delaval steam turbine Internal combustion engines; four-stroke and two-stroke cycle engines; high speed and slow speed. Low compression, high compression and Diesel Engines. Fuels for I. C. engines and their relation to speed and compression. Carburettors Fuel pumps, magnetos; coil ignition, vapourisers, Lubricating and cooling of cylinder. The suction gas engine; sketch, working and names of the principal parts of the gas plant, fuel for the gas plant.

Testing of Engines: Indicators and Indicator diagrams; Indicated H. P. Brake Horse Power; fuel consumption; mechanical and thermal efficiencies; Simple problems.

Transmission of power: Gear drive, belt drive, rope drive and chain drive; velocity ratio. Simple problems.

Manufacturing methods and workshop practice;

General ideas of forging, casting, machining and fitting. Simple illustrations of the complete manufacture of a machine part or engine embodying the above. Elementary ideas of a lathe, shaping, planing and drilling and milling machines and kind of work turned out by each machine.

A brief summary of the materials used in machine construction. C. Iron, M. steel, W. Iron, Carbon steel and alloy steels, copper and its alloys, aluminium and its alloys.

Electrical Engineering

1. Electrical circuit; Practical system of electrical units, conductors and insulators. Specific resistance; temperature coefficient. Series and parallel grouping of resistances Kirehoff's circuit laws and applications.

2. Electro-magnetism: magnetising force, magnetic induction, permeability. B. H. curve and its determination. Hysteresis and determination of hysteresis laws. Calculations of simple magnetic circuits, Lifting power of electro-magnets.

3. D. C. Machines. Component parts of a dynamo and their functions. Magnetisation curve. Self excitation and voltage drop on load of shunt generator. Characteristics of compound generator. D. C. motor. Elementary theory of operation and characteristics of shunt and series motors. Change in speed and direction of rotation. Starter and field regulator.

4. Alternative Currents: Production of alternating voltage Wave form frequency and amplitude. R M. S. Value, average value. Form factor for sinusoidal alternating currents and voltages. Inductance reactance and impedance Power and Power factor. Solution of simple series and parallel circuits. Elementary knowledge of three-phase currents.

5. A. C. Machines. Elementary knowledge of the principles and applications of the transformer, alternator, synchronous motor and induction motor.

6. Measuring instruments; working principles and use of moving Iron and moving coil ammeters and voltmeters. D. C. Energy Meters in common use and Megger.

7. Storage batteries, construction, physical and chemical changes during charge and discharge, capacity, efficiency and comparison of lead and nickel iron batteries.

8 Distribution: Two wires and three wires D. C. systems A. C. single-phase; three-phase, three wire and four wire systems House wiring and accessories: testing of faults in house wiring.

Surveying

Levelling: Different types of levels and their construction and details; use and adjustments of level; Staves—Fly levels—spot levels, longitudinal and cross sectional levelling, reciprocal levelling. Contouring on land and water. Hill contouring—Ghat roads—barometric heights—Field books—methods of booking and plotting—allowable errors—clinometers.

Earthwork and capacity of Reservoirs—By contour lines and cross-section levelling.

Theodolite—Traversing and laying out curves.

(Students will go on survey camp for 2 weeks).

Building Drawing.

1. Detailed drawing of building parts as dealt with in building construction course.—Drawing from sketches and specification such as residences, offices etc.

2. Working of small buildings from sketches and specifications together with simple design calculations.

Machine Drawing

1. Copying accurately to scale drawings of simple machine—details such as bolts, nuts, keys, cotters, rivets, and riveted joints, pipes and pipe-joints, bearings, hangers, pedestals, wall fixings, etc.

2. Drawings of simple machine and engine parts from sketches. Ability to supply additional views and to give some idea of the proportions of simple machine parts.

B. E. DEGREE EXAMINATION**Part I****Mathematics**

(Common to civil, Mechanical and Electrical)

Formation of differential equations, equations with variables separable. Differential equations of the first order and of the first degree, linear equations with constant coefficients, simple partial differential equations connected with engineering problems. Fourier series.

Approximate differentiation and integration, numerical solution of differential equations, graphical solution of equations, Newton's method, Horner's process for solving equations, fitting of empirical equations to observed data. use of logarithmic, triangular and other special types of graph paper, interpolation harmonic analysis.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

(Common to Civil, Mechanical and Electrical)

Compound stresses and strains - Stresses under combine, strains, principal stresses and principal planes; ellipse of stress; Mohr's circle. Application to different cases.

Behaviour of Materials under test—Methods of testing and appliances used in determining the elastic constant and testing materials to destruction under tension, compression, shear torsion and bending; impact and hardness tests; tests under repeated and alternating stresses; fatigue of metals; factors of safety and working stresses, latest advancements in the science of testing materials.

Circular Shaft—Theory of pure torsion, shear, stress, angle twist, strength and resilience; horse-power transmission combined torsion and bending with or without end thrust; determination of principal stresses and maximum shear stresses; equivalent bending moments and equivalent twisting moments.

Helical Springs—Extension under axial pull and maximum shear stress—angle of twist and torsion and maximum direct stress strength and resilience.

Thick Shells and Cylinders—Stresses under internal and external pressures.

Deflection of frames—Catigliano's Theorem I. Resilience due to bending moment, shear and torsion.

Continuous beams and propped cantilevers—Theorem of three moments calculation and graphical determination of reactions bending moments, shear force, deflection and slope—Moment distribution methods.

Masonry Works, General conditions in stability—Middle third rule—lines of resistance—distribution of pressure intensities elementary principles of design of masonry dams, gravity section.

Hydraulics (*Civil Mechanical and Electrical*)

Fluids in motion—ideal fluid—steady and unsteady motion—stream line—Bernoulli's theorem—applications—venturi meter—vortex motion.

Orifices and notches—small orifices—large orifices—drowned and partially drowned orifices—mouth pieces—time of discharge—weir; rectangular, triangular, trapezoidal, velocity of approach; drowned weirs, height of sill, nappe and its stability—flat crested weirs,—gauging of weirs and anicuts—bridge opening—sluices—Siphon spillways,

Pipes—Laws of fluid friction. Loss of head and hydraulic gradient—straight and circular pipes of uniform diameter and hydraulic mean depth. Critical velocity. Empirical formulae. Chezy: D'Arcy Kutter and Logarithmic formulae—bends—elbows—valves—variation of velocity in cross section variable diameter—syphons, hammer action. Viscous flow. Transmission of power through pipes, nozzles—multiple flow.

Flow through channel—Elementary.

Structural Engineering (*Civil*)

(i) *Foundations*—Difficult foundations such as coffer dams, well foundations, cylinder foundations, cribwork and caissons and concrete monoliths—details of construction and methods of working.

(ii) *Masonry*—Retaining wall and dams, practical profiles, data, formulae and empirical rules for design, methods of relieving side pressure and improving stability, provision for drainage, expansion joints, other important details of construction; detailed design of gravity and panelled retaining walls and gravity and arched masonry dams.

(iii) *Bridges and culverts*—Data of design; practical rules for design—waterway for bridges and economical spacing of piers usual dimensions for highway and railway bridges; provision for drainage; design of piers abutments; detailed design of arched bridges and culverts, specifications, empirical rule.

(iv) *Reinforced Concrete*—General principles; Theory and design of rectangular beams; tee-beams, slabs and columns; arrangements of laying reinforcement; leading system of reinforcement; economical methods of construction design and details of formwork.

(v) *Structural Steel Work*—Beams and Girders: Properties of British Standard sections; detailed design

of beam ; compound girders, build-up plate girders and lattice girders—girders types and typical details of construction.

(vi) *Columns and Struts*—Plain and built-up sections; assumption regarding end conditions; practical formulae for design; design and details of caps, bases and brackets for stanchions; lacing on stanchions.

(vii) *Roof trusses*—Roof trusses, detailed design of members including purlins joints and connections.

Structural Engineering

(E-3 Mechanical and Electrical)

Structural steel—Specification, manufacture and strength, preservation standard sections and their proportion as struts, columns and tensile members.

Columns—Foundations for light and heavy columns—combined footings base and top detail of columns; wind bracing, brackets and cleats.

Plate Girders: Simple design, shear distribution, Flange and web splicing.

Workshop roofs, coverings, lighting etc. Shop cost of steel frame buildings, and painting. Instruction for erection of structural steel.

Geology (Civil)

Petrography—Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks—classification of igneous rocks. Sedimentary rocks and more important metamorphics.

Structural Geology—Stratification, dip, strike, outcrop folds, faults, etc.

Civil Engineering Geology—Building stones and materials, underground water circulation and artesian wells. Abrasives— asbestos, chalk, clays—refractories.

Lab works—identification of works and rock forming minerals etc.

Communication Engineering (Civil)

Railway Engineering—Permanent ways; gauges Indian Railways; plate laying and maintenance—points and crossings—Details and formulae and practical rules—super-elevation creep of rails, ruling gradient—compensation—track resistance, tractive effort—important stations. Station yards—general knowledge about signalling and interlocking—level crossings in mountain Railways.

Tunnels and their alignments and methods of construction.

Highway Engineering.—Classification of roads—estimation traffic—availability of materials and choice of type of roads—tests of materials—gradient camber: road foundation and under—drainage—road surfaces—water bound macadam—tar sprayed macadam—tar macadam hot and cold emulsions—bituminous carpets, stone paving, wood-block paving—asphalt roads—plain and re-inforced concrete roads—standard specification; resistance to motion of vehicles and influence of various road surfaces—estimation of draft—machinery employed—latest advances in highway engineering. Arboriculture.

Surveying (Civil)

Surveying.—Advanced and precise levelling—contours—grade—contours—stadia and their use. Sources of error; precautions, accuracy required; correction for curvature and refraction; dip of the horizon.

Tacheometry.--Stadia. Triangulation--Base line measurement--accuracy--corrections--required--field observations--satellite stations--3 point problem.

The theodolite: types of instrument; parts of the instruments and their uses. Handling and care of instruments; temporary and permanent adjustment.

Laying out curves with and without theodolites; determination of heights Use of planimeters; finding areas by various methods--use of instruments such as sextants, barometers etc.

(Students will go on survey camps for 2 weeks.)

Quantity Surveying (*Estimating*)

Taking out details and working out quantities from given specifications and drawings pertaining to buildings and bridges--working out cost of terms supported by detailed data--abstract estimate--supervision and contingent charges.

Design Drawing (*Civil*)

Designing and detailing important types of buildings, and culvert in plain masonry or timber.

Designing and detailing steel work for steel-framed buildings, plate and lattice girder bridges (road or railways).

Designing and detailing reinforced concrete buildings, highway bridges, retaining walls.

Structural Engineering. (*Mechanical and Electrical*)

Syllabus as per items v, vi and vii of Structural

Engineering (*Civil*)

Automobile Engineering (*Mechanical*)

Engine Types:--T head, L head, overhead and sleeve valves.

Cylinders:—Separate and unit construction.

Arrangement:—Straight, vee and opposed. Cylinder heads and liners; wet and dry liner assembly.

Pistons:—Cast Iron, Aluminium alloy, composite and bimetal.

Connecting rods:—Steel and alloy.

Crank shaft:—Construction, balancing and vibration dampers.

Clutch:—Hele-shaw, multiple dry and single plate dry.

Fly-wheel:—Ordinary and fluid.

Carburettor:— Ordinary and down draught.

Ignition:—Magnets and Coil.

Petrol feed:—Gravity, vacuum, diaphragm and electric pump.

Gear box:—Clash type, constant mesh, synchro mesh and preselective. Hydraulic and other gearless transmission.

Transmission:—Cardan shaft; universal joints, crown and bevel, worm gearing and chain.

Differential and back axle:— Fully floating, three quarter and semi-floating.

Chassis and its components:—Front axle and springs, wheels and tyres.

Starting and Lighting systems:—American, British and continental.

Lubrication and cooling of cylinders:—Low pressure and high pressure systems. Radiator construction, air cooling, water cooling, steam cooling and oil cooling. Thermostat control of radiator temperature.

General:—Wheel alignment, service, upkeep maintenance and repair.

High speed Diesel Engines used for automobile work.

Heat Engines: (*Common to E. & M.*)

Thermodynamical principles—laws of perfect gases—Entropy diagrams—hot air engines—cycles of operation—Carnot's cycles conditions for maximum efficiency—dual combustion cycles, internal combustion engine—petrol, gas and oil engines—constant pressure—constant—volume cycles—effects of compression—indicator diagrams—efficiencies—engine testing.

Air Compressors:—Theory of air compressors and motors—single and multi-stage compressors—efficiency—Intercooling.

Mechanical refrigeration.—Properties of vapour ammonia carbon-dioxide—sulphur dioxide—choice of a refrigerating agent—Coefficient of performance—types of vapour compression machines—horse power required—design and erection of cold storage rooms and refrigerating plants.

Electrical Technology (*Mechanical*).

General principles.—Electric and Magnetic laws, units and Standards. Electric and magnetic properties of materials—electric and magnetic circuits. Magnetic Measurements of permeability any hysteresis.

Measurements.—The principles and constructions, use and calibration of instruments ordinarily employed; moving coil, soft-iron, dynamometer, thermal and electrostatic types. Direct current energy meters. Megger.

Generators and Motors.—Continuous current generators and motors; shunt, series and compound types: construction working and simple theory—types of windings; lap and wave E. M. F. equation. Armature reaction—tests by direct and indirect methods. Parallel operation and sharing of loads between generators—The third brush and Rosenberg generators.

Batteries.—Secondary cells. Elementary theory and testing Practical applications of storage batteries.

Illumination.—Units and standards Polar curves. Use of shades. Photometry.

Alternating currents.—Elementary theory of single and polyphase currents.

Transformers.—Single and polyphase transformers and their construction. Tests of efficiency and regulation by direct and indirect methods on single phase transformers. Polyphase transformers.

Machine Drawing and Design

To cover syllabus under structural engineering, automobile engineering & heat engines.

Electrical

Theory and Calculation of Electrical Apparatus

D. C. Generators—Calculation of induced E. M. F. Armature windings—Armature reaction. Commutation. Interpoles Methods of excitation. Characteristics of shunt series and compound wound generators. Losses, efficiency and temperature rise. Parallel operation with and without batteries. Tirril and other voltage regulators. Rosenberg, three-brush and arcwelding generators. Balancers and boosters.

D. C. Motors—Calculation of torque. Back E. M. F. induced in motor armature. Load characteristics of shunt, series and compound motors. Swindurne's tests. Testing pairs of similar series and shunt motors

Acid and Alkaline Batteries—Installation and first charge. Charging equipment. Milking, booster, capacity and efficiency tests. Care and maintenance.

A. C. Circuits—Solution of series, parallel and series parallel circuits; Current and voltage resonance. Locus of current in series circuits.

Single phase Transformers—Theory of operation. Mutual and leakage fluxes. Expression for voltage induced in primary and secondary. Types and constructions. Vector diagram. Equivalent circuit. Determination of constants in equivalent circuit by open-circuit and short circuit tests. Pre-determination of performance. Kapp's diagram. All-day efficiency. Temperature rise and methods of cooling.

Sumpner's test for determining efficiency and temperature rise. Parallel operation, Auto-transformer; comparison with double wound transformers, Instrument transformers.

Polyphase currents and circuits.

Polyphase transformers—Types and construction. Three phase connections. Third harmonic in phase voltage. Tertiary winding. Auto-transformers. Transformation from three phase to single phase, two phase, six phase and twelve phase. Paralleling and parallel operation. No-load and on-load tap changing. Induction and moving coil voltage regulators.

Design and Drawing (*Electrical*)

D. C. Machines—Magnetic and specific electric loading—Output coefficient. Effect of number of poles

on general design. Ration of pole-arc to pole-pitch. Determination of the main, dimensions. Mean E. M. F. induced per conductor. Number of conductors. Number of slots. Design of slot. Winding diagram. Final dimensions of core-length. Design of poles, yoke, air-cap. Field windings. Inter-poles—Commutator—Brushes. Armature reaction. Regulation and series winding. Calculation of the open circuit characteristic.

Transformers—Output—specific loadings. Design of coresection and number of turns. Coils and insulation. Reinforced coils Magnetising current cooling. Losses. Calculation of efficiency and regulation.

Workshop soldering, cable jointing, armature winding and electrical welding.

B. E. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART II

Fourth Year (Civil)

Theory of structures

Theories of earth pressures—geographical constructions—retaining walls—Rankine's theory applied to foundations.

Moving loads and influence lines.

Curve of maximum bending moments and maximum shear forces; the enveloping parabola and determination of equivalent uniformly distributed load; influence lines for reaction, shear force bending moment and deflection; influence lines for forces in members of braced girders and spandril-braced arches; reversal of stress under live load.

Suspension bridges and Arches.—Stresses in loaded cables and hanging chains; stiffening girders: moments and shears in such girders; elastic theory of the rigid arch; Eddy's theorem; stresses due to rib-shortening and temperature changes. Reactions and horizontal thrust in rigid, two hinged and three-hinged arches; reaction loci; lines of resistance through rigid and hinged arches under dead and live loading.

Structural Frames.—Calculation and graphical determination of forces in members of roof trusses with knee-braced girders of variable depth with or without secondary members and trestles; displacement diagrams for braced girders; analysis of simple types of indeterminate frames—portal and away frames.

Structural Engineering

Reinforced Concrete-bridges.—Detailed design of different types of highway bridges.

Tank and towers.—General principles of design; methods and details of construction, detailed design of low and high tanks from specification. Recent advances in reinforced concrete construction and in methods of calculation vibrated concrete. Prestressing—mechanical methods of stress analysis. Column analogy methods.

Retaining walls.—Cantilever and Counterfort types; their detailed design from specifications, methods and details of construction.

Miscellaneous structures.—General principles relating to the design and construction, of bunkers, gantries, domes, jetties, pile and raft foundations steel work—Bridge work. Detailed design of highway and railway bridges of plate and lattice girder types. Different types of floors, transverse and lateral braces and bearings; important considerations and general

principles relating to design of cantilever, suspension, swing, left and bascule bridges.

Miscellaneous Structures.—General principles relating to the design of tanks and towers, structural parts of cranes, tall chimneys bunkers, domes, jetties, pipe lines etc.

Timber.—General principles of design in timber with special reference to structures, such as roof trusses, beams and columns, bridges, trestles and form-work for reinforced concrete structures.

Erection.—General methods of erection of building and bridges.

Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machinery. (Civil)

Channels.—Variety of forms—steady motion in uniform channels, Formulate; D'Arcy, Bazin, Kutter, Logarithmic; variation of velocity in cross section—measurement of discharges—sections of aqueducts and sewers—best form of channels—nonuniform flow—back-water. Standing wave, Lacey's Theory for regime of channels—Khosala's theory for design of weirs.

Measurement of flows discharges.—Pipes, meters—Pitot tube—chemical method—channels weirs formulae floats—Ripple method—Gauges—current meters.

Impact—Pressure on fixed and movable vane—Work done.

Water Wheels.—Turbines; Piston engines.

Pumps—Reciprocating; centrifugal—Hand—Ram—Airlift, etc.

Sanitary Engineering (Civil)

(i) Water Supply

Bacteriology.—Application to analysis of water and sewage.

Sanitary Engineering.—Scope and Objects.

Water Supply.—Importance, ancient and modern water works—quantity required.

Sources.—Rain, wells, springs, rivers, lakes.

Wells.—Geology, shallow deep and artesian wells; construction, yield, quantity. Tube wells.

Rivers.—Trenches, infiltration gallery, Intake wells.

Storage reservoirs.—Site, capacity, compensation water dams, waste weirs, outlet, conduits, valve tower.

Conveyance.—Pipe lines, hydraulic gradient, types of aqueducts, syphons, air valves, balancing reservoirs.

Service reservoirs.—Open and closed reservoirs, capacity and construction, water towers, elevated tanks, stand pipes.

Pipes and Pumping.—Pumps and suitability, pumping station pipe fittings and appurtenances,

Purification.—Sedimentation, coagulants, effects of storage on purification, infiltration galleries.

Slow filtration.—Filter beds: area, size arrangement of sandlayers, materials and construction, rate of flow, regulation cleaning.

Rapid filtration.—Types of filters, rate of filtration, operation of mechanical filters.

Sterilization.—By chlorine, light, electricity, etc.

Softening.—Hardness in water, method of softening.

Distribution.—Combined and dual systems, intermittent and constant supply, mains' and branches, methods of arranging distribution pipes, watering posts, fire hydrants, taps, house fittings, valves etc.

Waste detection and prevention, Meters.

(ii) Sewerage and sewage disposal.

Refuse collection and disposal.—Sanitary arrangements in houses, house refuse, sullage, night-soil, conservancy systems, collection and removal. Disposal on land. Incinerators, destructors.

Trade Effluents.—Their treatment.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Rainfall, house drains, surface drains, under ground sewers, combined separate and partially separate systems of sewerage; Measurement of sewage flows, branch and main sewers, design and construction of manholes and sewers, ventilation and cleansing self-cleansing velocity, excessive and inadequate falls, automatic flushing, lifting of sewage, pumps, ejectors, lifts, intercepting and outfall sewers and their ventilation-storm overflows outfall into sea.

Sewage disposal.—Composition of sewage. Disposal on land, sewage sludge utilisation as manure, disposal in the sea.

Bacterial purification.—Contact beds, intermittent sand filtration, precipitation, septic tanks, trickling filters, sludge disposal of sludges, activated sludge, design of disposal works.

Public Utilities

(iii) (Water works, sewerage and sewage disposal.)

Selection of sites, orientation of buildings, ventilation, lighting and air conditioning Hospitals, libraries, fire stations, schools, markets, burial and burning grounds, slaughter houses, public baths, parks and playgrounds, theatres and cinema halls A. R. P. shelters etc.

Irrigation, Docks, and Harbours

(i) Irrigation Engineering

General.—Importance of irrigation works; productive and protective works—general principles of flow, life perennial basin or inundation and well irrigation; principal crops, duty, factors affecting duty for crops under storage and direct flow irrigation, duty in Madras systems. Rainfall and run-off; study of rainfall statistics utility in run-off calculations, flood discharge and its estimation. Percolation, evaporation and absorption losses in canal and storage systems, Uplift in piping; stability of work affected by percolation, Silt analysis; silting of reservoirs; flow in canals, Kennedy's critical velocity and its applications.

Diversion works.—General description of rivers, river weirs; selection of sites; types on permeable and impermeable soils weir crest shutters; principles governing the design and construction of river regulators, undersluices, flood banks, and protective works. Retrogression of levels.

Storage works.—Selection of; masonry dams; principles of—design of gravity, arch and other types; uplift in masonry dams; drainage galleries; expansion joints; methods of construction. Earthen dams; causes of failures; types of dams; materials for dams, methods of construction, drainage and properties, puddling, consolidating, dressing and turfing etc. and foundations.

Component works.—Sluices surplus escapes; ordinary types, stepped waste weirs, syphon spillways. Selection of sites—tanks—isolated and rainfed, single or in groups, supply, capacity, repairs to bunds and breaches. Flood absorptive capacity of reservoirs; formulae for design of weirs.

Distribution system.—Design and alignment of canals, distributories etc. In deltaic and non-deltaic countries—

capacity command, limiting velocity etc Drainage, necessity water logging, alkalinity of soils, drainage, principles in design of drainage channels; outfalls, lining of canals. General description, construction and design of masonry works of canals (a) for regulation of water levels; rapids, falls or drops, notches, escapes, syphon well drops, sluices; modules (b) cross drainage works and surplus works, adueducts, syphon aqueducts, super passages, level crossings, inlets and outlets; (c) communication works, road dams, fords etc:

Navigation canals.—Main features; locks, desirability of combining navigation and irrigation.

River training works.—Spurs, groynes, belts, bunds, mattresses, spurs etc. Soil—studies—properties—stability—erosion—prevention. Preventing malaria incidental to engineering works.

(ii) (Docks and Harbour Engineering)

Physical geography in relation to docks and harbours; natural phenomena, prevalence and intensity of winds, coastal changes; accretion and denudation; effect of artificial interference; tidal phenomena; waves from; height and length wave velocity and wave action.

Objects of docks and harbours; consideration effecting choice of site; entrance to docks and harbours, fore-shore protection and channel regulation: wet, dry and floating docks; tidal basins and harbour, different forms and types; detail and methods of construction, lock gates; their construction and working, machinery employed. Different types of quay walls, their construction and maintenance; signals and light houses, ferries and landing piers, description of important existing docks and harbours. Latest advancement in dock and harbour engineering.

Hydro Electric Engineering

(Common to C. M. & E.)

Preliminary investigation and report—Possibilities of economic developments - possibilities of load.

Rainfall—Evaporation from water and land surfaces—Run off—seepage—Estimation of steam flow—Gauging Sounding and meter observation. Flood flows. Available power without storage. Storage and pondage Storage and diagrams. Mass duration and time curves—Flow over dams and rivers. Discharge through sluice gates. Eddy losses and loss of head. Water hammering.

Choice of site—available head—Market requirements. Possible flow regulation. Alternative schemes of development. Reconnaissance load surveys and preparation of project Reports.

Dams—Types and descriptions—stability calculations. Spillways expansion joints—Rolling gates. Drainage gates Intakes. headgates and valves. Canals, flumes tunnels, conduits, pipe lines, air valves, relief valves, and surge tanks

General layout and design of power stations—Turbines—general types, application and constructional details Characteristic curves Specific speeds and speed regulation. Choice of turbines Generators and transformers, Generator and Transformer fire protection. Temperature detectors Fire protection—Station wiring and lighting—auxiliary power plant—Switch-gear layout.

Economics of hydro electric development—Limiting capital cost of H. E. plant—operating expenses—Cost of Hydro-electric installation. Interconnection of steam and hydroplants—stand-by service.

Geodesy (Surveying) *Civil*

Tunnel surveying—mine surveying—instruments and method of using them.

Hydrographical surveying - Tides and tide gauges—sounding—shoreline surveys

Photo-theodolite—photographic surveying geodetic and astronomical surveying—spherical trigonometry—and simple formulae—astronomical terms and explanations—altitude—azimuth—right ascension—declination—hour angle—sidereal and mean time—meridian latitude—longitude observations for their determination.

Latest instruments.

Nautical almanac.

Design and Drawing (*Civil*)

Designing and detailing important types of (i) irrigation works such as tank surplus weirs, regulators, drops, siphon, aqueducts, superpassages, locks etc. (ii) Sanitary engineering works. (Water supply, sewage disposal etc.) and (iii) tanks and towers of R.C. and steel

Project

Project.—4 weeks duration—(details given under regulations.)

Quantity Surveying

Estimating.—Detailing of quantities and working out costs of irrigation works.

Engineering economics—Principles of organisation and working of bank. Other financial institutions—industries etc.—Principles of manufacture—division of labour—human factor.

Accounts.—Book Keeping—Cash book—Ledger—Workman's Compensation Act—Settlement of disputes etc.

Accounts for execution of Civil works.—Stocks of stores—Tools and plants—Other materials—Suspense and manufacture accounts—Muster roll—Measurements of materials used—Measurement book.

Contracts — Tenders—estimates.

Administration Financial and Technical sanction—Regularisation by works slip—deviation statement—Revised estimate Permanent advance—contingent bill—imprest work ledger—work abstract—work register—schedule of costs—completion reports.

Heat Engines (Mechanical and Electrical)

Properties of steam, wet, dry and superheated—Total heat external work done—internal energy—entropy of steam—related diagrams.

Steam Engines — Expansive working of steam—Rankine's cycle—efficiency—losses in actual engine due to wire-drawing—steam jacketing—methods of reducing losses—advantages of compounding and multiple expansion. Indicator card and diagram factor—engine trials.

Turbines — Flow of steam through nozzle—velocity at throat and exit of nozzle—nozzle design—effect of friction—supersaturated flow—impulse turbine—velocity diagrams—blade friction—compounding of impulse turbines—velocity compounded and pressure compounded turbines—reaction turbines—Parson's Junestron and other types—Velocity diagrams—Design of blades and drums—factors affecting efficiency.

Engine details — Cylinders, pistons, camshaft valves, piston rods, stuffing box gland and packing, connecting

rods, crosshead and guides. Crankshaft bearings and bed plate. Fuel injection ignition Governors. Condensers and pumps. Lubrication and jacketing of cylinders.

Valves and valve gears.—For Stationary and locomotive steam engines; D. Side valve; Meyer's expansion valve; link motions and radial gears. Corliss valves; drop valves and trip gears; valves for internal combustion engines, air compressors and refrigerating machines; diagrams and flywheel calculations.

Electrical Technology (Mechanical)

A. C. Generators.—Single and polyphase; construction working and simple theory; Tests of efficiency and regulation by direct and indirect methods.

A. C. Motors.—Synchronous motor, construction working and simple theory; current locus at constant voltage excitation, variation of current and power factor with changing excitation; hunting and prevention. Polyphase induction motors squirrel case and slip ring types; simple theory working and construction; rotating field; direct and indirect tests on performance; the circle diagram; methods of starting. Simple theory and operating features of the single phase induction motors, series motors and charge motors.

Motor converter.—Simple theory and operating feature.

Measurements.—The principle of construction, use and calibration of A. C. instruments ordinarily employed. The Duddell Oscillograph. The synchroscope. Single phase power factor meter.

Transmission and Distribution.—Transmission and distribution of electrical energy; calculation of size of

conductors. General methods of erecting, laying and insulating.

Theory of Machines

(*Mechanical*)

Kinematics and pure mechanism.—Definition of a machine, machine elements, links chains and mechanisms.

Constrained motion.—Translation and rotation; instantaneous centres; velocity and acceleration diagrams, inversion of mechanisms. Quick return motion, cylinder crank chain.

Transmission of power.—Wheel trains, simple, compound and epicyclic, Chain belt and rope drives

Friction of rest and motion.—Screw threads, thrust bearing, clutches and brakes, worm gear and cams. Properties of lubricants—types of lubricants—tests—types of lubricators.

Reciprocating Engine.—Velocity, and acceleration of piston and connecting rod, Inertia effects, turning moment diagram, flywheel. Balancing of Engines primary and secondary effects. Governors.

Gyrostatic action—torsional oscillations—vibrations, forced, viscous; damping—Rotating discs.

Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machinery

(*Mechanical and Electrical*)

Water wheels and turbines.—The action of a jet upon vanes, whether at rest or in motion; straight or curved—

water wheels—theory design and efficiency—turbines—theory design and speed regulation—general features of a hydro electric plant.

Pumps.—Bucket and plunger; pistons, valves; air vessels and stand pipes; efficiency of Pumps. Centrifugal, and turbine pumps, multi-stage pumps—pulsometer—rams air-lift pumps; gas pump etc.

Hydraulic appliances.—Hydraulic jack, riveter, accumulator, intensifier presses, cranes and lifts, valves, joints packings, etc., etc.

Fuels, Gas Plants and Boilers

(*Mechanical*)

Fuels and Gasplants

Classification of fuels.—Proximate and ultimate analysis, physical characteristics, chemical composition and calorific value. Suitability for steam raising and industrial purposes.

Solid fuels:—Peat lignite, cannel, bituminous and anthracite varieties of coal. Production of coke. Indian coals, distillation of wood and production of charcoal with special reference to India.

Minor solid fuels:—Bagasse, spent and tan Nile Sud, straw, paddy husk, cocoanut fibre etc., pulverised fuel plant, general layout of the plant and its working. Burners for above.

Liquid fuels:—A general survey of the countries from which liquid fuel is obtained. The economic aspect of liquid fuel.

Petroleum, shaleoil, tar and tar oils. General characteristics and distillates obtained from above.

Physical characteristics, chemical composition, calorific value and fuel consumption. Standard laboratory tests. Power, alcohol, and synthetic fuel.

Liquid fuels for steam raising purposes, general arrangement of air, steam and pressure systems. Relative efficiencies, burners for above.

Gaseous fuels:—Natural gas, oil gas, town gas, coke oven gas and blast furnace gas, Physical characteristics, chemical composition, calorific value and fuel consumption: General ideas about the preparation of the gas. Suction gas plant. General layout and working for bituminous and non-bituminous fuels.

Problems on calorific value and consumption.

Boilers

Classification of Boilers:—Cylindrical, fire tube and water tube, Marine and land types. High pressure and low pressure.

General details of Vertical, Cochran, Lancashire, Cornish, Yorkshire, Galloway, Babcock and Wilcox, Stirling, Yarrow and Locomotive boilers. Bonecourt surface combustion boiler.

Boiler details:—Riveted joints, longitudinal and circumferential seams, End plate connections. Flues, Fox, Morrison, Deighton and suspended bull corrugations, Man holes and hand holes. Caulking and fullering. Stays, Gusset, bolt, tube, stud girder and sling.

Boiler Accessories:—Economiser, super heater, air preheater, feed pump, injector, steam trap, steam separator, and feed water regulator.

Boiler fittings:—Safety valves, steam stop valves, gauge glass fittings, Feed inlet valve and blowout valve.

Boiler Draught:—Natural, artificial, forced, induced, balanced. Howdens, Ellis, and Eaves and closed stoke hold system.

Mechanical Stokers:—Coking, sprinkling and underfeed.

Boiler Feed Water:—A short description of the treatment of feed water. Mechanical Filters.

Boiler manufacture:—A brief description of the manufacture of a boiler, rolling of plate flanging processes, dishing of end plates and hydraulic forging of boiler plates. Universal drills, gang drills, pneumatic drills, pneumatic and hydraulic Rivetors. B. O. T. and Lloyds specifications Hydraulic and steam tests.

Problems:—Equivalent evaporation of boilers, draught, boiler trials and Heat Balance sheet.

Boiler management and maintenance:—The economical use of fuel, automatic recorders; pressure, feed water, draught and Co.

Hydro Electric Engineering (Mechanical) Same as Civil.

Machine tools and Workshop Practice

(Mechanical)

Smithy:—

Blacksmith tools, fullers, swages, tongs etc. Arrangement of fires, pressure fans for blast. Suction fans and prevention of smoke. Swaging, fullering, upsetting and welding. Examples of light and heavy forging. Power hammers, Steam, pneumatic and drop hammer, examples of drop forging and mass production.

Foundry:—

Iron Foundry (a) Pattern making:—Principles underlying the making of patterns and core boxes. Metal patterns for mass production.

(b) *Moulding*.—Moulder's tools, trowels, cleaners etc Examples of moulding machine parts.

(c) *Core making*—Various methods of making cores, special cores for pipes and cylinders.

(d) *Moulding Sand*—Selection and preparation of moulding sand. Grades of moulding sand. Green and dry sand moulding. Simple examples.

(e) *Cupola*.—Dimension, lining, method of starting, Charging and drawing of the metal. Preparation of the mould for casting.

Brass Foundry.—Moulds for brass and bronze machine parts. Crucibles, ordinary and tilting. Melting, mixing and casting. Die casting and mass production.

Moulding Machines.—Pressure, tilting, vibrator and centrifugal mulding machines.

Metallurgy.—Definitions and explanations of terms used in metallurgy. Metals of importance to the engineer. Elementary metallurgy, C. I., W I, M. S. carbon and alloy steels Method of manufacture and heat treatment Malleable casting.

Normalizing, annealing, hardening tempering, case hardening and Nitriding useful alloys of copper and aluminium. The use of zinc, tin, lead, nickel, manganese, chromium, tungsten, vanadium etc.

Fitting Shop.—Fitters tools, hammer, chisel, file, scraper, stock and dies etc Marking table and accessories The marking out work chipping and filing and scraping examples.

Limits, tolerance and allowance. Newalls and B. S. specifications.

Classifications of work. Interchange ability of parts and mass production.

Machine Shop:—

Lathes—Specifications, parts and description. Classification; bench, engineer's heavy duty and special lathes. Modern improvements, automatic feeds. Jigs tools and accessories. Examples of screw cutting and other work. Capstan and turret lathes. Mass production.

Shaping Machine—Specifications, parts and descriptions. Modern improvements. Automatic feeds. Jigs tools and accessories. Examples of work.

Planing Machine.—Specification, parts and description. Modern improvements. Automatic feeds. Jigs, tools and accessories. Drive, gear, belt, electric, epicyclic train and chain. Examples of work.

Drilling Machine.—Fixed spindle, radial and universal specifications, parts and description. Modern improvements. Automatic feed. Jigs, drill and accessories. Example of work. Gang drills.

Milling Machine.—Vertical, horizontal and universal. Specification, parts and description. Jigs, tools and accessories. Examples of work. Milling surfaces, slotting, key way cutting, slitting and straddling. Machining bevel gears, worm gears, spur gears, helical gears and cams.

Gear Shaping Machine.—Specifications, parts and description. Modern Improvements. Automatic feeds, Jigs, tools and accessories. Machining spur, worm, bevel and helical gears. Rockers cutters and holes.

Grinding Machine.—Horizontal and vertical. Surface, cylindrical, taper and internal grinding. Specification parts and description. Modern improvements. Automatic feeds.

Grinding wheel, grit, grade manufacture, peripheral speed, side feed and depth of cut. Accuracy and finish of work. Examples of work

Boring machine.—Horizontal and vertical, specification, parts and description. Modern improvements. Jigs tools and accessories. Examples of work.

Tool room.—The necessity of tool room in a workshop. Mass production of standard tools. Carbon, high carbon high speed. Widia and diamond tools. Heat treatment; hardening, tempering and annealing. Furnaces, pyrometers and charts. Salt baths, quenching baths and air blast. Grinding and sharpening of tools. Emery grinders, twist drill grinders. Milling cutter grinders and Lumsden oscillating tool grinder.

Measuring Instruments.—Whitworth measuring machine, Micro-meters, internal and external micrometer and vernier callipers, two-point and four-point gear tooth vernier.

Engineering Economics (Mechanical)

Engineering Economics: - Business organization, advertising, insurance, stores, costs and costing, depreciation and valuation. Labour and wages, methods of paying wages, bonus and profit sharing systems. Trade Unions, Strikes and Lockouts—Stores management

Book keeping:—The Journal, cash book, purchases book, sales book, the ledger, double entry, balancing, trial balance, balance sheet, bad debts. The trading and profit and loss accounts.

Specifications.—Specification for inviting tenders. Information to be given on preliminary enquiry and on placing the orders; contracts for supply, erecting, guarantees and acceptance. Standard forms of contracts.

Estimating.—Estimating cost of simple machines, steel framed structures, elevated tanks, cost of shops with shafting, counter shafting, beltings; pulleys etc.

Law.—Industrial legislation. Workman's Compensation Act. Prevention and settlement of disputes—Unemployment Insurance—Health Insurance—Indian factory act.

Machine Drawing and Design.

(*Mechanical*)

Machine designs;—Preparation of detailed working drawings of machinery and plant from given specification and from students' own design.

Electrical Theory and Measurements (*Electrical*).

Electrical Units and standards.—Relation between C. G. S. and the practical electrostatic and electromagnetic units Standard cells. Standards of luminous flux, candle power and illumination. Self and mutual inductance. Capacitance self and external.

Alternating Current Theory.—Symbolic vector methods and 'complex' quantities and their application to practical cases *i. e.* Polyphase circuits and alternating current net works. Inversion and application to simple circuits. Harmonics in single and Polyphase circuits. Properties of rotating fields. Simple cases of transient phenomenon.

Methods of Electrical Measurement.—Theory and practice of modern test methods for the measurement of electric and magnetic quantities. Ballistic tests Flux meters Continuous and alternating current potentiometers, Watt meter measurements, Direct current bridges: the Wheat stone, the Carey, Foster and the Kelvin bridge. Measurement of high and low resistance and reactance; the Schering bridge and Heaviside

Camp bell bridge. Frequency measurement. Oscillographs for high and low frequencies, Measurement of magnetic properties of iron. Iron loss measurement by Watt meter, Epstein tester. Measurement of dielectric properties. Measurement of luminous flux candle power, illumination. High voltage testing.

Electrical Measuring Instruments.—Moving coil, moving iron, electrostatic, thermal, dynamo-Meter and induction types, Energy meters. Ohm meters. Megger Frequency meters. Power factor Meter. Reactive current ammeter and synchroscope Maximum demand indicator. Electrical pyrometers.

Theory and calculation of Electrical Apparatus

(Electrical)

Alternator.—Types and construction Methods of producing sinusoidal voltage. Single and polyphase armature windings. Expression for induced voltage. Star and delta connections Harmonics. Advantages of Star connection Rotating flux of polyphase armature. Armature reaction. Leakage flux. Load characteristics. Behn-Eschenberg's, Rothert's and Potier's theories. Predetermination of regulation. Synchronising and synchrosopes. Synchronising torque. Parallel operation.

Synchronous Motor.—Theory of operation. Vector diagram. Current locus characteristics at constant excitation and applied voltage. Stability. Predetermination of performance. Variation of current power factor, efficiency and pull-out torque with excitation. Synchronous condenser. Hunting and its prevention. Methods of starting.

Single Phase Commutator Motors.—Theory of operation, construction, vector diagrams and characteristics of uncompensated and compensated

series motors. Shunt and series commutating poles. Methods of starting. Comparison of A. C. and D. C. series motors. Theory of operation, construction and characteristic of repulsion motor.

Polyphase Induction Motors—Theory of operation and construction of squirrel cage and slip-ring types Vector diagram. Equivalent circuit, Expression for torque, Starting torque, Maximum torque, Slip torque characteristics. Starters. Load characteristics Circle diagram. Predetermination of performance Induction generator Theory of operation and characteristics of double squirrel cage motor Speed control by resistance in secondary pole changing and cascading. Theory of operation and characteristics of phase advancers. Polyphase capacitor motor and charge motor.

Single Phase Induction Motors.—Resolution of single phase flux into two rotating fluxes. Operation. Theory of operation, characteristics and starting of polyphase induction motor on single phase. Phase converter. Theory of operation and characteristics of split phase, capacitor and repulsion-start induction motors and repulsion-induction motor.

Rotary Converters—Synchronous converter. Theory of operation. Voltage and current ratios. Wave form of current in various coils Armature copper loss; efficiency. Theory of operation, starting and characteristics of motor converter. Power transformed mechanically and electrically. Armature reaction and commutation, comparison with D. C. generator.

Motor converter: General arrangement—Principle of action—construction speed. frequency power conversion starting efficiency—Three wire converters—converters for lighting load, traction load, Inverted converter—Comparison with R. C.

Rectifiers—Mercury arc rectifier—Theory of operation. Transformer connections Characteristics Interphase transformer. Current and voltage ratios and wave forms. Protection and voltage control by grid bias. Theory of operation and characteristics of copper oxide and hot cathode rectifiers.

Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machinery (Elec.)

Same as Mech.

Generation and Utilisation

Generation

Fixed costs and working costs of generation. Straight line and sinking fund methods of depreciation. Maximum demand, load factor, diversity factor, and their influence on the cost of generation. Systems of tariffs. Choice of site of station. Choice of prime movers and number and size of units and switch gear. Combined steam and hydroplants. Interconnected stations.

Cooling systems for generators. Protection against fire Objects and methods of earthing the neutral. Protection relays. Excitation systems. Voltage control Switchgear. Short circuiting of generators. Current limiting reactors.

Frequency changers—synchronous changers—starting, synchronizing. Induction changers,—comparison between synchronous and induction changers—Semi synchronous changer.

Utilization

Electric Drive—Comparison of electrical and mechanical drives. Individual, group and semi-group drives. Costs and characteristics of various types, of A. C. and D. C. constant and variable speed motors and

their industrial applications. Economic choice of motor. Choice between generating power in factory and purchasing from electric supply company.

Electric Traction. Direct current. Single-phase and three-phase system. Motor characteristics. Substations. Line and track construction. Current collection. Manual and automatic controllers Locomotive, motor coach and multiple unit trains. Diesel electric traction mechanics of train movement Energy and speed-time calculations.

Illumination—Filament and gaseous discharge lamps and their characteristic. Shades and reflectors. Design of factory lighting and interior illumination of buildings. Parallel and series systems of street lighting.

Electric Furnaces, electric-chemistry and electro-metallurgy.

Hydro Electrical Engineering (*electrical*) Same as
Civil

Transmission and Distribution

Transmission system—Electrical and mechanical properties of conductors, Corona Construction of high voltage under ground cables Potential stress, Losses and faults in cables Types and construction of insulators Grading rings. Arcing horns. Insulator testing Porcelain oil-filled and condenser bushings. Performance of short and long lines. Voltage regulation Power circle diagrams of constant voltage lines. System stability. Isolated and grounded systems. Arcing ground and Petterson coil. Calculation of short circuits in transmission lines. Circuit breakers and projective relays. Lighting arrestors; Transposition of lines. P. F. control.

Loading and strength of conductors—Sage and stress in conductors with supports at same level. Effect of temperature variation. Sags and stress in conductors

with support at different levels. The Thamas Chart and its use for sag and stress determination. Use of wooden poles, steel poles, steel towers, Design of Town and small distribution systems. Indian electricity Act and Rules and safety precautions

Comparison of D.C. two-wire and three-wire, A.C. single phase, two phase and three phase system of distribution. Primary and secondary distribution. Calculation of voltage drop, in conductors for concentrated and distributed loads.

Design and Drawing

Alternators—Low speed, medium speed and Turbo-alternators Output co-efficient Main dimensions Stator winding. Design of slot Design of field system. Essential features in the construction of the Stators and Rotors.

Induction Motor:—Calculation of the dimensions. Stator winding. Rotor slip-ring and squirrel cage, Magnetising current. Efficiency.

PROJECT

(Syllabus to cover schemes under electrical generation, distribution, etc.)

SYLLABUS FOR OVERSEER CLASS

(TWO YEARS' COURSE)

First Year

Mathematics

Computation:—Approximations—Limits of error—use of Logarithmic tables—Evaluation of formulae—Use of squared paper—Interpolation—Graphical solution of simple problems.

Mensuration:—Area and perimeter of plane rectilinear figures—Area of ellipse, sector and segment of a circle. Length of circumference and area of circle—Areas and perimeters of similar figures—Area of irregular plane figure by midordinate rule and Simpson's Rule. Surface and volume of Prism, Cylinder, pyramid, cone, sphere, ring, surface and volumes of frusta of prisms, pyramids, cones, and of sectors and segments of spheres, volume of prismoids.

Plane Trigonometry:—Measurement of angles in degrees and radians. Definition of trigonometrical ratios of an angle and graphical determination of their values. Setting out angles from values of sine, cosine, etc. Use of tables of sine, cosine, etc., Solution of right-angled triangles by calculation and drawing. Simple applications to heights and distances

Applied Mechanics

i. *Stress and strain*:—Tension and compression. Hooke's law. Modulus of elasticity. Elastic limit. Ultimate strength. Factor of safety and working stress.

ii. *Elementary statics*:—Parallelogram, triangle and polygon of forces. Easy graphical applications to ordinary frames. Wind pressure on roofs. Centre of gravity.

iii. *Elementary study of beams*:—Bonding moment and shearing force, Sections in steel, wood.

Building materials

i. *Elementary Geology*.

ii. *Stone*:—Varieties - Quarrying—Blasting—Dressing.

iii. *Bricks and Tiles*:—Brick earth—Tempering, hand and machine moulding. Drying. Pressed bricks tiles.

Ordinary, patent and special Characteristics of good tiles and bricks.

iv. *Lime, cement mortar, concrete plaster.*—Sources and properties of lime. Burning, slaking, mortar mixing, cement, surki, concrete. Tests for limes and cements, Plastering, painting. White and colour washing.

v. *Timber.*—Seasoning and preservation of timber, Varieties of timber used in Southern India. Strength and weight of timber. Characteristics of good timber.

vi. *Paints and Varnishes* —Ingredients of paints, litharges turpentine, linseed oil. Mixing paint Painting old and new work. Wood oil. Coaltar Varnish. Putty Glazing.

Building construction.

i. *Masonry*—Coursed and uncoursed rubble bond in brick work. Foundations and footings. Wall plates. Wood bricks and plugs. Openings and timber beams for door and windows. Corbelling.

ii. *Carpentry*—Mortise and tenon joint. Fishing and scarling. Iron straps and belts. Simple roof and bridge frames. Detail of joints. Frames of timber and iron combined. Doors and windows

iii. *Roofs and floors.*—Pitched roofs. Couples Trusses. Rafters, purlins and reepers. Roof covering Terrace roofs on, joists and beams R. C. beams and slates Floors of stone brick, tiles, cement concrete, timber and ashpalte, Simple forms of iron roofs.

iv. *Stairs.*—Different types.

Surveying.

i. *Chain, compass and Plane table.*—Ordinary surveying with chain, compass and plane table.

Inaccessible points obstructed lines. Use of optical square and cross staff.

ii. *Level.* --Manipulation and adjustment of level. Levelling. Contouring. Cross sections. Use of Abnry's level elinometer and ghaut tracer.

Geometrical Drawing.

Elementary problems dealing with lines, triangles, quadrilaterals, circles, polygons, method of drawing plane curves parabola, ellipse, rectangular hyperbola. Lines, points and planes. Projection of simple solids. The simple regular solids. Sections of solids.

Sketching and Machine Drawing

i. *Free hand model drawing.* --Ornamental outline. Application of elementary perspective to model drawing of simple objects.

ii. *Machine Drawing.* --Ability to copy accurately to scale and supply additional views. Drawing of simple machine parts from measurements.

Building Drawing.

The work will be based on the syllabuses in construction.

Quantity Surveying (*Estimating*)

Preparation of detailed estimate and abstract estimate supported by data for simple buildings.

Field Engineering.

Ground tracing, strength of ropes, chains etc., erection and working of derricks, gyns, cranes etc. knots and lashings, scaffolding.

English Composition.

Preparation of reports etc.

SECOND YEAR.

Applied Mechanics.

i. *Simple Shear*.—Examples of application in ordinary application structures.

ii. *Strength of beams of timber Steel and R. C.*—Application of simple formulae.

iii. *Design*.—Easy applications of theory and the use of empirical formulae in the design of small bridges, arches and retaining walls.

iv. *R. C. Work*.—Elementary design.

v. *Principle of work*.—Graphic representation, simple applications to machines. Potential and kinetic energy. Power, Horse-power and Friction.

vi. *Specific Gravity*.—Weights of Materials.

Road and Bridges.

i. General principles of location, alignment and construction of roads—subsoil and drainage.

ii. Road resistance tractive effort and ruling gradients. Camber and metal roads, survey, construction of metal roads in plain and hilly country.

iii. Modern Road Construction. Camber and width of roads, Pavements for cities—Kinds of Roadway—Tar Bitumen asphalt—cement, concrete and methods of using them for road work. Specifications—Road rollers—modern appliances used for road making.

iv. Wear on roads. Influence of wheels, tyres, speed conditions of road surface.

v. Construction of culverts, causeways and bridges, Elementary principles relating to their designs.

vi. Earthwork and other details of railway permanent way.

Hydraulics and Irrigation.

i. *Tanks and Channels*.—Pressure in surfaces. Flow through orifices, notches, pipes, channels. Supply from wells, tanks and rivers. Discharge from catchment areas. Construction of tank bunds, escapes and irrigation sluices. Use of simple formulae for the discharge of escape and sluices. Discharge of channels. Permissible limits of fall and velocity in channels. Laying out and construction of channels. Regulation of supply from head sluices.

ii *Wells*.—Locating sites for wells—geology of twaer bearing strata—Yield of wells—Boring tools and Boring. Well sinking and steining. Pumps including deep well and bore hole pumps. Water lifts. Piccotah-Mhote. Persian wheel, wind-mills

iii. *Rural Water supply*.—Provision of safe water supply in rural area.

Surveying

Theodolite.—Elementary use and adjustment of theodolites traversing. Gale's system. Setting out staight lines and curves in the fields.

Topographical Drawing.—Conventional signs, map drawing—Representation of ground by contours. Sections on contoured plans. Location of dams, roads and railways on contoured plans, showing cutting and embankments. Estimation of areas and volumes. (Students will go on survey, camp for 2 weeks.)

Quantity Surveying

Estimating.—Detailing of quantities and preparation of bills of cost—supported by detailed data for the high-way and irrigation works.

Use and maintenance of records like Muster Rolls—Stock registers—Measurement book—work registers etc.

Preparation of workslip—deviation statement—Revised estimates—Completion report—tenders—contracts.

Elementary Mechanical Engineering

Fastenings.—Bolts, nuts, keys and cotters, riveted joints and connections generally, pipes and cylinders.

Transmission of Motion and Power.—Shafts, couplings, clutches, pedestals, and wall fixings. Belts, ropes, and pulleys. Toothed gearing, spur and bevel wheels, rack and pinion, worm gearing, cams. Examples and uses of above in ordinary machines.

Boilers.—General description of common types. Boiler—accessories and mountings.

Steam and other heat Engines.—General description of—modern steam engines. Types of gas and oil engines, steam turbines—general arrangement of a Power House

Hydraulic Machinery.—Plunger. Centrifugal and turbine pumps. Pelton wheel, inward and outward flow turbines.

Machine tools.—General description of lathes, drilling shaping and milling machines. Arrangement of shafting and belting in a machine shop.

Elementary Electrical Engineering

General.—Electric and Magnetic circuits, conductivity and insulation of materials, measuring instruments direct current, principle of alternating current in single, two and three phase circuits.

Electric Machinery.—Description, principles of working and maintenance, characteristics of direct current and alternating current generators and motors.

Civil Engineering Drawing

Advanced exercises based on syllabuses in construction and hydraulics and irrigation engineering.

Machine Drawing

Advanced drawings of machine parts. Ability to supply some idea of proportions of the more simple machine details such as bolts, nuts, keys, cotters etc.

Field Engineering

Practical methods of handling material—Hoisting appliances—Simple machines—development of ability for making correct observations—Submission of report.

SYLLABUSES B. Sc. (TECHNOLOGY)

Scientific German

The Examination will be a test of the capacity of the student to translate freely from German scientific literature into English.

Mathematics

(Course for the first two years)

Analytical Geometry of the straight line and the circle, elementary properties of conic sections in their simplest form.

Differentiation; application to maxima and minima, and to tangents and normals; partial differentiation; small increments; Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems; power series, exponential and hyperbolic functions:

Integration, application to arcs, areas, volumes, surfaces and volumes of revolution, first and second moments of plane curves and areas; Pappu's theorem; Ordinary differential equations with constant coefficients, the linear equation, simple partial differential equations, with applications to heat conduction, probability and theory of errors; tolerance; numerical and graphical integration and differentiation.

Graphs of algebraic, exponential, logarithmic and Trigonometric functions, graphical solution of equations, Newton's method of solution, use of logarithmic and other special types of graph paper for fitting empirical curves to observed data; nomographs, use of the slide rule.

Note:—The stress should be on the utilitarian aspect rather than on the theoretical side, and the mathematical exercises should be selected as far as possible which have a bearing on Technology and Chemical Engineering.

Physics

Properties of Matter:—Elasticity and moduli—Surface tension—Capillary rise—Determination of surface tension—Viscosity—Diffusion—Fick's law.

Heat:—Measurement of low and high temperatures—Properties of gases and vapours—Isothermal and adiabatic expansion—Kinetic theory of gases—Vanderwaal's equation—Liquefaction of gases—Two specific heats of gases—Dew point—Hygrometry—laws of transmission of heat by conduction and radiation and convection—First law of thermodynamics—Mechanical equivalent of heat—Carnot's cycle—Thermodynamic scale of temperature—Entropy.

Light:—Propagation of light—Photometry—Reflection and refraction at plane and spherical surfaces—Prisms—Minimum deviation—lenses, microscopes, telescopes, spectroscopes—and sextants—Chromatic dispersion—Achromatic combinations—General laws of radiation—Visible ultra-violet, infra-red—Emission and absorption—Distribution of energy in spectra—Line spectra—Zeeman effect—Phosphorescence and fluorescence—Roman effect—Measurement of velocity of light—Polarisation—Nichol Prism—Polarimeter.

Sound:—Velocity of sound in solids and gases—Determination of frequency by resonance column and sonometer—Musical scale.

Magnetism:—Magnetic moments—Intensity of magnetisation and magnetic induction—Hysteresis—Diamagnetism, paramagnetism, and ferro-magnetism. Laws of the magnetic circuit—Bhor magneton.

Electricity—Electric current—Primary and secondary cells—Electrolysis—Faraday's laws—Volta-meters—Magnetic field associated with current—Galvanometers, Ammeters and Voltmeters—Measurement of Resistance and potential difference—Wheatstone's bridge—Potentiometer—Thermal effects of current—Electrical energy—Conversion of electrical energy into heat energy—Electrical power—Incandescent arc and vapour lamps—Cathode lamps—Conversion of heat into electrical energy—Thermopile—Thermocouple—Action

of magnetic field on circuits--Conveying currents--Electromagnetic induction--Faraday's laws--Lenz's law--Dynamoes and motors--Induction coil--Volt and current transformers--Induction heating--Power in A. C. Circuit--Conductance and capacity.

Modern Physics -- Conduction through gases--Discharge through gases--Cathode rays--X-rays-- α , β and γ rays -- Radioactivity -- Nucleus -- Electrons protons and neutrons--cosmic rays.

H. F. Current--Thermionic A. C. Generator.

Laboratory course in physics for Technology.

1. Fletcher's trolley.
2. Atwood's machine.
3. Coefficient of friction.
4. q by stretching.
5. q by bending.
6. n by static method.
7. Surface tension by capillary rise.
8. Viscosity by capillary flow method.
9. Linear expansion of a rod-microscope method.
10. Specific heat of solid.
11. Specific heat of a liquid by the method of cooling.
12. J by Collender and Barnes method.
13. Hygrometer.
14. Thermal conductivity of copper.
15. Thermal conductivity of cardboard.
16. Pyrometer.
17. μ of a lens.

18. Liquid lens.
19. μ of a liquid by hollow prism.
20. Dispersive power.
21. Polarimeter.
22. Kundt's tube.
23. Melde's experiment.
24. Determination of M and H.
25. Hysteresis.
26. E.C.E. of copper.
27. Post Office Box.
28. Resistance of a galvanometer.
29. Measurement of low resistance.
30. Internal resistance of a cell.
31. Resistance of an electrolyte.
32. Calibration of a voltmeter.
33. Calibration of an ammeter.
34. Comparison of resistance by potentiometer.
35. Temperature coefficient of resistance.
36. Efficiency of a lamp.

Chemistry

Inorganic--Laws of chemical combination. Atomic Theory. Structure of the atom (only an elementary treatment). Methods of determining equivalent and atomic weights, Valency, Atomic number, Isotopes. Periodic classification. Study of the following elements and their more important compounds from the stand point of periodic classification. (a) Rare gases, Halogens, H₂, O₂, S, Selenium, Tellurium, N₂, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, Si, Boron. (b) A general study of metallurgical operations. Minerals and ores and their occurrence with special reference to India. Different methods of

concentration of ores, different types of furnaces, general methods of extraction of metals and purification—Iron, Steels. Copper, Zinc, Lead, Aluminium. Chromium, Tin, Nickel, Platinum, Silver, Gold, Calcium Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Tungsten. A general study of the more important compounds of the above metals.

Inorganic Practical—Analysis of mixtures containing the following radicals. Acid Radicals: CO_3 , S, SO_3 , S, O_3 , NO_2 , NO , F, Cl, Br, I, ClO_3 , C_2O_4 , $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, SiO_3 , CH_3COO , BO_2 , AsO_3 , AsO_4 , PO, CrO_4 , SO_4 , MnO_4 .

Basic Radicals: NH_4 , Na, K, Mg, Ba, Ca, Sr, Ni, Co, Mn, Zn, Al, Cr, Fe, Sn, Sb, As, Cd, Cu, Bi, Hg, Pb, Ag.

Quantitative Analysis: Volumetric estimation of acids and alkalis, and carbonates. Oxidation reactions involving the use of KMnO_4 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ and I_2 . Estimation of halides and cyanides by Argentimetry.

Gravimetric estimation of—water of crystallisation, Ba, Fe, Cu, Ca, Mg, Pb, Ag, Ni, Cr, Zn.

Analysis of alloys such as silver coin, brass, steel; ores such as dolomite, haematite, zinc blende, chrome-iron ore. Preparations such as Alums, Chromyl chloride KMnO_4 , $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ and isolation of salts from brine.

Organic Chemistry: The growth and the scope of organic chemistry. Purification of organic compounds with special emphasis on industrial processes. Analysis of organic compounds—qualitative and quantitative. Determination of molecular weights of organic acids and bases by chemical methods. Classification of organic compounds.

Study of Aliphatic or Open-chain compounds with special reference to industry. Saturated hydrocarbons, unsaturated hydrocarbons—Olefines and Acetylenes. Petroleum Industry. Halogen derivatives of the paraffins and unsaturated hydrocarbons: Alcohols—Monohydric saturated alcohols and unsaturated Monohydric alcohols, Fermentation Industry. Ethers, Aldehydes, and Ketones, Monobasic fatty acids—saturated acids and unsaturated acids. Acid chlorides, anhydrides and amides. Esters—esters of organic and inorganic acids. Soap. Mercaptans. Sulphonic acids and sulphonates, Thioethers, Amines, Cyanogen compounds—Cyanogen and hydrocyanic acid; halogen compounds of cyanogen—cyanic and cyanuric acids—Thiocyanic acid, Thiocyanates—Nitriles—Carbylamines.

Alkyl derivatives of Phosphorus, Arsenic, Silicon etc. Organometallic compounds; Synthetic uses of Grignard's Reagents, Polyhydric alcohols. Carbohydrates Mono and disaccharides; an elementary idea of configuration of sugars.

Hydroxy monobasic acids and compounds related to them—Monohydroxy fatty acids—Stereo-isomerism of Lactic acids—Amino Acids—Dialdehydes—Diketones—Monobasic aldehydic and ketonic acids: Synthetic uses of Aceto-acetic ester. Dibasic acids—Carbonic acid derivatives—saturated and unsaturated, Dibasic acids—Monohydroxy and Dihydroxy Dibasic acids—Stereoisomerism of the Tartaric acids and Stereoisomerism of unsaturated acids—Hydroxy and polybasic acids. Study of the Chemistry of the cyclic compounds with reference to industrial products. Carbocyclic compounds—Polymethylenes. Aromatic hydrocarbons including structure of benzene etc, Aromatic halogen derivatives; Aromatic Nitro-compounds; Explosives; Aromatic amines; Diazo and azo compounds; Aromatic sulphonic acids; Phenols; Aromatic alcohols; Aldehydes, and Ketones, Quinones; Aromatic acids; Aromatic compounds containing two or more benzene nuclei, Naphthalene and its derivatives. Anthracene and its derivatives. Phenanthrene.

Heterocyclic compounds—An Elementary study of the heterocyclic compound? with special reference to Furfurane, Thiophene, Pyrrole, Pyrazole, Pyrazolone, Indole, Cabazole, Pyridine, Quinoline, Isoquinoline and Acridine.

An elementary idea of the following :

1. Synthetic Dyes—Classification of dyes—Important dyestuffs of each class with special reference to Azo-dyes and Triphenyl-methane dyestuffs,

2. Ureids—Parsabanic acid, Barbituric acid, Alloxan, Allantion, Veronal, Urie acid, Theophylline, Caffeine, Theobromine, Purine, Xanthine, Guanine.

3. Terpenes and Comphors—Monocyclic Terpenes—Terpineol—Limonene—Menthone—Nenthol. Dicyclic terpenes—Camphor—Pinene—Borneol, Olefinic, terpenes—Isoprene—Citral—Geranial—Linalool.

4. Alkaloids—Classification of Alkaloids, An elementary study of the following alkaloids. Piperine, Conine, Nicotine, Atropine, Cocaine, Quinine, Cinchonine, Morphine, Strychnine, and Brucine.

5. Synthetic Drugs—Important compounds of Arsenic. Important members of the following classes of drugs—Antiseptics. Hypnotics and Anaesthetics—Antipyretics, Diuretics and Uric acid Eliminants.

Text books: Kipping and Kipping: Organic Chemistry.

Paul Karrer: Translated by A.J.Mee: Organic Chemistry,

Schmidt: Organic Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry Practical.

Detection of the following elements in Organic Compounds:— Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Halogens, and Sulphur. Identification of sample.

(a) *aliphatic*: halogen substituted hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, acids (monobasic and dibasic), hydroxy acids, amines, amides esters, simple sugars.

(b) *aromatic* — hydrocarbons, phenols, ethers, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, hydroxy acids, nitro compounds, amines, amides halogen derivatives.

Preparation of the following: Ethyl bromide, Iodoform, Acetyl chloride, Ethyl Acetate, Methyl Oxalate, Allyl Alcohol, Oxalic acid, Aniline, Acetanilide, p-nitraniline, m-dinitrobenzene, Phenyl Hydrazine, Methyl orange, Potassium Benzene sulphonate, Benzyl alcohol, Benzaldehyde, Benzoin, Naphthol yellow, Malachite green, and Acetophenone.

Books recommended: Laboratory outlines of organic chemistry, by Dey and Raman,

Throp and Whitley: Practical Organic Chemistry.

Physical Chemistry

Units of energy, heat etc. on the C. G. S. and F. P. S. systsm; B. T. U., C. H. U. etc. Value of gas constant in different units.

Properties of gases; Kinetic theory; Equations of state Critical constant; Joule-Kelvin Effect; Liquefaction of gases; Theory of corresponding states; Gaseous diffusion.

Laws of Thermodynamics—First and Second Laws —Thermo-chemistry.

Dilute solutions of non-volatile solutes; vapour pressure boiling point, freezing point determination of molecular weights.

Law of mass action and Chemical Equilibria—
Reaction kinetics—order of reaction.

Catalysis—Principles and main applications.

Heterogenous Equilibria—Phase Rule—Binary
Systems only.

Colloidal State—Natural and Artificial Colloids,
Properties of colloids and their application.

Radioactivity and Atomic Structure.

Electrochemistry—Electrical conductance, Faraday's
Law Electrolytic Dissociation, Transport Number,
Specific, Molar and Equivalent Conductance, Independent
migration of ions, Electrolytic equilibrium and
hydrolysis. Ionization of water, theory of indicators.

Electromotive Force; Relation between electrical
energy and chemical energy; Electrolytic solution
pressure; Single Electrode Potentials; Electrolysis and
Polarisation; Decomposition voltage; Energy efficiency;
concentration cells. Normal electrode potentials;
Chemical cells, Oxidation—reduction elements; Primary
cells; Secondary cells.

Photochemistry and Photochemical reactions.
Relation between chemical constitution and physical
properties such as molecular volume, parachor, molecular
refractivity, optical rotation etc.

Physical Chemistry Practical

Determination of Molecular weight (1) Victor-
Meyer, (2) Boiling Point Method, (3) Freezing point
method. (4) Molecular refraction.

Thermochemistry (1) Determination of Heat of
Neutralisation. (2) Heat of Combustion.

Chemical Kinetics :-- The velocity of simple reactions

Polarimetry and the kinetics of the inversion of cane sugar.

Miscibility of liquids—Phenol water system; Partition coefficient; use of Thermostats; Steam Distillation.

Transition points and their determination.

Elementary Engineering Mechanics

Displacement—Velocity - Acceleration—Graphical representation of displacement, velocity and acceleration—Vector quantities—Velocities, Acceleration etc. considered as Vectors—Composition and Resolution of Velocities—Relative Velocity—Composition and Resolution of acceleration—Angular velocity and acceleration.

Motion under gravity—Motion on inclined—planes—Projectiles inertia, laws of Motion—Weight—Momentum, Units of force—Motion of connected bodies, Atwood's machine.

Work, graphical representation of work—Power, Energy, Principle of Work—Conservation of energy.

Circular motion, Centrifugal and centripetal forces, Motion in a curved track, Conical pendulum, Simple harmonic motion. Forces in simple harmonic motion, Alternating vectors, Simple pendulum.

Concurrent forces Composition and Resolution of forces—Triangle of forces—polygon of forces—Analytical and graphical methods—Physical independence of forces—Moment of a force—Work done by torque—sliding friction—Angle of friction—Action of Brakes—Friction and Efficiency of screw.

Statics of rigid bodies—Parallel forces—Moments—Principle of Moments—Couples—Conditions of equilibrium—Analytical methods—Methods of sections.

Properties of Engineering materials, Stress, strain; compressive, tensile, shear and bearing stresses; stress-strain diagrams; Hooke's law, modulus of Elasticity, modulus of rigidity. Poisson's Ratio; Temperature stresses, composite bars; dead, live and shock loads; factors of safety, working stresses, work, resilience; strength and efficiency of riveted joints; Bending movements and shearing forces in beams.

Drawing

Geometrical Drawing.

Plane geometry; Lettering, use of instruments, construction and use of scales; construction of ellipse, parabola, hyperbola, cycloidal and involute—curves: helix.

Solid Geometry :—Projections of points, lines and planes. Projections of simple solids such as prisms, pyramids, cylinders and cones in simple positions, development of plane and curved surfaces; interpenetration of solids; isometric projection and elements of perspective.

Machine Drawing. Ability to copy accurately to scale and to supply additional views. Drawing of simple machine parts from sketches and from measurements.

Applied Mechanics

Statics of Rigid bodies. Parallel Forces; Moments, Principle of moments; Couples, condition of equilibrium Analytical methods; stress in frames by method of sections.

Centre of parallel forces; Centre of mass; Centre of gravity; Different states of equilibrium; Theorem of Guldinus or Pappus; Moment of Inertia; Radius of Gyration; Laws of rotation of Rigid body; Kinetic energy of rotation; Kinetic energy of rolling body.

Hydrostatics; Pressure at a point and on a surface. Pressure gauges; Hydraulics; fluid friction; flow through orifices, notches and pipes.

Beams. Theory of bending; B. M. and S. F. in Cantilever; simply supported and overhanging beams. Elementary ideas of R. C. Beams, Columns and struts, torsion of shafts.

Graphic statics; Bow's notation; funicular polygon; Bending moment and Shearing force diagrams; stress diagrams of roof trusses.

Laws of machines; Velocity ratio; Mechanical advantage and efficiency of simple machines such as Jack Screw, Pulley Blocks, Wheel, and axle, worm and wheel.

Friction in bearing; Belt friction; Transmission of motion by belts; Ropes and chains, Friction gearing, spur gearing, wheel train. Rack and pinion; Crank and connecting rod mechanism, quick return motion, cams, ratchets.

Electrical Engineering

General laws and definitions; Principles of Direct current and circuit; Calculations Induction of currents; Flemings Rule; Lenz's law; Practical application of induction, Self and Mutual Induction; Magnetic properties of Materials; General laws and Terminology; Magnetic circuit; Calculations. Electrical Measurements and measuring instruments.

Dynamos and Motors: Principles involved: Different types, and their functions; Management: Power and efficiency calculations. Accumulators: Principles involved Construction and maintenance.

Principles of A. C.; current calculations; Single phase, two phase and three phase current; vector diagrams; Simple Alternator: Induction and synchronous Motor; Elementary theory of Transformers and their uses; Rotary converter and Rectifiers.

Power transmission; Switch-board diagrams; Advantages of high tension alternating current transmission. Electro-deposition of metals: utility of A. C. and D. C. compared with respect to the adaptability to chemical industry. Cost of generation and upkeep.

Laboratory Work. Measurement of Resistance; Measurement of Internal resistance of storage battery; Calibration of Ammeter and Voltmeter; Study of Energy-meters; study of D. C. Generators (Shunt, Series and Compound) Characteristic of an A. C. Series Circuit: Study of Alternators (single and polyphase) Measurement of three-phase power by two wattmeters: Synchronising and parallel operation of two Alternators: study of a polyphase Induction Motor: Study of Transformers; Study of a rotary converter; Study of an Induction Regulator.

III YEAR.

I. General Chemical Engineering.

N. B Only the general principles involved and the elementary applications are required. Types of equipment commonly employed and their operation should be known.

Fluid Flow: Bernoullis theorem and application; friction losses in pipes and fittings; measurement of fluid flow; transport of liquids, gases and solids; pumps blowers, conveyors etc, pipes and fittings; containers.

Heat transfer Fundamental laws of conduction, convection and radiation; method of transferring heat; heat exchangers; evaporation, furnaces and elements of furnace design.

Material transfer by diffusion and convection; extraction; absorption; distillation.

Crystallisation; drying, air conditioning; crushing; grinding sieves; classifiers, and different methods of mechanical separation including filtration.

Materials employed in chemical plant construction; corrosion phenomena.

PRACTICAL,

1. Measurement of the flow of fluids in pipes; venturimeter, orifices, pitot tube etc. Loss in pressure head due to pipe fittings; Relation between Reynold's number and friction factor.

2. Radiation loss with different layers of logging; heat transfer to water flowing through pipe.

3 Humidity measurement.

4. High temperature measurement.

Text-books:— Badger & McCabe:— Elements of Chemical Engineering.

Pierce:— Chemical Engineering for factory production.

Reference books:— Perry—Chemical Engineer's Handbook.

Liddell - Handbook of Chemical Engineering 2 Vols.

Mc-Cormack - The application of Chemical Engineering.

Olsen—Unit processes in chemical engineering.

Walker Lewis and Mc-Addams—Principles of Chemical Engineering.

Practical :— 4 hours per week.

II. General Chemical Technology.

1. Heavy chemicals (a) sodium chloride and allied industries Hydrochloric acid; Salt cake, chlorine; bleaching powder etc., and other industries based on sodium chloride; alkali industry, electrolysis of sodium chloride, Modern types of Alkali chlorine cells. (b) Sulphur and Sulphuric acid; other important sulphur compounds. (c) Nitrogen industries; synthetic ammonia; nitric acid and nitrates.

2. Manufacture of lime, cement, and plaster.

3. Glass—different types and in different forms.

4. Ceramics earthenware, glazed pottery fireclay etc.

5. Fertilisers

6. Industrial gases—Hydrogen, Oxygen, Carbon-dioxide, Carbon monoxide etc.

7. Pigments and paints.

8. Technology of water.

9. Organic unit processes nitration, amination, halogenation, oxidation, sulphonation etc; manufacture of important dyestuff intermediate.

10. Classified study of dyestuff from the points of view of their chemical constitution and of the methods of application to fabrics.

11. Industries based on cellulose—Nitrocellulose, Rayons; paper manufacture.

12. Industries based on Coal and Petroleum:

13. Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals.

14. Lether, glue and gelatin; technology of oils and fats; refining and hydrogenation; manufacture of soaps, glycerine: its production and uses.

15. Technology of Sugar and Glucose.

16. Plastics and resins, natural and synthetic; thermosetting and thermoplastics resins, their manufacture and applications.

17. Rubber-natural and synthetic.

18. Fermentation industries, alcohol, citric acid etc.

19. Industrial solvents manufacture and properties.

20. Explosives.

Text-books: Regers-Manual of Industrial chemistry 2 Vols Ed. by Furnes.

Riegel-Industrial Chemistry.

Croggins-Unit processes in organic synthesis.

Badger & Baker-Inorganic chemical Technology.

PRACTICAL.

Preparation of soaps, paints, caustic soda by causticizing sulphonated castor oil, starch syrup (glucose) etc.

Analysis of water, oils and soaps, cement, ores, alloys, paints and fertilisers etc.

Estimation of cellulose, tanning materials, sugar and starch.

[6 hours per week have to be set apart for chemical Technology practical].

III. Fuel Technology

Solid Fuels: Natural and prepared fuels; wood charcoal, coal, coke, etc. Types of coals and their suitability for industrial purposes. Carbonization of coal: Briquetted and pulverised coal burning methods.

Ultimate and proximate analysis of coal; determination of the calorific values of coals; carbonization, assay of coal and other laboratory tests; Indian coals.

Liquid Fuels: Products of petroleum distillation; Fuel oils and oil burners, coal tar oils; Hydrogenation of coal, synthetic petrol, power alcohol.

Gaseous Fuels: Different types of gaseous fuels and their manufacture and uses. Design of gas producers and the chemical reactions taking place in different zones. Types of gas burners.

Relative economic value of different types of fuels.

Heat values of fuels; L. H. V. and H. H. V. combustion calculation; experimental determinations of heat values.

Sampling and analysis of flue gas; control of combustion; Carbon di-oxide recorders; smoke, its causes and abatement. Surface combustion; principles and applications.

Text-books: Haslam & Russel-Fuels and their combustion Economic use of fuel by H. M. Stationery Office.

Practical.

Liquid Fuels and lubricants; Determination of physical constants; viscosity in standard types of viscometres; flash point and fire point determinations; friction tests on lubricants.

Solid Fuels; Sampling and analysis of coal; proximate and ultimate analysis.

Calorific values of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels in standard types of calorimeter.

Gas Analysis: Analysis of fuel gases such as laboratory gas, producer gas etc. Flue gas and exhaust gas analysis, Hempel's and Orsat's apparatus.

IV Industrial Stoichiometry.

Molal units of weight and volume; principles of Stoichiometric computations. Calculations of (i) the composition and density of mixed gases and vapours (ii) problems on the combustion of Solid, Liquid, and gaseous fuels, excessive and heat losses; (iii) problems on Producer gas, lime and other Kilns. (iv) problems on sulphur and pyrate burners.

Text-book: Lewis and Radarch: Industrial Stoichiometry.

V. Applied Physical Chemistry.

Applied thermodynamics: The concepts of enthalpy, entropy and free energy; Van's Hoff's isotherm and isochore; criteria of chemical equilibria thermodynamics of technical gas reactions.

2. Kinetics of reactions; temperature coefficient of reactions and energy of activation; chain reactions and explosions.

Catalysis: A more detailed study of the theories and applications than in the II year.

3. Applied colloid chemistry and surface chemistry; applications of the principles of colloid chemistry in the technology of ceramics, rubber leather, textiles etc. physical chemistry to soap solutions; Cells—their properties and structure; Aerosols dust and smoke

Principles underlying the use of wetting agents, detergents, frothing agents etc. Froth floatation.

Emulsions—preparation and properties—Breaking of emulsions; technical emulsions.

Absorption—the phenomena, laws and applications.

4. Applied Electro-Chemistry; Current efficiency and energy efficiency in electrolytic processes; principles of metal deposition; factors governing the character of deposits; electroplating; electrorefining and electrolytic winning of metals; electrolysis of fused electrolytes. P. H. of Solutions and its measurement by different methods. P. H. Control in Industry: Principles and Practice of Electro-Analysis; potentiometric titrations and conductometry.

5. Heterogenous systems. A more comprehensive study of the applications of the phase Rule than in the Intermediate (Tech) course with special reference to ternary and higher systems; Thermal analysis and study of technical alloys.

PRACTICAL.

1. Calibration of Instruments and measures.
2. Reversible cells and measurement of E. M. F. potentiometric titrations.
3. Buffer solutions-measurement of P. H. Hydrogen electrode, Quinhydrone electrode and glass electrode.
4. Measurement of conductivity-conductometric titrations.
5. Electro-analysis; Estimation of alloys,
6. Refractimetry and polarimetry.
7. Electroplating.

VI. Syllabus in Heat Engines.

Elementary ideas of boilers and their classifications boiler mountings and accessories-combustion and draught-calorific value.

Properties of steam; steam engines; steam turbines; internal combustion engines—their operation and application.

Mechanical Refrigeration: Properties of vapour—ammonia, carbon-di-oxide, sulphur—dioxide; choice of refrigerating agent, coefficient of performance—types of vapour compression machine.

Text-book: D A. Low—Heat Engines

PRACTICAL

Study, starting and running of different types of oil and gas engines, steam engines and turbines.

Fourth Year.

A. 1. Industrial Economics and Administration. Elements of Economics: Production, Value, Exchange, Distribution and Money.

Business organisation and Finance—Partnership and companies; Raising of capital in various forms Laws of Commerce in India.

Industrial administration and laws: "Scientific management", movement industrial psychology, Labour problems. Partnership, Wage systems, Production control. Safety methods and welfare work.

Factory legislations: Contracts of service and apprenticeship, their formation and discharge and the

duties of master and servant thereunder. Employer's liability at common law. Factory Acts on Insurance, Wages, Hours of employment. Labour disputes, Dangerous trades etc.

Cost Accounting and Factory control: Costs of raw material, Structures, Equipments and their erection, power, labour, maintenance and repair. Capital, depreciation, interest, etc. Preconstruction cost accounting

Factory records and book-keeping Balance sheet. Graphical and statistical control. Purchasing and stores organisation, Marketing, Patents, laws.

B. 2 Chemical Engineering I.

(a) Materials of construction.

Mechanical properties. Theories of corrosion and methods of prevention. Ferrous materials: Pure iron, Steels and their heat treatment and cast irons. Nonferrous materials: Copper, Nickel, Aluminium, Lead, etc; and their alloys. Non metallic materials: Chemical stoneware, Wood, Plastics, Rubber, Coments and Lutes.

Choice of materials for specific conditions. General principles of equipment design.

(b) Conveyance and storage of Materials:

Movement of liquids and gases by means of pumps, blowers etc. Pipe lines and fittings, compressors and vacuum pumps.

Transport of solids by mechanical means such as conveyors, elevators, trucks, etc.

Containers for gases, liquids and solids.

(c) Technical measurements and control:

Principles of Industrial Instrumentation. Indication and control equipments. Specific variables and their control. Pressure, Temperature and weight,

Fluid Flow: Fluid dynamics, Bernoulli's theorem, Mechanism of flow, Reynold's number, Friction losses, Viscous and Turbulent flow of compressible and non Compressible fluids; Fanning's curve.

Flow Meters. Pitot, Orifice, Venturi, Weir. Area and other meters. Process control—Automatic methods with corrections for different types of Lags.

B. 3. Chemical Engineering II.

(a) Mechanical construction and arrangement of Chemical Plant.

Elements of Surveying and Planning of Factory lay out.

Theory of structures steel and concrete and timber, applied to supporting structure for chemical plant. Elements of machine design as applied to chemical plants, Design and construction of simple chemical units, such as tanks, bunkers, reaction vessels and autoclaves of low, medium and high pressure equipments.

Principles of erection of heavy plants and equipments, their drives, their lay outs and use of handing facilities like gentries, cranes, etc.

(b) Production and transmission of heat.

General Laws of heat transfer: Conduction: Flow of heat through furnace walls: convection; film and overall coefficients of heat transfer and correlation formulas Design of surface condenser. Heat

exchangers, single and multi pass. Radiation. Fundamental laws, simplified equations for radiation.

Furnace design: Gas flow in furnaces and friction losses in flues and conduits. Heat transfer in furnaces. Practical industrial furnace design, construction, and operation. Elements of industrial electrical heating. Industrial refrigeration: General principles, vapour compression, absorption and other mechanical refrigerators, coefficients of performance. Choice of vapours for commercial refrigerators. A more advanced treatment than is given under Mechanical refrigeration.

B. 4. Chemical Engineering III.

Unit types of Chemical Engineering plants and their design I.

Size reduction, crushing, disintegrating, wet and dry grinding. Output, power input. Work done in size reduction. Mixing, agitating and homogenising.

Separation of solids from *solids*-Screens, hydraulic classifiers, hindered settlings, floatation, Magnetic and electric separation. Extraction and crystallisation.

Separation of solids from liquids and gases: Sedimentation, thickeners, centrifuges. Filtration. Filter media. Filtration plant and theory of filtration.

Separation of gases from gases: condensation, Absorption and Adsorption. The design and performance of packed and plate columns.

Conditioning of gases and air: Humidity charts, Humidifiers and dehumidifiers.

B. 5. Chemical Engineering IV.

Unit types of Chemical Engineering Plant and their design II.

Evaporation processes: Principles of evaporator design. Entrainment and its prevention, Rate of evaporation. Consumption of heat, Efficiency of evaporators. Single and multiple effects and vapour recompression systems.

Distillation Processes: Vapour equilibrium relationships. Distillation of mixtures with one, two, three or more volatile components. Steam distillations. Sublimation, Rectifying columns, single and multiple columns; Azeotropic distillations.

Drying Processes: Mechanism of air drying, Commercial drier equipments.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous reactions, Nitration, Sulphonation, Halogenation etc.

B-6 Drawing of Chemical Plants.

Detailed and Assembly drawings. Sketching and preparation of working drawings for simple chemical plant units. Project or Erection drawing. Tracing and preparation of blue prints.

B-7 Dissertation on design of any given full

Chemical Plant

Questions will be set on the design of a complete Chemical Manufacturing Plant or of chemical plant units and on critical reports covering Technical subjects. These questions will be distributed to the candidates three months before the Final Examination in Part II.

The questions will be a test on the ability of the candidates to tackle a practical problem in a suitable manner and in the same way as might be expected of him if he were in the service of a large firm and were required to report upon a new manufacturing proposal.

It is recommended, though it is not essential, that the answers be typewritten. The answers must be made upon foolscap paper, and the necessary drawings on high class drawing paper of convenient size, if blue prints are not submitted. When detailed or working drawings are asked for all mechanical details of the construction must be clearly shown, so that the drawings could be used in the workshops for fabrication.

Full references should be given to the sources of information, which should all be from published literature only.

C. 8. Chemical Engineering Practical

Practical Courses in Chemical Engineering, consisting of selected number of experiments, covering :-

1. Physical and Chemical Testing of Materials of Construction.

2. Fluid Flow: its nature, and Measurement with Different Types of Meters.

3. Transport of Fluids: Performance and Efficiency Tests on Equipments.

4. Size reduction and mixing: Grindability Tests, Performance of Crushing and Grinding Equipments.

5. Classification and Concentration of Solids: Elutriators, Air Separators, Witley Table, Flootation Cell, Leaching and Extration.

6. Filtration: Pressure and Vacuum Filtration. Compressibility of cakes Economic operation of filtration.

7. Heat transfer Measurements: Heat Exchanger, Efficiency of Condensers. Boiler Tests.

8. Performance Tests on Stills, Evaporators, Fractionating columns, etc.

9. Absorption Studies: Simple Tube and Packed columns, Determining Coefficients of Material Transfer and H. T. U. Pressure Drop and Flooding in Packed Columns.

10. Drying Tests: Air and Vacuum Drying.

11. Semi scale preparations.

Tech 4. Surveying syllabus

Elementary principles of surveying with the Chain, Compass and Plane Table; Leuvelt others for determining R. levels of points, measuring gradients, and tracing contours over small areas. Use of theodolite for measuring horizontal angles and setting out straight lines.

APPENDIX I.

FORMS OF ANNUAL CERTIFICATES.

Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

FIRST YEAR

SECOND YEAR

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term in the course of instruction prescribed by the University and followed by him during the year.....consisting of the following terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English (Part I).

Head of the Department in (the Language—Part II).

(1).....(2).....(3).....

Heads of Departments (optional subjects—Part III).

Dated.....19 .

B A Degree Examination

FIRST YEAR

SECOND YEAR

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term in the course of instruction prescribed by the University and followed by him during the year.....consisting of the following terms and that he has satisfactorily completed the course and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English (Part I).

Head of the Department of (the Language under
Part II).

(1).....(2).....3.....

Head of Departments of (optional subjects under
Parts III and IV)

Dated.....19 .

B Sc. Degree Examination

FIRST YEAR
SECOND YEAR

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term in the course of instruction prescribed by the University and followed by him during the year.....consisting of the following terms and that he has satisfactorily completed the course and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English (Part I).

Head of the Department of (the Language
under Part II).

(1).....(2).....

Heads of Departments of (optional subjects under
Parts III and IV).

Dated.....19 .

This is to certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in.....for the B Sc. Degree Examination at the University Laboratory during the year.....

(1).....(2).....

Heads of Departments of (optional subjects—
Parts III and IV).

Dated.....19 .

B. A. and B. Sc. (Hons). Preliminary Examination.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent of the lectures in each term prescribed by the University in the course of instruction in.....followed by him during the year.....consisting of the following three terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English.

Dated.....19 .

B. A. and B. Sc. (Hons) Final Examination.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term prescribed by the University in the course of instruction in.....followed by him during the years 19.....19.....consisting of the following three terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—

1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English.

Head of the Department of.....

Dated.....19 .

Oriental Title Examination.

PULAVAR, VIDVAN AND
SIROMANI

This is certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term prescribed by the University in the course of instruction in.....followed by him during the years 19.....19.....consisting of the following three terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory: .

1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of.....

Engineering / Technology.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than eighty per cent of the lectures and practical classes in each term prescribed by the University in the.....Year course of instruction followed by him during the years 19.....19.....consisting of the following three terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department.

Dated.....19 .

Health Certificate.

This is to certify that.....was examined by me and that he is found to be free from any disease or defect affecting his health and that he has undergone the medical inspection during the year 19 —19 .

Medical Officer.

Dated.....19 .

Residence Certificate.

This is to certify that.....has resided in
(1) the hostel attached to this University
(2) a lodging recognised by the University
for a period of not less than 80 per cent. of the days in each of the following three terms during the year 19..... 19..... and that his conduct has been satisfactory:—

(1) July 19..... to September 19..... (2) October 19.....
to December 19..... (3) January 19..... to March 19.....

Signature of the Warden.

Dated.....19 .

Physical Training Certificate.

This is to certify that.....(class).....has gone through the regular course of physical training followed by him in the University and has been regular in his attendance at games having attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the days allotted.

Director of Physical Education.

Dated.....19 .

Serial No.

Form of Application for Registration.Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science April 19
SeptemberDate of Examination April 19
September

NAME	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and Date of Birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (i. e., Nation, Tribe, etc.)		
How matriculated and in what year.		
Period of study for the Examination at the University.		
The part or parts for which the candidate appears.		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination register number of the respective year should be stated.	Year	Register number
	Part I.	
	Part II.	
	Part III.	

Candidates are requested to fill in the columns below very carefully.

(a) Information required from candidates appearing for the whole Examination:—

Language selected under Part II.

Optional subjects selected under Part III.

(b) Information required from candidates appearing for part I only:—

Year or years of passing Parts II and III. Register numbers and the Language selected under Part II and the optional subjects selected under Part III;

(c) Information required from candidates appearing for Part II only:—

Language selected under Part II	Year or years of passing Parts I and III, Register numbers and the optional subjects selected under Part III.
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(d) Information required from candidates appearing for Part III only:—

Optional subjects selected	Year or years of passing Parts I and II, Register numbers and the Language under Part II.
----------------------------	---

Date.

Signature,

Instructions to Candidates.

N. B.—Enquiries from candidates as to the receipt of their applications in the Office of the Registrar will not receive attention. Each application, if accompanied by an addressed post card will however, be acknowledged by the return of the post card with the University stamp duly impressed thereon. The fee, Rupees..... must be paid in the University Office. No application will be registered unless the prescribed fee has been paid. The fee, once paid, will, in no circumstances, be returned, or held over for a subsequent Examination.

Late application will be accepted up to a maximum limit of five days after the prescribed date (not later than the 25th January 19) provided an additional payment of one rupee is made by each candidate so as to be received by the Registrar within the period of extension (five days) specified above. In no circumstances will any application form and fee be received thereafter.

The candidate must write his name and that of his father or guardian in full, and, if an Indian, he must write his name in his Vernacular language as well as in English. If a change in the name has been recognized by the University, the name under which he has already been enrolled in the University records should also be given.

Candidates must be careful in entering their age. Those who can give the exact date of their birth should enter the day of the month on which and the year in which they were born, as well as their actual age on the date of application. Those who are unable to give this information, must enter the number of years and the number of calendar months they completed on the date of application. Candidates giving their age and date of birth in the Malayalam Era should also state the corresponding year and date in the Christian Era.

Candidates are requested to give an address as complete and accurate as possible.

Candidates should apply to the Registrar for their hall tickets which will be available at the University Office three days before the commencement of the examination.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

Form of Application for Registration.

B. A. Degree Examination April 194
B. Sc. September

Date of Examination April 194
September

NAME.	English				
	Vernacular				
Age and Date of Birth (Christian Era)					
Name and occupation of father or guardian.					
Race (i. e., Nation, Tribe, etc.)				Religion	
Address					
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science and Register Number.					
Period of study for this Exami- nation at the University.					
Whole Examination, part or parts for which the candi- date is appearing.					
Language selected under Part III					
Subjects selected under Parts III and IV.					
If the candidate has already passed in either part, the year of passing, register number and the class taken should be stated.		Year Reg. No. Group. Class. Part 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part 4			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the Examination and the Register number in each year.		Part 1 Year Reg. No.	Part 2 Year Reg. No.	Part 3 Year Reg. No.	Part 4 Year Reg. No.

Station

Signature of Candidate.

Date

Instructions to Candidates

N. B. — Application for admission to this Examination together with the Examination fee must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 20th January immediately preceding the Examination.

Late applications and fees will be accepted up to a maximum limit of five days after the prescribed date provided an additional payment of one Rupee is sent by each candidate so as to be received by the Registrar within the period of extension (five days) specified above. In no circumstances will any application and fee be received thereafter.

Enquiries from candidates, as to the receipt of their applications in the Office of the Registrar will not receive attention. Each application if accompanied by an addressed post card, will, however, be acknowledged by return of the post card with the University Stamp duly impressed thereon. The fee, Rupees ... may be paid in the University Office or may be remitted in a Government Treasury and the Chalan may be sent with the application. No application will be registered unless the prescribed fee has been paid. The fee once paid, will, in no circumstances, be returned or held over for a subsequent Examination.

The candidate must write his name and that of his father or guardian in full, and if an Indian, in his Vernacular language as well as in English. Candidates are warned that their names are registered for University purposes as written in this application and that they should be careful to insert their full names, correctly spelt, in the first column. If a change in the name has been recognised by the University, the name under which he has already been enrolled in the University records should also be given.

Candidates must be careful in entering their age. Those who can give the exact date of their birth should enter the day of the month on which and the year in which they were born, as well as their actual age on the date of application. Those who are unable to give this information, must enter the number of years and the number of calendar months they completed on the date of application. Candidates giving their age and date of birth in the Malayalam Era should also state the corresponding year and date in the Christian Era.

Candidates are requested to give such a complete address as would ensure any communication by post reaching them without delay.

Candidates must obtain their hall tickets from the Registrar's Office three days before the commencement of the Examination.

Form of Application for Registration.

B.A. or B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination April 194
September
 (Preliminary.)

Date of Examination April 194
September

Name	English.		
	Vernacular.		
Age and Date of birth in the Christian Era.			
Name and occupation of father or guardian.			
Race (i. e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)		Religion	
ADDRESS			
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science. *		Register No.	
Period of Study for this Examination at the University.			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination.		Register No.	
Whether Nineteenth Century Prose or English History is offered.			

Date.....

Signature.....

* Year, and register number should be stated. Original Intermediate Pass certificate should be submitted.

Form of Application for Registration.

B. A. or B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination (Final) 19 .

Date of Examination 19 .

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and Date of Birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i. e. Nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion.
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.		
Period of study for this Examination at the University		
Branch, and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Branch		

Date.....

Signature.....

(For instructions *vide* page 1049)

Form of Application for Registration.

Oriental Titles Examination, 194 ,

(Preliminary)

Date of Examination, 194

Name	English.		
	Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.			
Name and occupation of father or guardian.			
Race (<i>i. e.</i> , Nation, Tribe, etc)		Religion.	
Address			
Year or years, if any, and place or places at which candidate has already appeared for the Examination.			
The Title for which he is a candidate; if Siromani, the special branch offered. if Vidvan, the languages selected (main and subsidiary.)			
If the candidate has already passed in the Siromani or the Vidvan Title Examination the register number and the year should be stated.			

Station.....

Date.....

Signature.....

Instructions to Candidates

N. B -- Application for admission to this Examination together with the Examination fee must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 20th January immediately preceding the Examination.

Late applications and fees will be accepted up to a maximum limit of five days after the prescribed date provided an additional payment of Rupee one is sent by each candidate so as to be received by the Registrar within the period of extension (five days) specified above. In no circumstances will any application and fee be received thereafter.

Enquiries from candidates, as to the receipt of their applications in the Office of the Registrar will not receive attention. Each application if accompanied by an addressed post card, will, however, be acknowledged by return of the post card with the University Stamp duly impressed thereon. The fee, Rupees may be paid in the University Office or may be remitted in a Government Treasury and the Chalan may be sent with the application. No application will be registered unless the prescribed fee has been paid. The fee once paid, will, in no circumstances, be returned or held over for a subsequent Examination.

The candidate must write his name and that of his father or guardian in full, and if an Indian, in his Vernacular language as well as in English. Candidates are warned that their names are registered for University purposes as written in this application and that they should be careful to insert their full names, correctly spelt, in the first column. If a change in the name has been recognised by the University, the name under which he has already been enrolled in the University records should also be given.

Candidates must be careful in entering their age. Those who can give the exact date of their birth should enter the day of the month on which and the year in which they were born, as well as their actual age on the date of application. Those who are unable to give this information, must enter the number of years and the number of calendar months they completed on the date of application. Candidates giving their age and date of birth in the Malayalam Era should also state the corresponding year and date in the Christian Era.

Candidates are requested to give such a complete address as would ensure any communication by post reaching them without delay.

Candidates must obtain their hall tickets from the Registrar's Office three days before the commencement of the Examination.

Oriental Titles Examination 19

(Final.)

Date of Examination 19

Name.	English.		
	Vernacular		
Age and Date of Birth.			
Name and occupation of father or guardian.			
Race (<i>i e.</i> , Nation, tribe, etc.)			Religion
Address			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the Examination,			
The title for which he is a candidate; if Pulavar or Siromani, the special Branch selected; if Vidvan, the language selected.			
Date of passing the Preliminary Examination; if the candidate for Vidvan taking two Dravidian Languages, the Language in which he has passed the Preliminary Examination			

Date.....

Signature.....

(For instructions *vide* page 1053).

Saagita Bbushana Title Examination — Preliminary.

Date of Examination.....

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and Date of Birth (Christian Era)		
Name and occupation of parent or guardian		
Race (i. e. Nation, tribe. etc)		| Religion |
Address		
Period of study for this Examination at the University		
Subject chosen — vocal or instrumental—if instrumental, the name of the instrument should also be mentioned.		

Date.....

Signature.....

Station.....

(For Instructions *vide* page 1053)

Sangita Bhushana Title Examination—Final.

Date of Examination.....

Name.	English.	
	Vernacular.	

Age and Date of Birth
(Christian Era)Name and occupation of parent
or guardian.

Address.

Period of study for this Examination
at the University.Date of passing the preliminary
Examination and the Register
number.Subject chosen—vocal or instru-
mental—if instrumental, the
name of the instrument should
also be mentioned.Year or years, if any, in which
the candidate has already ap-
peared for the Examination;
Register number of the respec-
tive year should be stated.

Station.....

Date.....

Signature of Candidate.

(For instructions *vide* page 1053).

Papdits' Training Certificate Examination.

Date of Examination.....

NAME	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and Date of Birth (Christian Era)		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i. e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)		Religion
Examination passed and the date of passing the Examination.		
Language selected by the candidate for the Examination.		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the Examination.		
Address		

Station.....

Signature of Candidate.

Date.....

(For instruction *vide* page 1053)

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